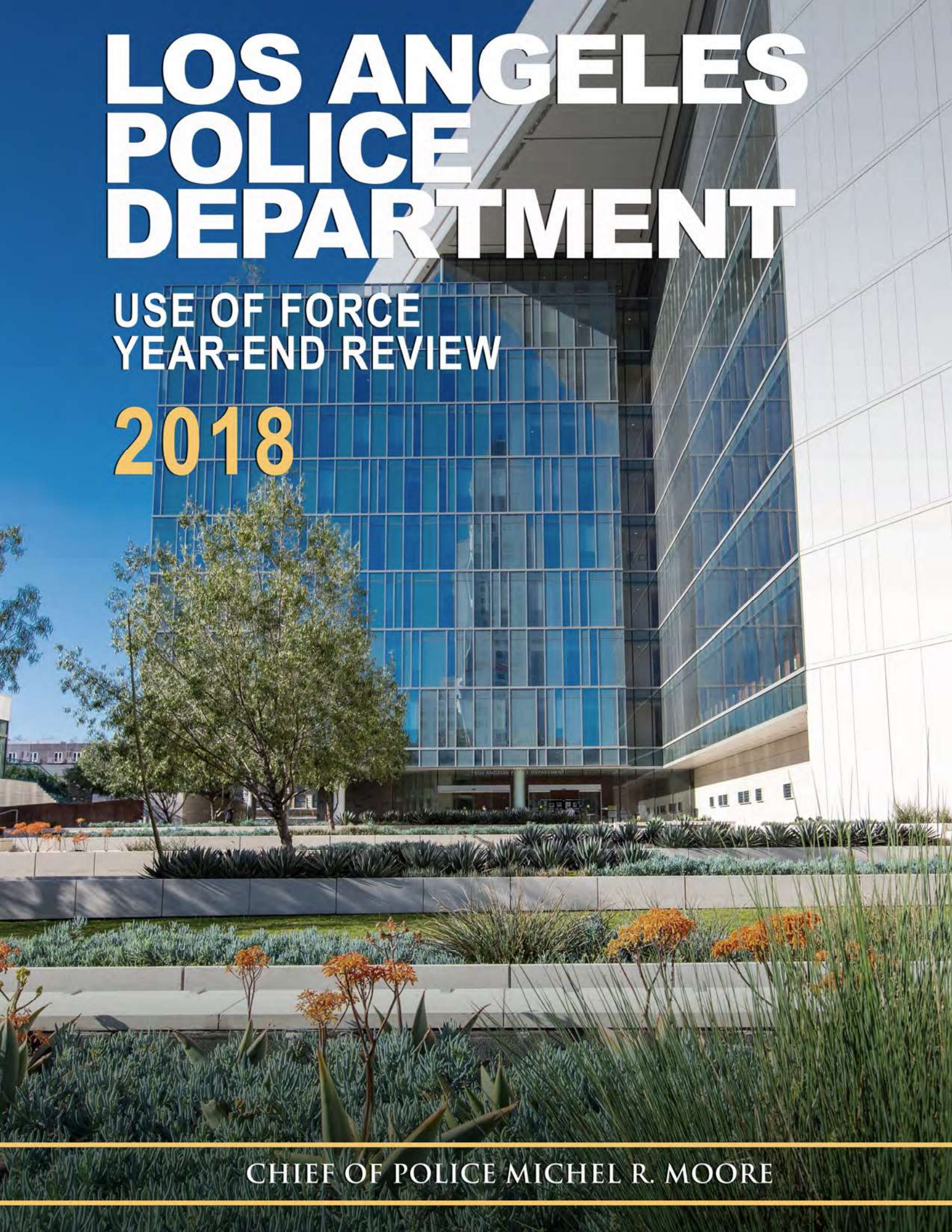
LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

USE OF FORCE YEAR-END REVIEW

2018



CHIEF OF POLICE MICHEL R. MOORE

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It is the mission of the Los Angeles Police Depar
safeguard the lives and property of the people w
to reduce the incidence and fear of crime, and to
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to improve their quality of life. Our mandate is
with honor and integrity, while at all times con
ourselves with the highest ethical standards to m
public confidence.

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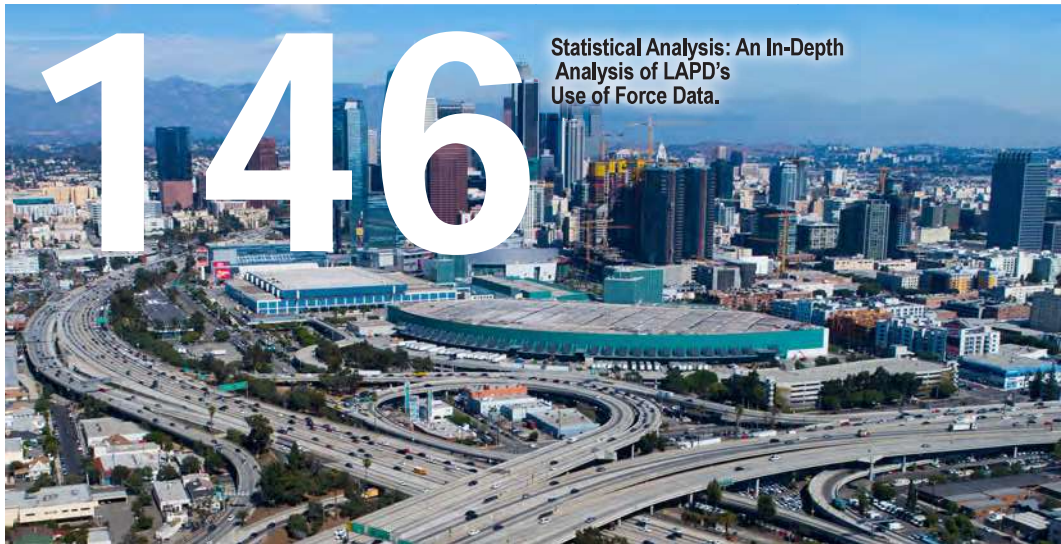

146 Statistical Analysis: An In-Depth Analysis of LAPD's Use of Force Data.

NTRODUCTION

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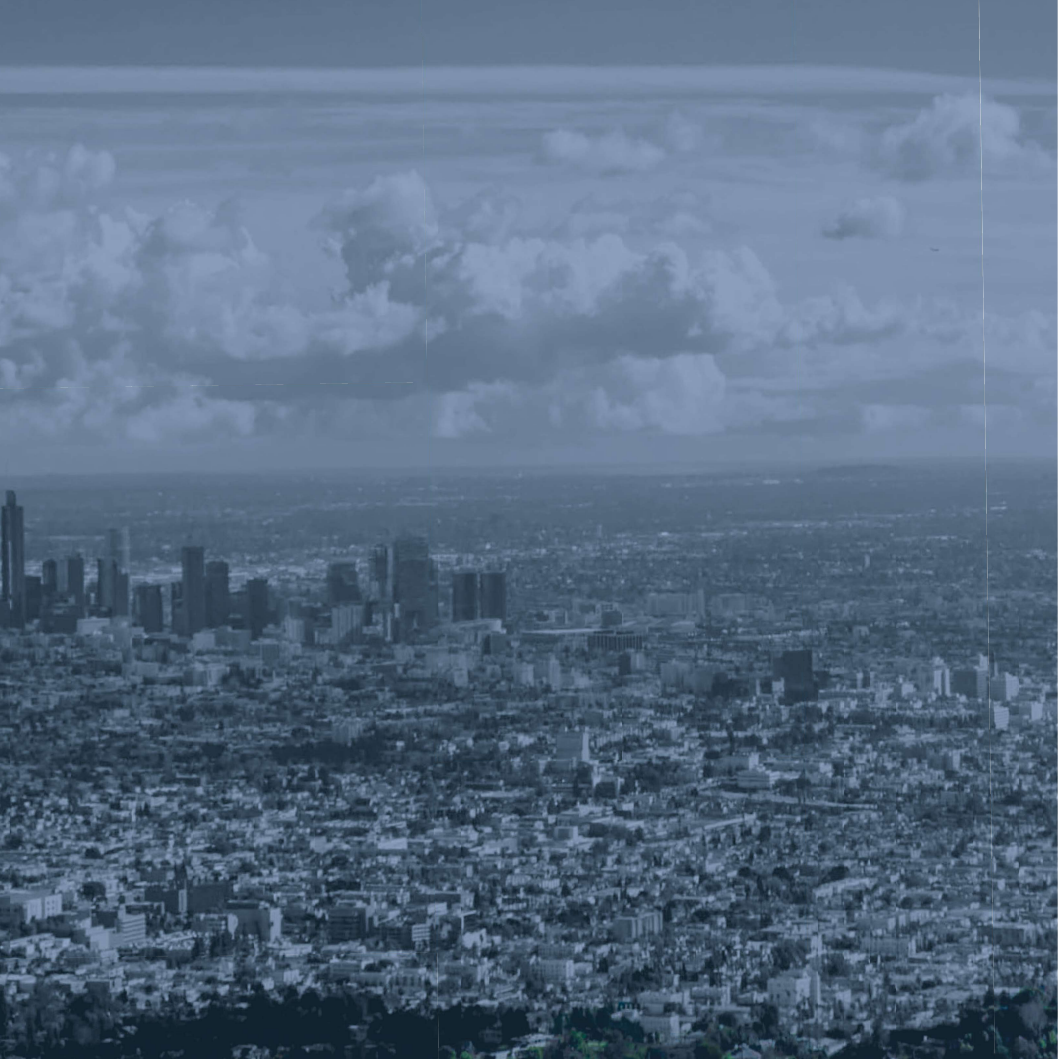
transparency, accountability, and trust.



force incidents have decreased.

change IN THE future

Working together for a safer tomorrow through policy implementation and of
life. The Los Angeles Police Department continues its goal to enhance public s

In 2015, the Los Angeles Police Department (Department) began compiling one of the most comprehensive and detailed publications on use of force (UOF) statistics that has ever been released to the public by a local law enforcement agency in the United States of America (United States). The Use of Force Year-End Review (Report), an annual five-year comparison study, now released in its fourth edition, has come to serve as a vital platform of measurability and analysis of the Department's UOF occurrences. The Department reaffirms its commitment to transparency by the continuing publication of the Year-End Review.

Technological advancements are changing the way police conduct operations. These advancements include the tracking and monitoring of various forms of information, and, identifies concerning statistical trends and isolated outliers. The application of technology within law enforcement agencies, specifically as it relates to data driven measures, enhances accountability, provides greater transparency and allows management to utilize resources more efficiently. As part of our ongoing effort to improve the Department and the service we provide, we will continue to implement systems that will measure results, improve efficiency, and provide overall accountability.

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EL R. MOORE

working together FOR A safer tomorrow

Becoming Chief of Police for the City of Los Angeles is an honor of and women of the Los Angeles Police Department – to protect and s City of Los Angeles is a privilege. I am looking forward to leading u

2018 was a year of transition for the Los Angeles Police Department. With my appointment as the 57th Chief of Police, I pledged the Department would continue policing with purpose and compassion while strengthening the partnerships established by former Chief Charlie Beck. As part of our continued effort to create a police department that is both effective and efficient, we implemented a reorganization plan that realigned key functions under strong leaders, flattened organizational components, and reinforced support for complex and emerging police tasks. While the reduction of crime remains a top priority for the City of Los Angeles, our vision for the Department goes beyond the traditional notions of policing. In 2018, our Department focused on community empowerment, increased responsiveness of our uniformed patrol assets, reduction in the Use of Force, safer roads, and planning for the future of the City of Los Angeles.

> **"Keeping L.A. safe is better done when we take an all hands-on-deck approach and really embrace public safety as a shared responsibility. This mission is reinforced one conversation at a time. We grow as a city when we reach common ground, mutual respect, and understanding.**
>
> ***-Chief Michel R. Moore"***

COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT

Throughout 2018, we remained committed to reducing senseless violence in our communities by engaging with the community members we serve and providing them with resources designed to reduce the destructive influence

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streamlined **the Department, [which] resulted in logging more than 6.4 million regularly scheduled work hours...[and] increased the number of officers patrolling the City's streets by more than eight percent, which amounts to 1 million additional patrol coverage hours.**

feasibility of two additional sites
- Implement and expand Youth Diversion Programs Citywide
- Conduct additional community surveys to: gauge performance and gain insight into community concerns, evaluate the effects of specific programs, and allow the Department to be more proactive in developing community-based solutions to localized problems
- Continued expansion of community partnerships to emphasize the critical importance of emergency preparedness in our neighborhoods
- Work alongside our community partners to address the needs of persons experiencing homelessness to reduce the victimization of our most vulnerable residents
- Increasing the operational capabilities and service hours of the City's Unified Homelessness Response Center
- Modernization of technology with an emphasis on improving efficiencies and working conditions to reduce time spent by police officers on administrative tasks
- Exploring new methods to prevent and solve crime through precision and evidence-based policing, while leveraging data to promote transparency and accountability
- Revitalizing, energizing, and expanding our volunteer cadres, reserves and Community Police Advisory Boards
- Utilizing emerging technologies and systems to increase the ease with which the public can report traffic accidents and crime to improve the efficiency with which they are investigated

Our City and its stakeholders deserve and expect that we continue our mission while holding ourselves to the highest ethical standards to maintain public confidence. Through innovative prevention programs and community outreach, our Department will remain a national leader in our goal to become the safest big city in America. To accomplish this goal, we will maintain a singular focus on improving this organization so it can continue to set an unparalleled standard of excellence in the daily pursuit of the Department's mission to safeguard the

ISSIONERS

policy, implementing necessary reform measures, improving the Department's service to the community, and enhancing community policing programs. Furthermore, the BOPC oversees the Department's implementation of improved practices relative to the UOF.

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Eileen Decker

Vice President

Commissioner Decker was appointed to the BOPC in 2018. Commissioner Decker was elected to serve as the Vice President by her fellow Commissioners in October 2018. Commissioner Decker is currently a lecturer in law at University of Southern California Gould School of Law. Commissioner Decker is a Fulbright Specialist with the Department of State, Bureau of Education and Cultural Affairs, a program that allows her to travel overseas to lecture and consult on issues of importance to foreign institutions and governments. Commissioner Decker previously served as the United States Attorney for the Central District of California and as an Assistant United States Attorney for nearly 15 years. Commissioner

Steve Soboroff

President

Commissioner Soboroff was appointed to the BOPC in 2013. Commissioner Soboroff served as President from the time of his appointment until 2015, when he assumed the role of Vice President. In September 2017, Commissioner Soboroff was unanimously voted to his second term as President by his fellow Commissioners. Commissioner Soboroff is a prominent business leader and public servant throughout the Los Angeles area. Commissioner Soboroff is a senior fellow at the University of California Los Angeles School of Public Policy, a member of the Board of Counselors at

Shane Murphy Goldsmith

Commissioner

Commissioner Goldsmith was appointed to the BOPC in 2016. Commissioner Goldsmith is the President and CEO of the Liberty Hill Foundation, an institution dedicated to providing funding and leadership training for community-based organizations within Los Angeles County. Commissioner Goldsmith received her Master's Degree in Public Administration from California State University, Long Beach, and is a graduate

ATIVES

lice Commissioners, originally created in the 1920's, f five civilians who donate their time to the City while ofessional careers. They are appointed by the Mayor City Council. The Commissioners serve a maximum ns. The Commissioners routinely spend 25-50 hours ion business, and serve as the community's voice in neans of ensuring more responsive and effective city government.

Fact:
The Board of Police Commissioners adjudicated 78 Categorical Use of Force (CUOF) cases in 2018.

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of the BOPC, the ated developments ncy in UOF related F occurrences.

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that whenever practical, officers shall exercise de-escalation techniques to resolve potential use of force incidents and seek voluntary compliance from suspects/subjects. The directives also include the requirement to give a verbal use of force warning, when feasible, prior to utilizing the less-lethal device.

PROCEDURES FOLLOWING AN OIS OR A CATEGORICAL UOF RESULTING IN DEATH OR THE SUBSTANTIAL POSSIBILITY OF DEATH

During critical incidents, officers are faced with the need to make split second decisions, which could have an everlasting effect on all involved parties. The BOPC and COP identified the need to change procedures to give officers time to reflect and process the incident they were involved in. To that end, officers involved in an OIS or a CUOF resulting in death or the substantial possibility of death are required to be removed from field duty for a minimum of 14 days, along with attending a General Training Update (GTU) hosted by Training Division, with participation and input from the employee's Area and respective Bureau. The GTU shall be completed within two weeks of the incident and prior to returning the employee to field duty, unless otherwise directed by the COP. The GTU shall include the following mandatory topics:

- Use of Force Policy;
- Reverence for Human Life;
- Tactical De-Escalation Techniques;
- Command and Control;
- Equipment Required/Maintained; and,
- Reality-Based Training/Force Options Simulator (only if the employee discharged his/her firearm during an OIS other than an Unintentional Discharge).

Additionally, the employee is required to attend three mandatory sessions with Behavioral Science Services (BSS). The first

The goal is to provide the involved personnel an opportunity to speak with a mental health professional who is there to support the officer as they process the incident and its aftermath.

ADDRESSING HOMELESSNESS

Homelessness is one of the ongoing challenges facing the City of Los Angeles. The BOPC and the COP recognized that more was needed to be done to address this issue. The Department is committed to not only assisting persons experiencing homelessness, but to address the ongoing crime and quality of life issues affecting those neighborhoods impacted by homelessness. As a result of this commitment, the Department restructured its Homeless Outreach Proactive Engagement (HOPE) program and added additional officers to the unit. The officers assigned to the HOPE program receive enhanced training that equips them to better address homelessness issues. For example, HOPE officers must attend a 40-hour Mental Health Intervention Training (MHIT) program, which provides them with the skills and knowledge to better understand and assist those in our communities that are experiencing some form of mental illness.

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SERVICE TO OUR COMMUNITIES
We are dedicated to enhancing public safety and reducing the fear and the incidence of crime. People in our communities are our most important customers. Our motto "To Protect and to Serve" is not just a slogan - it is our way of life. We will work in partnership with the people in our communities and do our best, within the law, to solve community problems that effect public safety. We value the great diversity of people in both our residential and business communities and serve all with equal dedication.

REVERENCE FOR THE LAW
We have been given the honor and privilege of enforcing the law. We must always exercise integrity in the use of the power and authority that have been given to us by the people. Our personal and professional behavior should be a model for all to follow. We will obey and support the letter and spirit of the law.

INTEGRITY IN ALL WE SAY AND DO
Integrity is our standard. We are proud of our profession and will conduct ourselves in a manner that merits the respect of all people. We will demonstrate honest, ethical behavior in all our interactions. Our actions will match our words. We must have the courage to stand up for our beliefs and do what is right. Throughout the ranks, the Los Angeles Police Department has a long history of integrity and freedom from corruption. Upholding this proud tradition is a challenge we must all continue to meet.

ARTMENT

RE & RESOURCES

e Los Angeles Police Department into the future

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF

MICHEL R. MOOR

Chief of Police

- CHIEF OF STAFF
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- OFFICE OF SPECIAL OPERATIONS
- OFFICE OF SUPPORT SERVICES
- OFFICE CONSTITUT POLICING &

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- **PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS GROUP**
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- **EMPLOYEE RELATIONS GROUP**
- **BOPC LIAISON**
- **MAYOR'S SECURITY DETAIL**
- **COMMUNITY RELATIONS SECTION**

OFFICE OF OPERATIONS
ROBERT ARCOS

Assistant Chief, Director

The Department's general policing activities are managed through the Office of Operations (OO), which is responsible for a majority of the Department's sworn personnel. In addition to South Bureau Homicide Division, LAX Field Services Division and the Department Homeless Coordinator, there are four Bureaus within OO, which are further divided into 21 geographic Areas. The Office of Operations is overseen by Assistant Chief Robert Arcos.

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- Transit Services Division

Traffic Group
- Central Traffic Division
- South Traffic Division
- West Traffic Division
- Valley Traffic Division

COUNTER-TERRORISM & SPECIAL OPERATIONS BUREAU
Counter Terrorism Group
- Major Crimes Division
- Emergency Services Division

Special Operations Group
- Metropolitan Division
- Air Support Division
- Security Services Division

OFFICE OF SUPPORT SERVICES
JON F. PETERS
Assistant Chief, Director

The Office of Support Services (OSS), is overseen by Assistant Chief Jon Peters and is responsible for various administrative, training and support functions of the Department. Assistant Chief Peters also serves as the Chair of the Use of Force Review Board (UOFRB).

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  - Risk Management Division
  - Policies and Procedures Division
- **SPECIAL PROJECTS**
  - OMBUDS Section
- **AUDIT DIVISION**

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Application Development & Support Division
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Commercial Crimes Division
Detective Support & Vice Division
Forensic Science Division
Technical Investigation Division

INNOVATION & STRATEGIC PLANNING DIVISION

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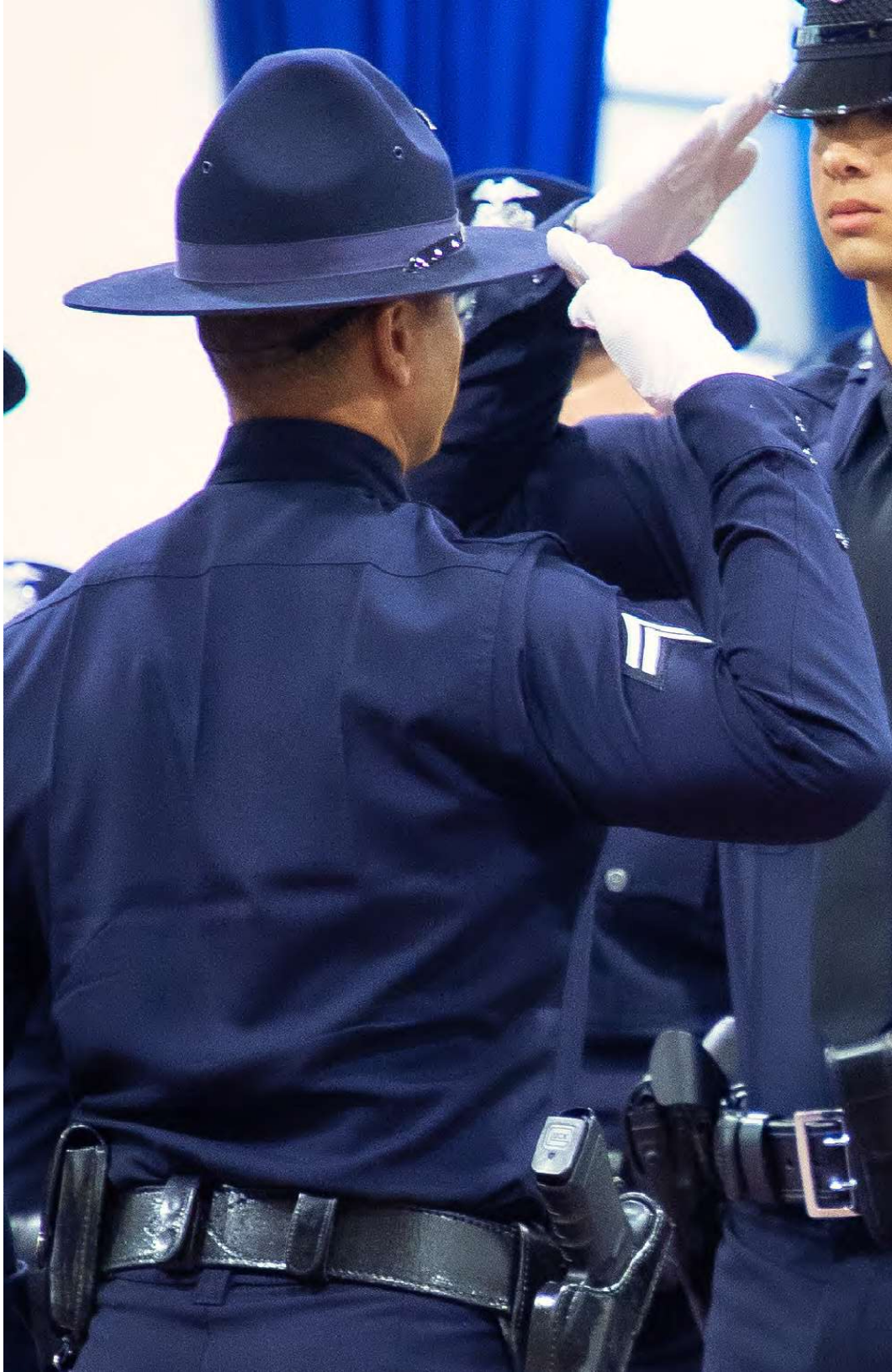

agency reform AND THE PROMOTION OF constitutional p

THE OFFICE OF TITUTIONAL CING & POLICY

y of Trust, Partnership, and Respect for a Safer y through Agency Accountability

The success of a police force in the performance of its duties is largely support and cooperation it receives from the people it serves. It is of pa to secure for this Department the confidence, respect, and approbation

The Office of Constitutional Policing & Policy

After the Department successfully implemented the Department of Justice's Federal Consent Decree, the COP established the Office of Constitutional Policing and Policy (OCPP) to further institutionalize the reforms that were prescribed during the time of federal oversight.

The purpose and function of the OCPP is to analyze, develop and implement organizational reform measures that promote constitutional policing policies for the community and the Department. OCPP consists of two groups, four divisions, and two sections that perform essential Department functions meant to advance the Department's shared vision for the future of the City.

The following groups, divisions, and sections of the OCPP are responsible for ensuring that the Department continues to advance the reforms instituted by a prior federal consent decree through coordinated and collaborative problem solving.

> "The purpose and function of the OCPP is to analyze, develop, and implement organizational reform measures that promote constitutional policing policies."

Audit Division

Audit Division was established in April 2001, pursuant

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concerns. In cases that involve UOF, the Department may examine an employee's conduct to determine if potential ongoing liability issues are present, especially once the BOPC has adjudicated a UOF incident. When deemed necessary and appropriate, RMEC may impose work restrictions and/or other mitigation efforts to rehabilitate the employee, and take necessary corrective actions to address any performance, behavioral, or managerial concerns.

Policies and Procedures Division

Policies and Procedures Division is responsible for conducting research; preparing directives and coordinating the distribution of correspondence for the COP; evaluating and implementing recommended changes in Department policies and procedures; maintaining the Department Manual; responding to inquiries from other agencies regarding Department policy, procedures, and operations; and, coordinating the product evaluation process. Additionally, they are also responsible for coordinating the approval process of memorandums of agreement (MOA), task force agreements (TFA), joint operations agreements (JOA), operational agreements (OA); and, for updating and maintaining the MOA database.

REACH

ssness is a shared responsibility" - Michel R. Moore

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H HOMELESSNESS

Angeles' population grew the City's population, there 285 persons experiencing e; 23,114 were unsheltered. described by Mayor Eric nd humanitarian crisis of epartment and community t homelessness requires ether than ever before to nbers that are experiencing those that are unsheltered. th other City Departments took significant steps in ate and operationalize the While keeping the City e to all, the Department, in partners, remains steadfast proving the outcomes of nelessness. Ultimately, it is to lead with services when encing homelessness.

elessness are amongst the n society. In 2018, 2,965 elessness were reported to roperty crime. In the same encing homelessness were d as suspects of a violent or some of the most vulnerable Department has committed nnel, and is dedicated to ies articulated in the City's

rs, the Department confers eeting to discuss the City's se policy group meetings ordinated response and ds all the objectives outlined trategy. They serve as a on, highlight best practices address imminent concerns Most recently, CENTCOM of the City's Unified Homelessness Response Center (UHRC).

THE UNIFIED HOMELESSNESS RESPONSE CENTER (UHRC) - POLICY GROUP

The UHRC is the operational hub of coordination for the City's efforts to provide a timely, effective, and coordinated street-level response to unsheltered homelessness across the City. A key role of the UHRC is to institute the ABH model including outreach, engagement, safety, and cleanup protocols. The Department supports law enforcement's role and responsibilities at the UHRC with dedicated personnel and operational street level support. The Department retains a dedicated staff at the UHRC, which includes one lieutenant and three officers. During 2018, the Department extended its support of the UHRC to provide five-day coverage. This included overseeing the safety of ABH zones with the dedicated deployment of personnel. Currently, the Department has one dedicated basic patrol unit in the El Pueblo area, and a secondary dedicated basic patrol unit will commence to serve Hollywood's Schrader Area by April of 2019. These dedicated basic patrol units are comprised of two officer units, working two 12-hour shifts to provide 24-hour patrol coverage, seven days a week. The units' primary mission is to remain in the designated areas, with the expectation that officers conduct high visibility patrol as either foot beats or bicycle units. Officers are expected to not only assist in crime control and crime reduction of the area, but to contact community members, including persons experiencing homelessness in order to build trust and partnerships while assuring the safety of all.

HOMELESS OUTREACH AND PROACTIVE ENGAGEMENT (HOPE)

The Homeless Outreach and Proactive Engagement (HOPE) teams were created in order to collaborate with internal and external organizations to address the needs of the homeless by providing resources, while also addressing the needs of communities and neighborhoods impacted by the increase in homelessness. The HOPE teams are a direct response to the City and County's joint plan to end homelessness. The Department has four Bureau HOPE teams assigned

during their tenure in the unit. An important aspect of HOPE teams is that they also include personnel from Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation (LASAN), and the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) to help connect persons experiencing homelessness to services.

The Homeless Outreach Coordinator reports on the performance of units who are interacting with the homeless population. These reports are submitted quarterly and are summarized on a yearly basis to the BOPC. The Coordinator continues to find innovative methods of addressing homelessness, providing resources to assist those experiencing homelessness, and in identifying personnel who could best help a community that is in need of these resources.

RESOURCES ENHANCEMENT SERVICES ENFORCEMENT TEAM (RESET)

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- Providing intervention, referral, or placement, allowing patrol personnel to return to other field duties.

To accomplish this, MEU utilizes the System wide Mental Assessment Response Team (SMART). A SMART team is comprised of a specially trained police officer and a clinician from the Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health (LADMH). This team's goal is to work with individuals experiencing a mental health crisis and to divert them to a mental health facility instead of booking them into jail.

In an effort to provide a measurable outcome, the Case Assessment Management Program (CAMP) was added to the MEU and the Mental Illness Project as a mental illness investigative follow-up team. Staffed by sworn investigators and Department of Mental Health (DMH) clinicians, CAMP's primary function is to identify those persons experiencing a mental illness who make frequent use of police and fire emergency services and/or who are at risk for violent encounters with police officers, e.g. Targeted School Violence, Suicide Jumpers, and Suicide by Cop (SBC). The CAMP mission is to find and use innovative ways to help people in crisis by decreasing the possibility of a violent episode with emergency first responders.

To accomplish this, CAMP developed the following factors to consider for entry into the program:

- The subject has been the focus of a barricaded suspect scenario or critical incident and suffers from mental illness;
- The subject has been placed on a minimum of six
Targeted School Violence;
- Contacts with emergency services and members of the community where the subject's behavior is becoming increasingly violent due to their mental illness, including being involved in a UOF;
- The subject has attempted suicide at the hands of law enforcement (Police Assisted Suicide or Suicide by Cop);
- Firearms and/or other deadly weapons are in the possession of and/or seized from the person with mental illness; or,
- The subject is a Military Veteran.

As a resource to Department personnel, MEU has a 24-hour/7-day-a-week Triage Desk whose primary function is to triage all Department contacts with persons who are experiencing a mental health crisis. The MEU Triage Desk provides advice and guidance to responding personnel in the field and memorializes all Department contacts with persons experiencing a mental health crisis by completing a Mental Evaluation Incident Report. These reports and database are separate from the Crime Analysis Databases and are protected from outside access, which protects the privacy of the individuals who are contacted.

Mental health personnel sit alongside police officers during the triage process and query the DMH database for an individual's prior case managers, psychiatrists, or treatment centers history. Collectively, the Triage Desk determines whether to dispatch a SMART unit or to direct the field personnel to transport the individual directly to a mental health facility. If the Triage Desk determines that a person has repeatedly contacted police or has demonstrated high risk behaviors, the case will be referred to the CAMP unit for more intensive case management.

In 2018, MEU handled over 20,000 calls-for service. Of those calls-for-service, approximately 11,000 resulted in a §5150 WIC hold being placed on the individual involved. Over 1,000 cases were referred to CAMP and approximately 1,000 weapons were seized Citywide per §8102 WIC.

Additionally, the Department has ordered that when a person is taken into custody for a criminal offense and the person is suspected of experiencing mental illness or a mental health crisis, MEU shall be contacted prior to the person being booked into the custodial facility. Officers shall also contact MEU if the person indicates that he/she has ever sought or obtained mental health treatment.

In 2014, the Department reviewed its current mental health training and a re-design was initiated. At the end of 2014, the Department presented its newly developed Mental Health

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The Department's guiding value when using force shall be Reverence for Hum an incident by using time, distance, communications, and available resources whenever it is safe and reasonable to do so. When warranted, Department person to carry out their duties.

LEGAL STANDARDS

Federal and State law defines general UOF policy standards and practices for all law enforcement agencies. The City's civilian police oversight body, the BOPC, however, further refines the Department's UOF policy by establishing administrative standards. As a result, the Department's prescribed policies and procedures are more restrictive when compared to the broader legal guidelines. Therefore, OIS incidents and other applications of force utilized by Department personnel can be adjudicated as Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy by the BOPC, irrespective of the lawfulness of an officer's decisions or actions.

FEDERAL LEGAL STANDARDS

The United States Constitution and extensive case law dictates how all law enforcement organizations across the nation establish and maintain their UOF policies. The federal legal standard used to determine the lawfulness of a UOF is the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution. In Graham v. Connor, the United States Supreme Court determined that an objective reasonableness standard should apply to a civilian's claim that law enforcement officials used excessive force in the course of making an arrest, investigatory stop, or other "seizure" of his/her person. Graham states in part:

> **The reasonableness of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, rather than with the 20/20 vision of hindsight. The calculus of reasonableness must embody allowance for the fact that police officers are often forced to make split-second judgments – in circumstances that are tense.**

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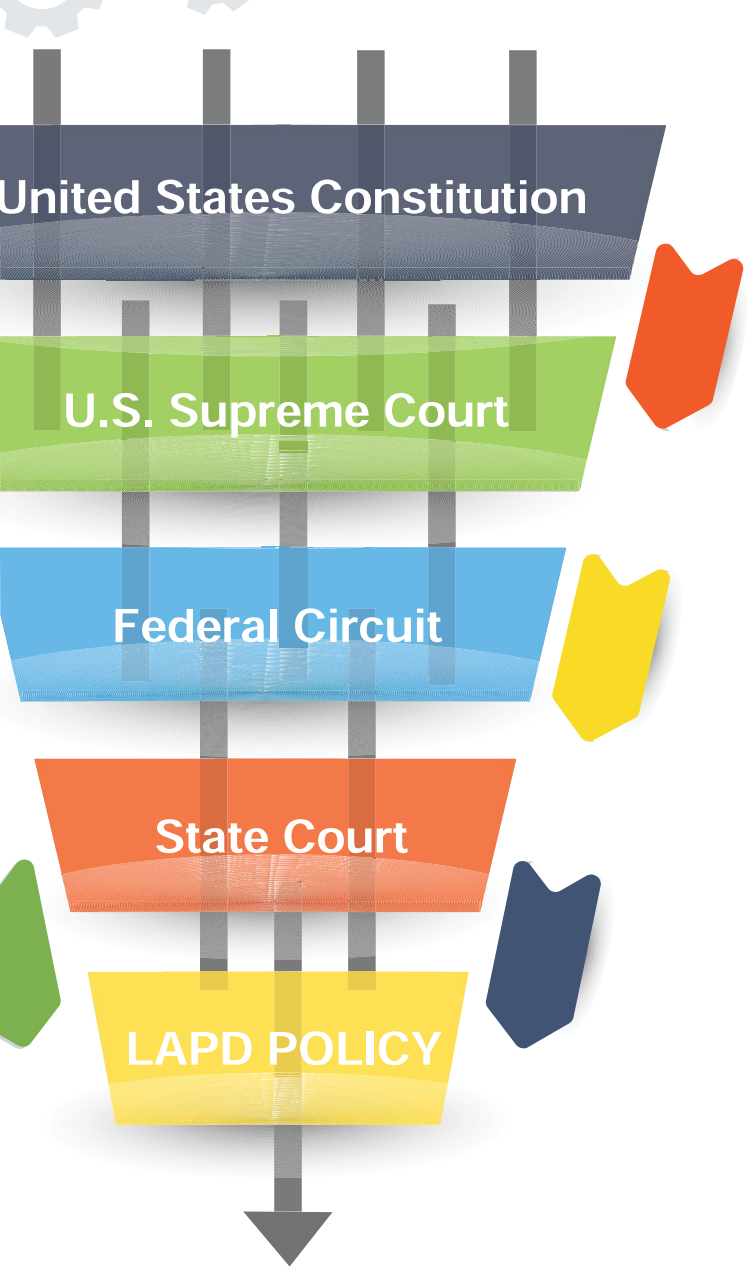

Los Angeles Police Department Use of Force Policy in general incorporates all case law applicable to police use of force and creates its legally abiding policy. Even after such integration, it has a conservative approach to its policy making process when it comes to

resources in an effort to **de-escalate** the situation, whenever it is safe and reasonable to do so. When warranted, Department personnel may use objectively reasonable force to carry out their duties. Officers who use unreasonable force degrade the confidence of the community they serve, expose the Department and fellow officers to legal and physical hazards, and violate the rights of individuals upon whom unreasonable force is used. Conversely, officers who fail to use force when warranted may endanger themselves, the community, and fellow officers.

THE USE OF FORCE POLICY

It is the policy of the Department that personnel may only use the amount of force that is "objectively reasonable" to:

- Defend themselves;
- Defend others;
- Effect an arrest or detention;
- Prevent escape; or,
- Overcome resistance.

The Department's UOF policies are more restrictive than State and Federal law. For example, State and Federal law allows officers to shoot at moving vehicles where the suspect is using the vehicle itself as a weapon, while Department policy generally prohibits officers from using deadly force in such circumstances. The Department examines reasonableness using Graham v. Connor, the State of California legal standards set forth in California Penal Code Section 835(a), and from the articulable facts from the perspective of a Los Angeles police officer with similar training and experience placed in generally the same set of circumstances as those of the evaluated incident. In determining the appropriate level of force, officers shall evaluate each situation in light of the facts and circumstances of each particular case. Those factors may include, but are not limited to:

- The seriousness of the crime or suspected offense;
- The level of threat or resistance presented by the subject;
- Whether the subject was posing an immediate threat to officers or a danger to the community;
- The potential for injury to citizens, officers or subjects;
- The risk or apparent attempt by the subject to escape;
- The conduct of the subject being confronted (as reasonably perceived by the officer at the time);
- The time available to an officer to make a decision;
- The availability of other resources;
- The training and experience of the officer;
- The proximity or access of weapons to the subject;
- Officer versus subject factors such as age, size, relative strength, skill level, injury/exhaustion and number of

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> rendered by the Supreme Court of California in the case of Hayes v. County of San Diego, the Department revised its UOF policy in 2014 to include consideration of officers' tactical conduct and decisions leading up to the use of deadly force when evaluating the objective reasonableness of an incident.

person during an arrest or a detention, or defend any individual from an aggressive action by another person resulting in an injury or a complaint of injury.

Non-Categorical Use of Force Levels
All NCUOF incidents shall be classified as either a Level I or Level II incident.

A NCUOF shall be reported as a Level I incident under the following circumstances:

- An allegation of unauthorized force is made regarding the force used by a Department employee(s); or,
- The force used results in a serious injury, such as a broken bone, dislocation, an injury requiring sutures, etc., that does not rise to the level of a CUOF; or,
- The injuries to the person upon whom force was used are inconsistent with the amount or type of force reported by involved Department employee(s); or,
- Accounts of the incident provided by witnesses and/or the subject of the UOF substantially conflict with the involved employee(s) account.

All other reportable NCUOF incidents that do not meet Level I criteria shall be reported as Level II incidents. This includes the use of an impact device or less-lethal munitions with hits.

Note: If the investigating supervisor is unable to verify the seriousness of an injury or complaint of injury, it shall be reported as a Level I incident. If the injury requires admission to a hospital, the incident becomes a CUOF and will be investigated by FID.

Not Reportable as NCUOF

The following incidents are not reportable as a NCUOF incident:

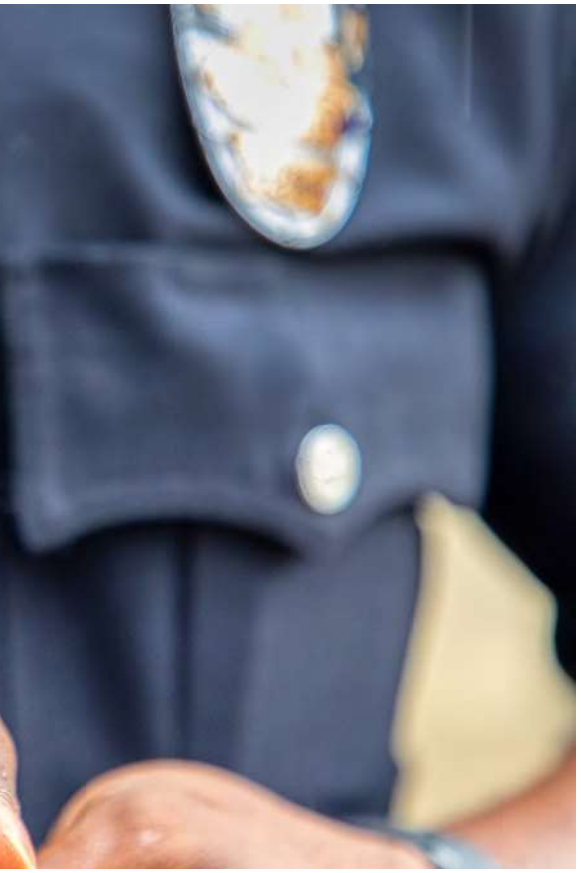
- The use of a C-grip, firm grip, or joint lock to compel a person to comply with an employee's direction which does not result in an injury or complaint of injury;
- The UOF reasonable to overcome passive resistance due to physical disability, mental illness, intoxication, or muscle rigidity of a person (e.g., use of a C-grip or firm grip, joint lock, joint lock walk down, or body weight) which does not result in an injury or complaint of injury;
- Under any circumstances, the discharge of a less-lethal projectile weapon (e.g., beanbag shotgun, TASER, 37mm or 40mm projectile launcher, any chemical control dispenser or Compressed Air Projectile System) that does not contact a person;
- Force used by an organized squad in a crowd control situation, or a riotous situation when the crowd exhibits hostile behavior and does not respond to verbal directions from Department employees; and,

  Note: Isolated incidents resulting from a crowd control situation may require a UOF investigation as determined by a supervisor at the scene.

- Any incident investigated by FID and determined not to rise to the level of a CUOF.

LOPMENT

the Department to be a leader in law enforcement training and to always strive to provide the most current and relevant training available.



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escalation had to be embodied in a comprehensive framework. In April 2017, the Department formally incorporated the concept of de-escalation in the preamble to the UOF policy. Since then, training curriculum and other Department reference material have been amended to include de-escalation principles. To date, de-escalation principles have been integrated into the lesson plans of 57 courses taught to in-service personnel.

As part of the Department's continuing commitment to training, a new UOF course titled Integrating Communication, De-Escalation, and Crowd Control (ICDC) was introduced in the fall of 2017. The ICDC course contained a review of de-escalation techniques and communication strategies. It also employed scenario-based training for the management of crowds.

In-Service Training

As of November 30, 2018, a total of 6,585 sworn personnel have attended the 10-hour ICDC Course.

Building Public Trust and Officer Safety & Wellness

of 28 officers in June of 2018. Candidates representing the rank of Lieutenants and below were selected from every division and represented diverse years of service, assignment, professional, and educational experience.

The program consisted of monthly online sessions and several on-site classroom sessions at USC; which explored topics such as civil rights, human trafficking, extremism, and conflict resolution. The year-long course of study focused on a solutions-oriented curriculum and culminated with candidates completing capstone presentation projects. Each project was designed to address and resolve important crime and/or quality of life issues facing the Los Angeles community. The capstone presentations were made before USC instructors, Department Command Staff, business and community leaders, and representatives from the Board of Police Commissioners. Each presentation was then evaluated for potential implementation by the Department.

A Healthy and Functional Organization

A vital component in cultivating healthy work environments and strong relationships with the community we serve is a well-trained and educated body of supervision. To accomplish this the Department collaborated with Pepperdine University's Straus Institute for Dispute Resolution to design and develop two dispute resolution courses for Department leadership and Department supervisors.

Department leadership, or captains and above attended a two-day course, while Department supervisors, or lieutenant and sergeants attend a more intense four-day course that allows for additional participation and the refinement of the essential skills front line supervisors utilize during field operations. Both courses emphasized the importance of understanding and supporting diversity in the workplace and provided practical methods of addressing and preventing conflict.

Serving the People and Systems Impacted by Mental Illness

For the past three years, the 40-hour MHIT course has been provided to all new police officers prior to completing their probationary year in the field. It has also been a top priority to train officers working in specialized assignments such as MEU, RESET, and HOPE teams that work closest with those experiencing homelessness. The Federal Consent Decree that once guided the Department in improving its responsiveness to societal changes considered it a best practice for ten percent of patrol officers to have such specialized training. Currently, the Department has more than doubled that number, and by providing this as a mandatory curriculum during the probationary year for new sworn personnel, the Department

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2018 TRAINING OBJECTIVES

01 TEACHING
Teaching UOF de-escalation techniques.

02 BUILDING
Building public trust and Reverence for Human Life.

03 SERVING
Serving the people and systems impacted by mental illness.

04 MASTERING
Mastering laws of arrest (such as consensual encounters, reasonable suspicion, and probable cause).

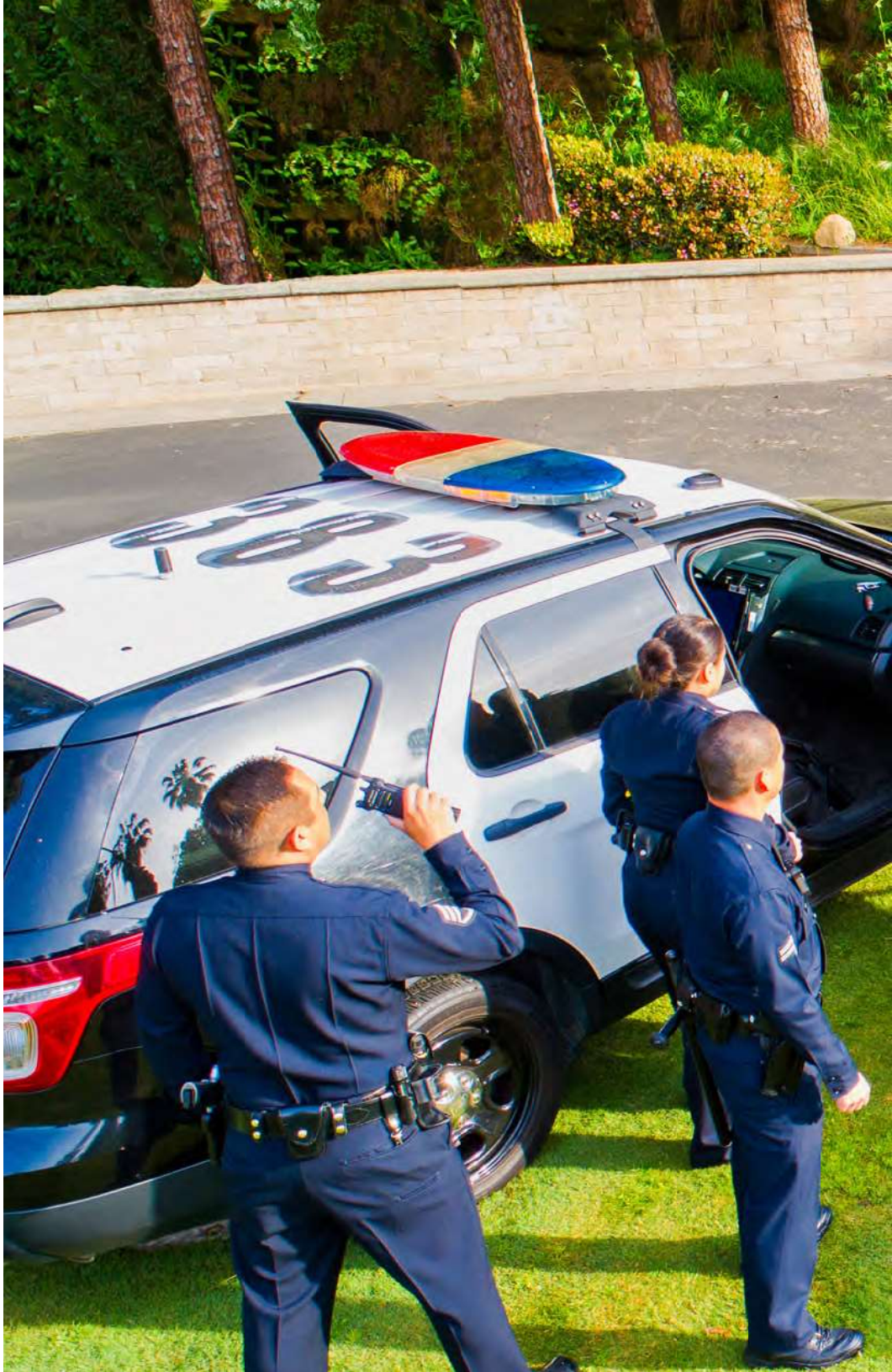
05 INCORPORATING
Incorporating Procedural Justice best practices.

Academy Testing

Almost two years ago, POST implemented a new integrated testing system that emphasizes the importance of critical thinking and problem solving over memorization. This style of integrated testing is consistent with the changes the Department made to the Academy in 2008, emphasizing Problem Based Learning (PBL), critical thinking, and confidence building. Under this system of testing, recruit officers must pass two mid-term examinations and one final examination. The examinations cover material from 43 Learning Domains (LDs) introduced throughout the six months of the Academy program. Questions contained in the written examinations are also integrated into the 14 scenario based tests, which become increasingly complex as the Academy program progresses. The events depicted in each scenario require recruit officers to utilize the techniques, strategies, and course material from previous instruction to successfully resolve each situation. In addition to the written and scenario-based examinations, recruit officers must pass a series of rigorous physical fitness, self-defense, and firearms proficiency examinations before graduation and their transition to field assignments.

Academy Training

At the end of 2018, in an effort to integrate the use of new



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Training hosted by the Department's Mental Evaluation Unit which addresses topics such as crisis communications, suicide by cop, substance abuse, autism, and psychopharmacology.

In 2018, the Department developed PSL II to ensure new officers comprehended the Academy training material. PSL II underwent a two pilot test-phase to determine feasibility and received positive reviews from attending officers. The course is scheduled to be hosted throughout the 2019 year. The target audience for PSL II are officers who have between two and three years of service. PSL II focuses on instructing officers through reality-based training. Scenarios are created from real-life incidents experienced by officers. Attending personnel apply the concepts and topics instructed in the previous course in order to learn how to utilize de-escalation and procedural justice. During scenarios, they also apply the concepts learned from MHIT to address individuals who may be experiencing mental illness. Lastly, officers complete a comprehensive First Aid/CPR course hosted by the Los Angeles Fire Department. As the program progresses, additional coursework will be developed to help officers continue their development as law enforcement professionals. In 2018, a total of 45 officers completed the pilot test-phase.

Field Training Officers (FTO) Program

In October 2015, State Senate Bill 29 was enacted, requiring FTOs to complete a minimum of eight hours of Crisis Intervention Behavioral Health Training. The Mental Evaluation Unit created a 40-hour MHIT course and an eight-hour Crisis Intervention Mental Health Intervention Training Update course. Since its inception, 99 percent (468 of 470) of the Department's FTOs have completed one of the two MEU

competency.

Procedural Justice

In an effort to support awareness of national topics in law enforcement, Procedural Justice has been integrated into Department training spanning from academy recruits throughout all ranks, including Command Staff officers. This Department-wide initiative was designed to have an impact and hopeful reduction on the number of biased policing complaints. In collaboration with the Board of Police Commissioners, several training strategies are being implemented, including a training course for Command Staff on public engagement. In the fall of 2018, The Davenport Institute, Pepperdine School of Public Safety, presented the topic of "Public Engagement: A Vital Leadership Skill in Difficult Times" as training to Department Command Staff. The emphasis of the discussion during the training was the need for effective public engagement, engagement models, successful strategies, and the role of community policing.

POST Perishable Skills

The California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training requires a minimum of 24-hours of Continuing Professional Training (CPT) every two years for certified police officers. Fourteen training hours address perishable skills such as arrest and control, tactical communications, driving, and firearms. In 2017, the Department deployed four new POST-certified courses (UOF Update; ICDC; Implicit Bias; and Below 100), which combined for a total of 20 hours of the 24-hour CPT requirements. The final four hours of CPT training is being met through decentralized perishable skills driving courses, facilitated at the geographical Areas.

The following table depicts percentages of Department personnel who completed their perishable skills training in 2017 and 2018 based on Department and Bureau totals (information up to November 12, 2018).

Note: The training cycle for these subjects continues through the end of 2018.

Category	Department
Arrest & Control	89%
Communications	91%
Driving	88%
Firearms	90%

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The Department continues to harness the power of experiential environments at the MOT to assist officers in understanding

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Tactical Debriefs

All substantially involved officers in a CUOF incident are required to participate in a Tactical Debrief upon adjudication of the concerned case. The Tactical Debrief affords all involved personnel an opportunity to participate in collaborative training to enhance their performance, identify lessons learned, and recognize the outcomes of a CUOF incident. The Tactical Debrief serves as the final training after the adjudication of a CUOF incident. It is administered by a TD supervisor familiar with the incident and who served as a resource in the UOFRB process.

FIREARMS

Qualification Requirements

The Department requires its sworn personnel to qualify with their primary duty weapons on a regular basis to ensure shooting proficiencies and the development of sound judgment with the use of lethal force. A qualification schedule has been created, which includes a combination of handgun, shotgun, and FOS qualification.

Employees are required to qualify once within a two-month cycle (not including the one-month shotgun cycle). There are six qualification cycles in a calendar year. Sworn employees (lieutenants and below), reserve officers, and security officers with less than 20 years of service qualify as follows:

Cycle	Month	Required Qualification
1	Jan	Shotgun
2	Feb/Mar	Handgun – Duty Ammunition
3	Apr/May	Handgun – Practice Ammunition
4	Jun/Jul	Force Option Simulator
5	Sept/Oct	Handgun – Practice Ammunition
6	Nov/Dec	Handgun – Practice Ammunition

Sworn employees (lieutenants and below), reserve officers, and security officers with 20 to 29 years of service qualify as follows:

Cycle	Month	Required Qualification
1	Jan	Shotgun
2	Feb/Mar	Handgun – Duty Ammunition
3	Sept/Oct	Handgun – Practice Ammunition

Captains and above with less than 30 years of service qualify as follow:

Cycle	Month	Required Qualification

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All sworn employees (regardless of rank), reserve officers, and security officers with 30 years or more of service are required to qualify one time per calendar year at their convenience during Cycles 2, 3, 5, or 6. This requirement shall be met with their primary duty handgun and duty ammunition.

To qualify on the handgun combat course, sworn employees, reserve officers, and security officers shall meet the minimum qualification requirements. Personnel who fail to achieve a qualifying score shall repeat the course until the minimum score for each target is attained in one relay. The maximum score is 300 points. When sufficient daylight exists, the minimum passing score is 210 points, with a minimum of 105 points on each target. During the hours of darkness, the minimum passing score is 180 points, with a minimum of 90 points on each target.

The shotgun qualification course is not scored; however, personnel must demonstrate proficiency with the shotgun to satisfy the qualification requirement.

Multiple Attempts to Qualify

Officers who fail to receive a minimum passing score after a third attempt in a qualification cycle are required to attend firearms remediation. The Department does not currently track first or second attempt failures since weapon malfunctions and/or defective ammunition contribute to unsuccessful qualification attempts. A failure to qualify (FTQ) in three or more attempts

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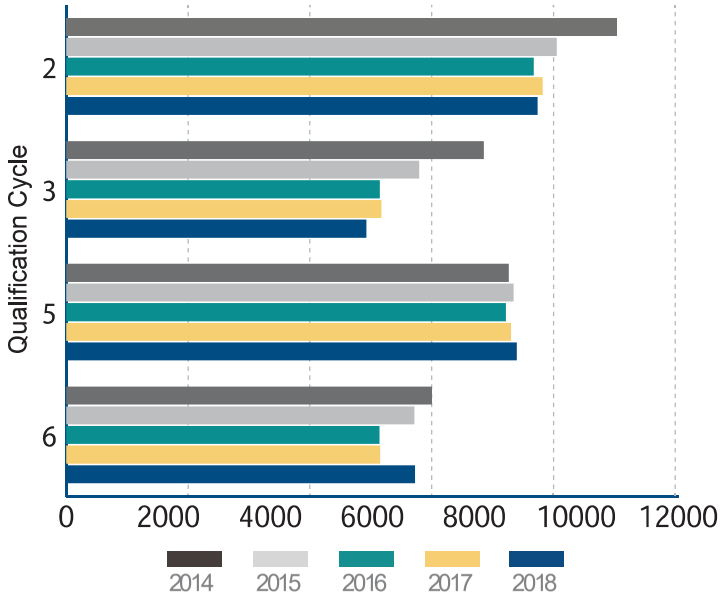
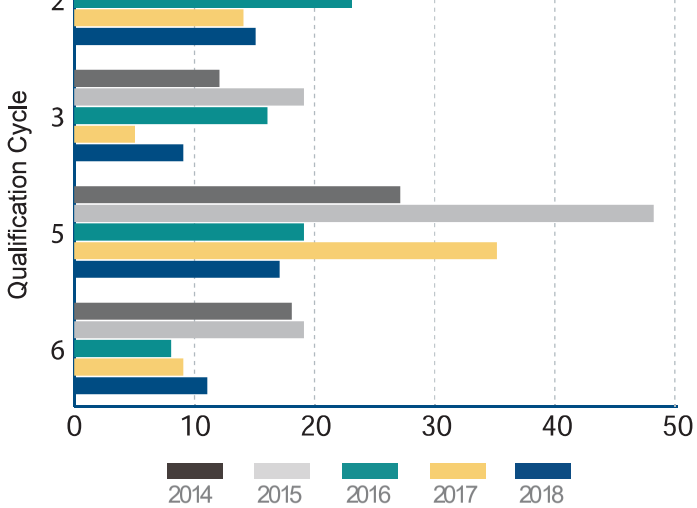
DEPARTMENT FIREARM QUALIFICATION STATISTICS

As a result of upgrades to the software and infrastructure which tracks and reports Department personnel qualification records, the data reported for "Firearms Qualifications, Three or More Attempts, Failure Rate, and Failure to Qualify Complaints" has been updated for the five-year period beginning in 2014. This updated data includes additional personnel which may have been omitted in the previous years' reports.

Firearms Qualification (by Cycle) - Sworn Personnel



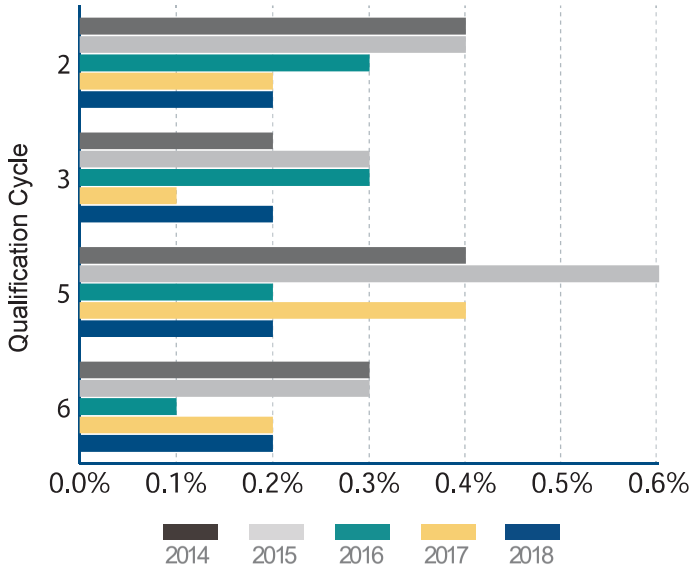
In 2018, Department personnel qualified with their firearms 28,989 times. Qualification Cycle 2 contained the highest number of Department sworn personnel with 8,816 employees completing qualification. This number represented 30 percent of the total annual firearm qualifications and was the most officers to qualify in a single qualification cycle since 2016.



In 2018, 52 Department personnel failed to successfully qualify three or more times in one of the four firearm qualification cycles throughout the year. This was a 17 percent decrease, or 11 less people as compared to the 63 total personnel that failed to successfully qualify three or more times in one of the four firearm qualification cycles in 2017.

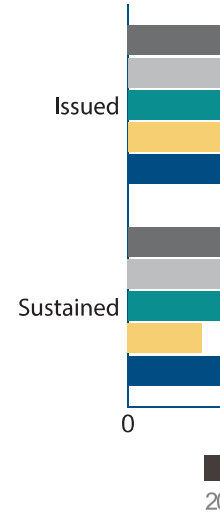
The 2018 total of 52 was the lowest of the last five years and 39% lower than the four-year average of 85.

Failure Rate



The failure rate is calculated based on the number of personnel who failed to successfully qualify three or more times within a particular cycle compared to the total number of personnel attempting to qualify. In 2018, an average of 0.2 percent of Department personnel failed to successfully qualify throughout

Failure to Qualify



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OMMAND CONTROL

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n an officer uses force is e. The Department worked mework that clearly and he practices and training ce for human life. As noted ce Charlie Beck, "Although alation' was not specifically t in the past, many of the and concepts that fall under n umbrella have long been curriculum and successfully he field."

l definition and inclusion of the UOF policy, in addition urriculum, provides officers culated framework of the es available to reduce the er. While officers exercise echniques during intense xists the possibility of the of force; whether by non-nal means. As a situation or officers and supervisors ership and decision-making o control the incident. To the Department established **nd and Control"** to assist contain, de-escalate, and

to coordinate a response, accomplish tasks and minimize risk. **Command** uses active leadership to establish order, provide stability and structure, set objectives and create conditions under which the function of Control can be achieved with minimal risk. **Control** implements the plan of action while continuously assessing the situation, making necessary adjustments, managing resources, managing the scope of the incident (containment), and evaluating whether existing Department protocols apply to the incident.

There are **four key components** to command and control:

* **Active Leadership** – using clear, concise, and unambiguous communication to develop and implement a plan, direct personnel, and manage resources.
* **Using Available Resources** – Identifying and managing those resources that are needed to plan and implement the desired course of action.
* **Accomplishing Tasks** – Breaking down a plan of action into smaller objectives and using personnel and other resources to meet those objectives.
* **Minimize Risk** – Taking appropriate actions to mitigate risk exposure to those impacted by

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ESTABLISHING COMMAND AND CONTROL

Implementing Command and Control involves utilizing active leadership to use available resources, accomplish tasks, and minimize risk. Major events or incidents that require Command and Control include both natural disasters and tactical situations. Existing Department concepts can be used as tools to aid in establishing Command and Control, based on the type and complexity of the incident. Examples include the PATROL acronym and the Tactical Four C's.

P PLANNING

A ASSESSMENT

T TIME

R REDEPLOYMENT AND/ OR CONTAINMENT

O OTHER RESOURCES

L LINES OF COMMUNICATION

The PATROL acronym stands for planning, assessment, time, redeployment and/or containment, other resources, and lines of communication as illustrated above.

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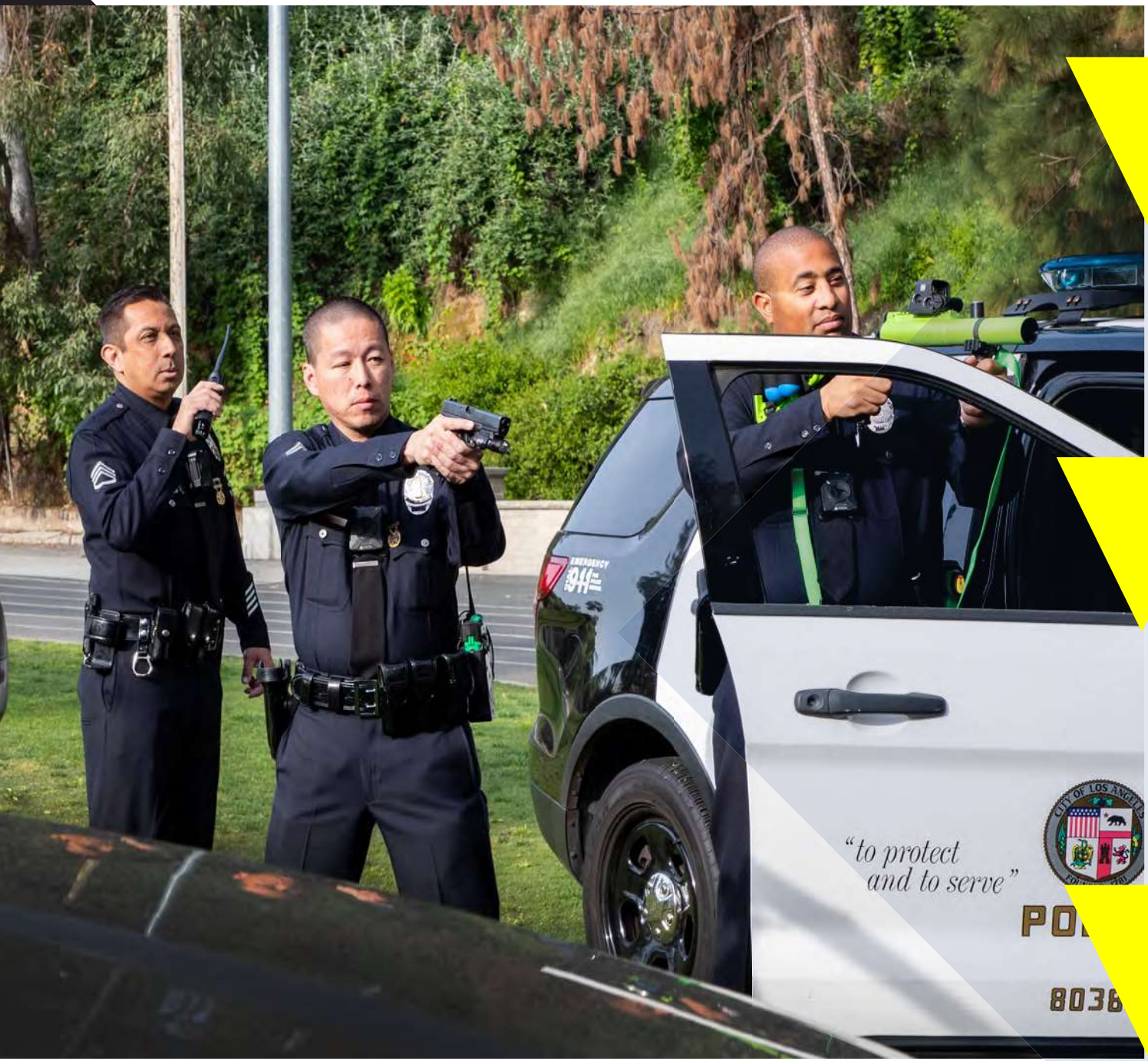
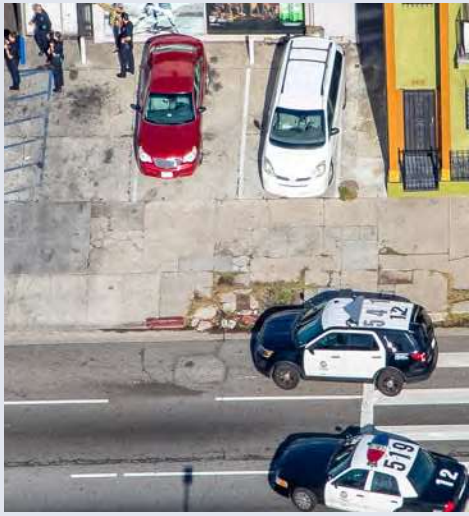
FOUR C'S

- **C** CONTROL
- **C** COMMUNICATE
- **C** COORDINATE
- **C** CONTAIN





- All officers at the scene of any incident, at some level, are responsible for Command and Control. In addition to their initial assessment, individual officers

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g value when using reverence for human warrants the use of nel when practicable, lethal force options to situation.

te force options, as ecisions, shall not be ject who is passively ng to comply with s of violence or mere not justify the use of el may use less-lethal ve a reasonable belief is violently resisting ate threat of violence

afford officers the and maintain distance suspects. The use of undamental concepts for tactical decision- re able to safely and nal devices, the risk e suspect(s), and the ess-lethal devices can revent the escalation more serious level of urrently has a variety able to personnel for ther tactical situations

SS-LETHAL

gy Tactical Single 40mm Less-Lethal single-shot, 40mm a green stock and icatinny rail mounting t approved optics, accuracy over longer ny other Department

iMpact round only. The 40mm eXact iMpact round is a point-of-aim, point-of-impact, direct fire round consisting of a plastic body and a sponge nose. It can be identified by its silver metal case and blue sponge material nose. These sponge rounds are designed to be non-penetrating and upon striking a target distribute energy over a broad surface area. Due to the smokeless powder propellant, it has velocities that are extremely consistent.

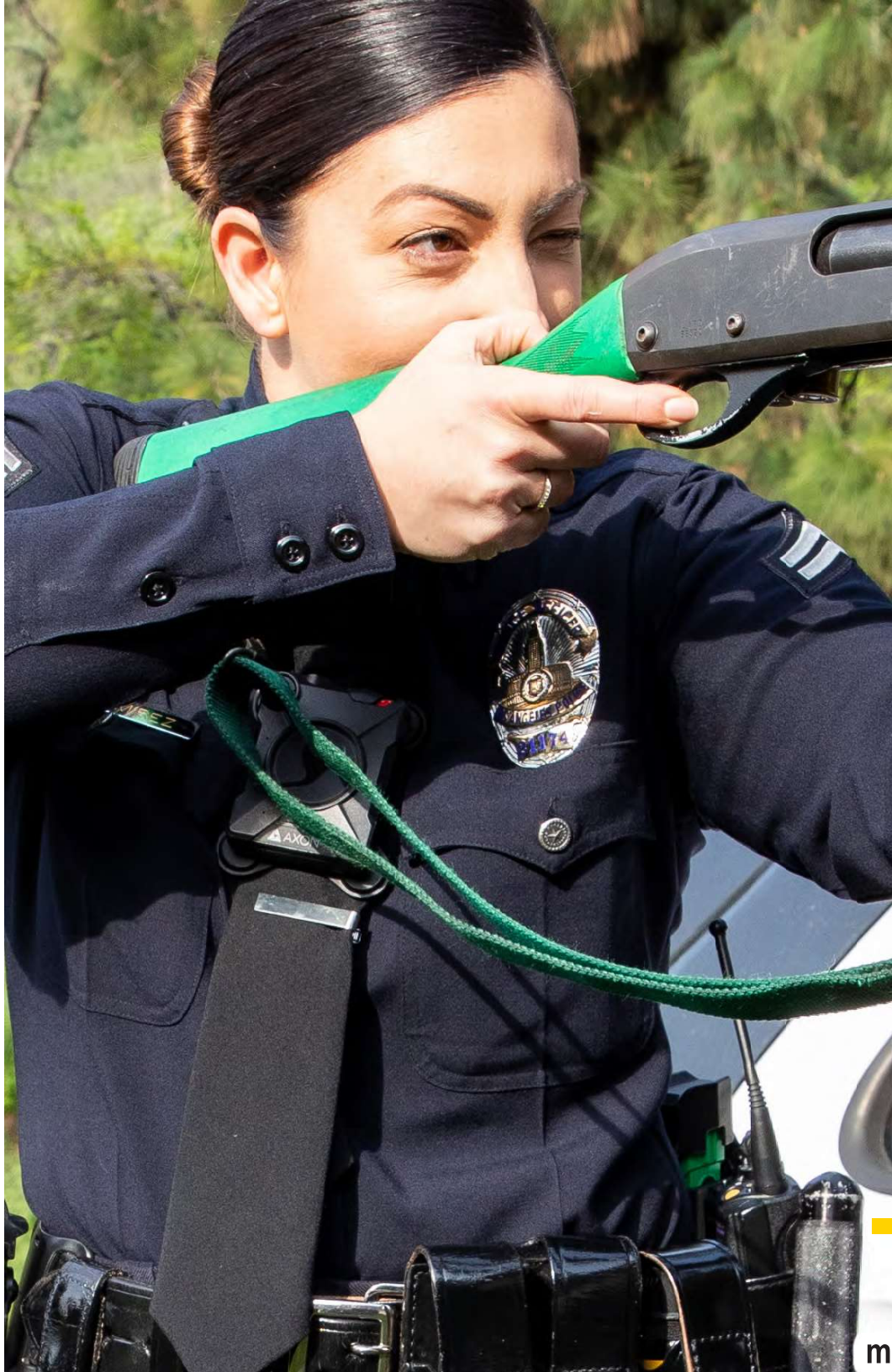
Originally authorized for use only by Metropolitan Division, Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT), the 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher was later approved in a pilot program for deployment by patrol personnel in 2016 and 2017. The purpose of the pilot program was to evaluate the effectiveness and functionality of the device in a patrol setting. In 2018, the Department authorized Department-wide use of the 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher for all sworn personnel who have been trained in its use. At the conclusion of 2018, 7,256 sworn personnel have been trained to use the 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher.

BEANBAG SHOTGUN

The Department's beanbag shotgun is a Remington 870 shotgun that has been reconfigured with a green slide handle and stock, rifled barrel, and side saddle ammunition holder. The color green is consistent with the Department's color code for less-lethal devices and signifies that the beanbag shotgun is for use with the Less-Lethal LAPD Super-Sock Round only. The LAPD Super-Sock Round is a 12-gauge, clear-hulled cartridge, containing a shot-filled fabric bag. It can be identified by its clear plastic hull containing a yellow fabric bag. These rounds are designed to be non-penetrating and distribute energy over a broad surface area upon striking a target.

OLEORESIN CAPSICUM SPRAY

Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) spray is a chemical agent that is either extracted from cayenne pepper plants or produced by synthetic means. Oleoresin Capsicum spray primarily affects the eyes, the respiratory



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As of September 2015, all uniformed officers assigned to OO are required to carry a TASER on their person while working any field assignment (OO Order No. 4, dated September 21, 2015).

In 2016, the Department approved the use of a new redesigned TASER cartridge. This redesigned cartridge features 25-foot probe wires which offer an additional 4-feet of deployment distance, a redesigned longer probe point to better penetrate clothing, and green exterior cartridge doors (blast door).

FN-303 LESS-LETHAL LAUNCHER

The FN-303 Less-Lethal Launcher is a semi-automatic, shoulder fired device that fires non-lethal munitions and liquids. The device is powered by compressed air to fire the projectiles, which are loaded into an attached 15-round drum magazine. The Department, with the approval of the BOPC, initiated a limited-time pilot program for the device in 2016. At the conclusion of the pilot program, the Department determined that additional testing and data gathering was necessary for a more comprehensive analysis. In July 2017, the Department re-initiated the pilot program for two Divisions: Metropolitan Division and Custody Services Division. At the conclusion of 2018, the FN-303 Less-Lethal Launcher was recommended for deployment by both Metropolitan Division, K9 and SWAT and is currently awaiting Department approval.

PEPPERBALL VKS LAUNCHER

The PepperBall Variable Kinetic System (VKS) Launcher is a less-lethal, semi-automatic shoulder device with a nomenclature comparable to that of a standard AR-15/M-4 carbine rifle. Powered by an internal air source, the VKS Launcher is able to deploy a variety of less-lethal projectiles at an accurate distance up to 120-150 feet. As of year-end 2018, the device is still in the testing phase.

37-MILLIMETER PROJECTILE LAUNCHER

The 37mm Projectile Launcher is a less-lethal shoulder device that can fire various types of munitions. A rifled barrel, coupled with a calibrated sighting system such as a mounted optical sight or iron sighting system, makes the device highly accurate when delivering rounds to its intended target. When deployed by specially trained personnel from Metropolitan Division, typical munitions include blunt force and chemical agent ordnance.

The 37mm device can also be deployed during incidents

can be deployed by Metropolitan Division or specially trained personnel. Both groups may deploy 37mm non-target specific dispersal rounds.

BATON

A baton is an impact and/or control device used to push, move, or strike individuals who exhibit unlawful or hostile behavior. Currently, the Department authorizes three versions of the

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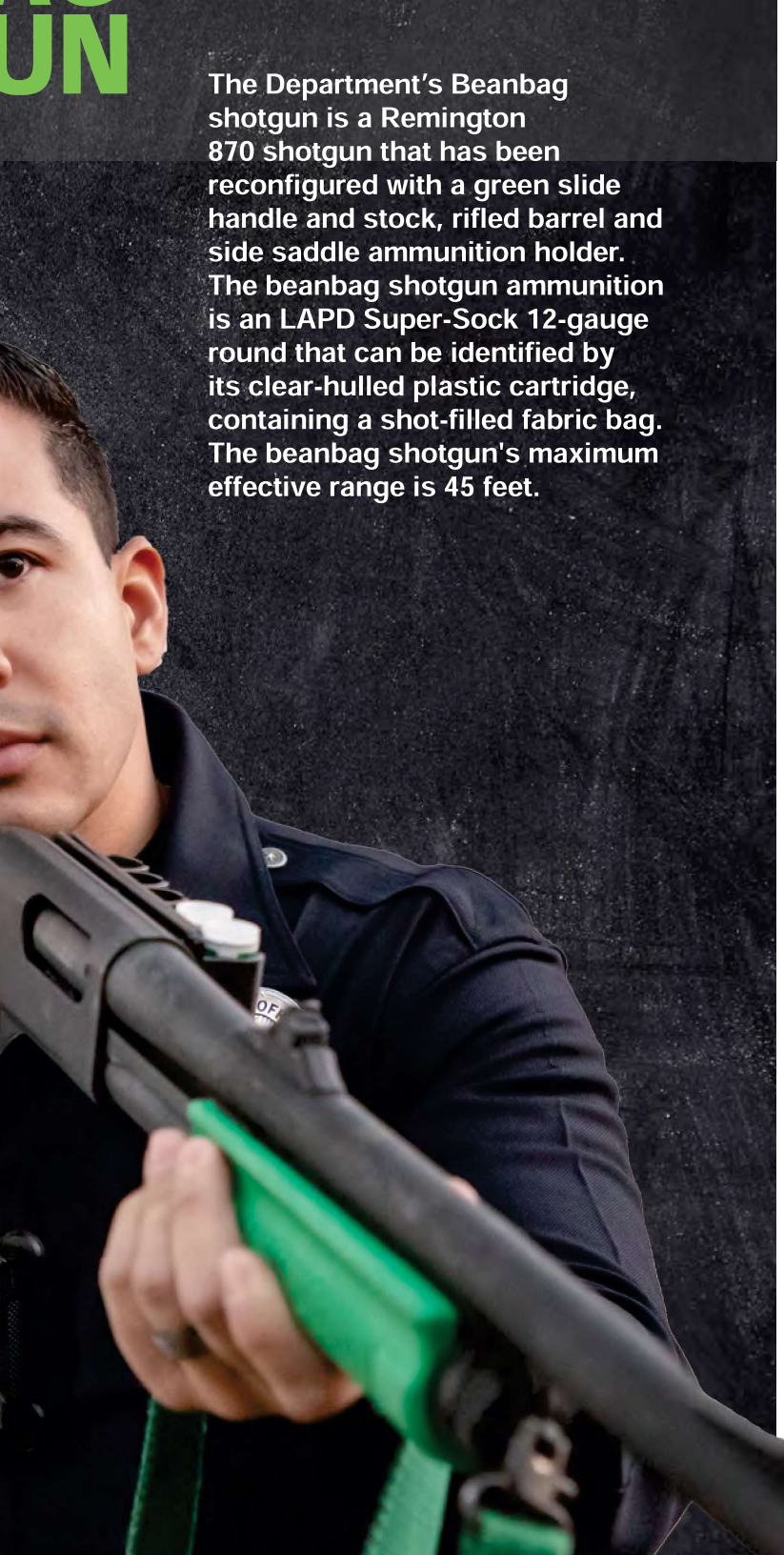
The Department's Beanbag shotgun is a Remington 870 shotgun that has been reconfigured with a green slide handle and stock, rifled barrel and side saddle ammunition holder. The beanbag shotgun ammunition is an LAPD Super-Sock 12-gauge round that can be identified by its clear-hulled plastic cartridge, containing a shot-filled fabric bag. The beanbag shotgun's maximum effective range is 45 feet.



37-MILLIMETER PROJECTILE LAUNCHER

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The baton is an impact/control device used to push, move or strike individuals who exhibit unlawful or hostile behavior. Currently, the Department authorizes three versions of the baton for Department-wide use: a collapsible baton, a side handle baton and a collapsible side handle baton.

OLEORESIN CAPSICUM SPRAY

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INSIDE LOOK AT LAPD'S

9 PLATOON

LOPMENTS & THE USE OF FORCE

astounding that the one-year pilot program was declared a success. Over the last 38 years, the program has been formalized and expanded into the current Metropolitan Division, K-9 Platoon. The K-9 Platoon now provides the Department with rapid access to search K-9's on a City-wide basis, 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

The mission of Metropolitan Division's K-9 Platoon is to support the Department's field

weapon, and in the search for firearms, and firearm-related evidence (i.e. ammunition, magazines, etc.).

There are currently 17 police officers assigned as K-9 handlers in the Metropolitan Division K-9 Platoon. Each of these 17 officers are assigned one Police Service Dog (PSD). Five of these officers are also assigned a second dog that is trainied to detect firearms and firearm related evidence.

warnings are intended to notify persons within the search area of the intent to use a PSD. This is to afford suspects an opportunity to surrender and to give community members an opportunity to enter their homes, businesses and/or leave the area.

positive alert method. The PSDs are trained to take a bite hold on a suspect in response to movement that may constitute an aggressive, threatening or evasive action that poses a threat of harm to the PSD, the K-9 handler, other personnel or community members in the area (The bite hold is considered a K-9 contact, which occurs when a person is bitten or injured by a deployed K-9). Training in this method is more labor intensive, however it has resulted in higher instances of finds and lower instances of K-9 contacts or bites as compared to other departments.

The PSDs are trained to take a bite hold on a suspect in response to movement that may constitute an aggressive, threatening or evasive action that poses a threat of harm to the PSD, the K-9 handler

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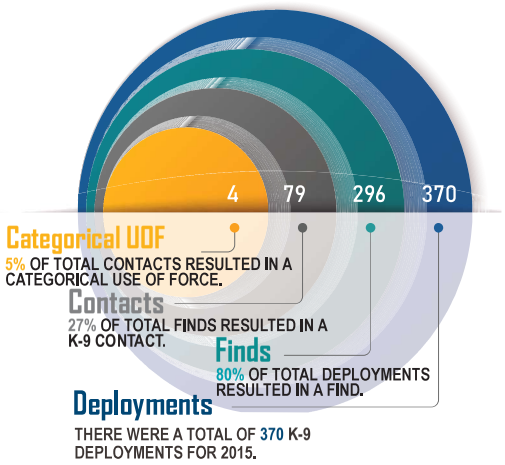
When the PSD locates a suspect, the handler will recall the dog to their side and control. Verbal orders will then be given to the suspect to surrender and submit to arrest. If it is determined that the PSD has bitten or injured the suspect (K-9 contact), an ambulance is requested and the suspect is transported to a hospital for further evaluation and treatment. If the suspect is admitted to a hospital due to the injury from the K-9 contact, the incident is investigated as a Categorical Use of Force, and proper protocols are initiated.

s	Find Pct	Contacts	Contacts Pct	CUOF	CUOF Pct
	76%	66	26%	3	5%
	80%	79	27%	4	5%
	75%	69	23%	4	6%
	79%	81	24%	4	5%
	81%	50	19%	1	2%

2015



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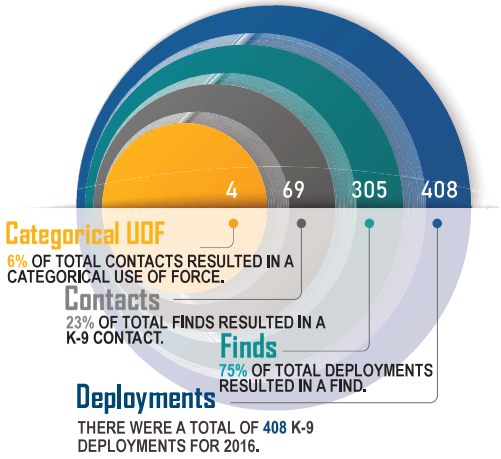

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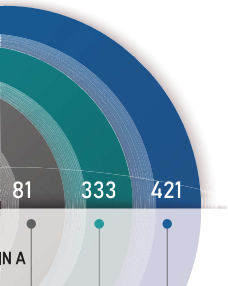

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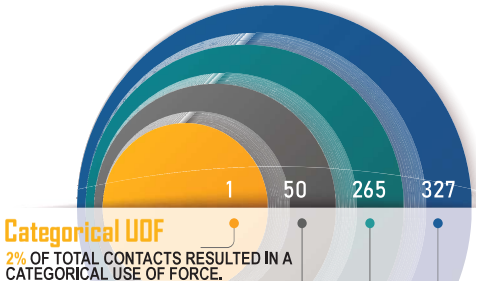

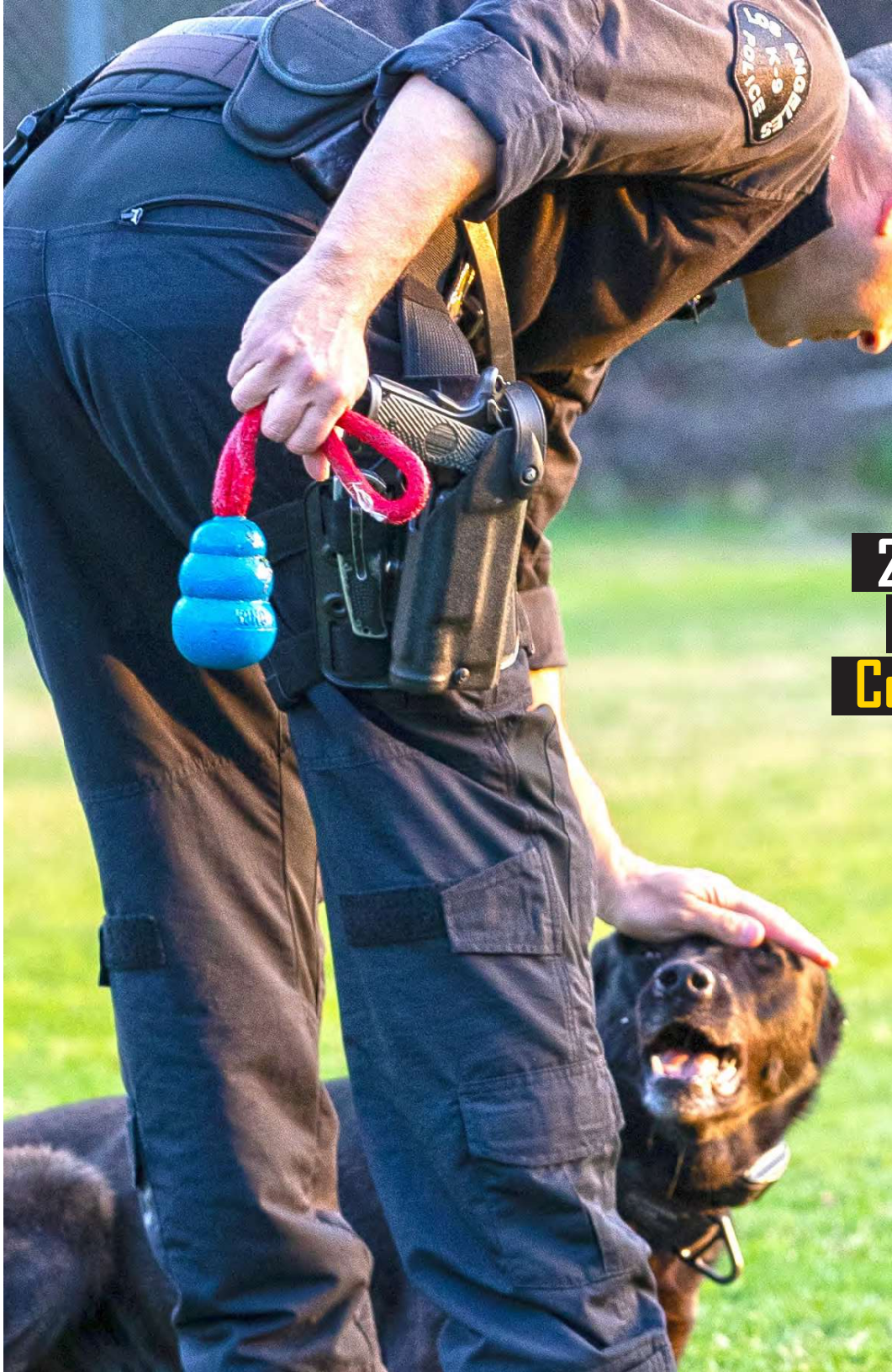

OF ARRESTEE

Upon the detention and transportation of an arrestee to a geographic Area, a watch commander will visually inspect and inquire whether the arrestee has any medical conditions. Medical conditions declared by the arrestee are documented on the detention log and are addressed prior to booking into the care and custody of either Custody Services Division (CSD) or the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department. Any medical conditions which are life-threatening or require immediate emergency medical care are addressed by requesting the Los Angeles Fire Department who assess, treat, and/or transport the arrestee to the appropriate hospital. Medical conditions which are pre-existing or non-life threatening are addressed at a detention facility by medical staff.

Once booking approval has been obtained by the arresting officer at the geographic Area, the arrestee is transported by officers to a detention facility where the arrestee is provided the necessary medical treatment prior to being booked. While at the facility, arresting officers complete a standardized medical questionnaire. The questionnaire is utilized to identify and assess the arrestee's medical concerns, mental health status, use of prescribed medication, and substance abuse. All arrestees who exhibit objective symptoms of being under the influence of Phencyclidine (PCP) or who register a Gas Chromatography Intoximeter (GCI) of .30% or higher must be examined by medical staff. Additionally, the questionnaire is used to document observations made by the arresting officers that describe the arrestee's level of impairment and any medical condition, along with documenting any injuries or medical history that may require the arrestee to receive an increased level of care.

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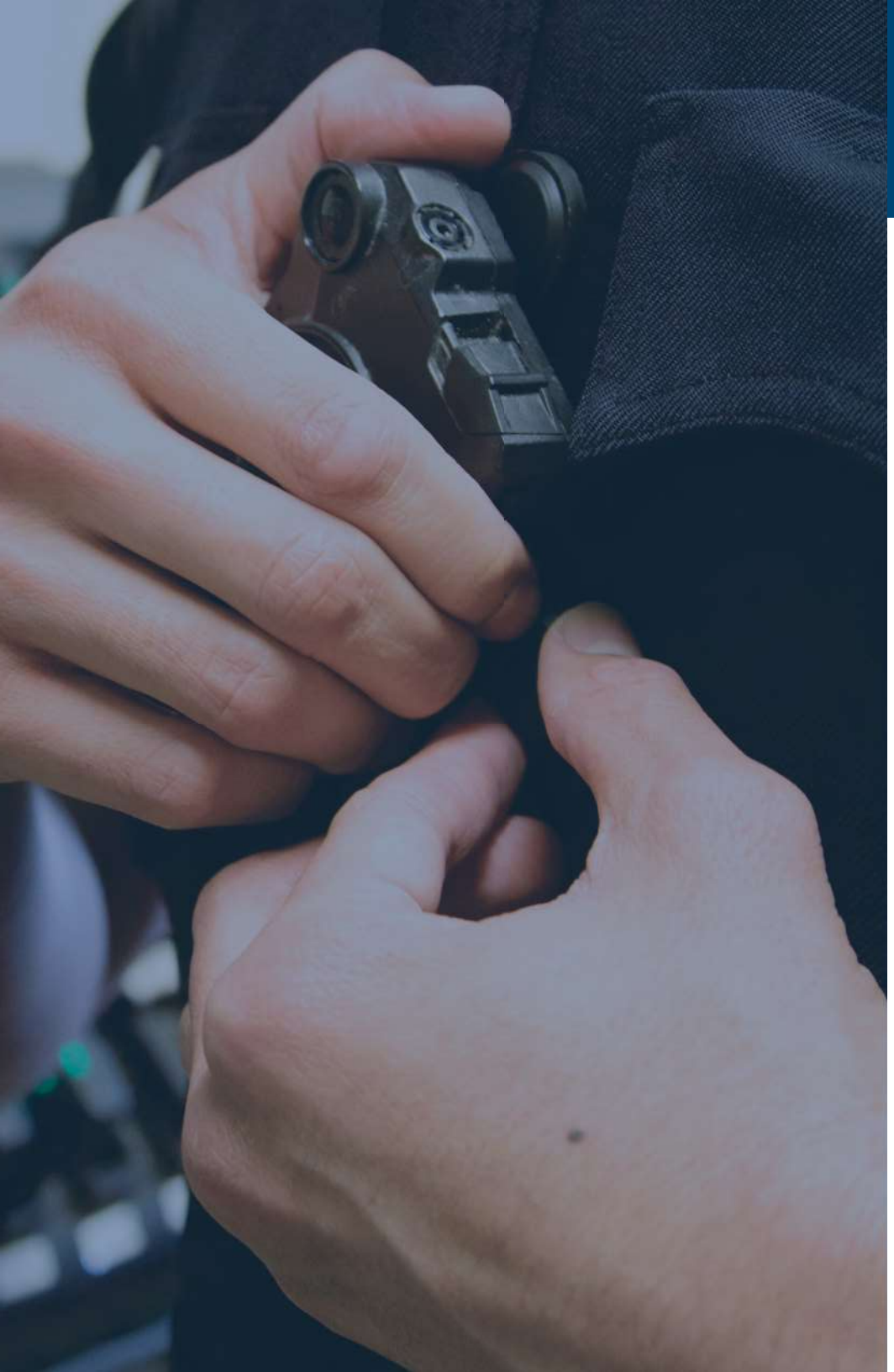

Organizational Developme

The DICVS platform was the first of two camera systems deployed by the Department and was initially introduced in Southeast Area in 2010. Efforts to expand the Department's video capability resulted in the implementation of Body Worn Video (BWV) cameras to all uniformed personnel working field assignments in patrol functions. These camera platforms have proven to be powerful policing tools that enhance community relations through transparency, improve both operational and administrative oversight, and assist in more effectively resolving criminal matters.

The release of DICVS and BWV footage along with other video sources following critical incidents was approved and implemented on April 13, 2018 by the Board of Police Commissioners (BOPC) and COP. The policy on Critical Incident Video Release authorizes the public release of video recordings that capture critical incidents involving LAPD officers. The videos are mandated to be released within 45 days of the date of incident unless the BOPC or the Chief of Police (COP) determines that either an earlier or later release is warranted.

The implementation of technology based video recordings in the City was established primarily to further the Department's community policing efforts by promoting accountability and to build public trust by being transparent.

The public release of video is contingent on certain privacy and legal considerations. When such factors are a cause

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WORN CAMERA

cy, Officer Requirements, and Evidence Management

ementation of digital in-car video and body worn video cameras are for the documentation, increased accountability, and transparency with members of

Department currently deploys ng devices in field operations, ystem (DICVS) and the Body era. Both devices and their crucial role in streamlining idence sharing. With the and BWV cameras in use, epartment's digital evidence- have become increasingly management of the ever- ital evidence is critical given these systems is to increase multaneously assisting the onnel in the performance of ese platforms have facilitated e to release video recordings dent Video Release, which is rency and build public trust. Department to utilize these ccountability, deter criminal e behavior, assist in resolving d to provide information for vement.

EO SYSTEM (DICVS): ICY, AND CAPABILITIES

vides digital video and audio ers and citizens. In effect, cers in providing accurate or courtroom testimony by f crimes in progress, the or statements from suspects,

obtained through wireless the video system) that are erson. The activation of the multaneously activates the push of a button. Two fixed oned on the interior of patrol ing inside the windshield and ceiling in the rear passenger e emergency light bar on a for more than eight seconds.

The DICVS video and audio recordings are stored digitally and cannot be manipulated, altered, or deleted. Video footage from DICVS can be immediately viewed on a monitor within the patrol vehicle or once uploaded, may be viewed later on any computer that is connected to the Department's Local Area Network.

Prior to use and deployment, field personnel must complete the Department's DICVS training on the proper use, maintenance, and activation of the system. Supervisors are required to ensure that subordinates adhere to Department DICVS policy and procedures by providing the necessary guidance, training, and direction commensurate with both mandatory and proactive implementation standards. Each geographic Bureau is staffed with personnel whose sole job function is to conduct regular audits of both the DICV and BWV to ensure proper adherence to Department policy. The DICVS program policy requires that officers activate DICVS during the initiation of the following activities (Special Order No. 45 - dated October 20, 2009):

- All vehicle stops;
- All Code 3 responses and pursuits;
- All suspect transports
- All pedestrian stops (when practicable); and,
- Any other occasion when, in the officer's judgement, it would be beneficial to do so. This may include, but is not limited to, stops and detentions, crimes in progress when recoding is reasonably feasible, Mobile Field Force situations, or any situation, condition, or event presenting the potential for injury, loss of life, damage to property, or any potential risk-management issue.

Exception: **Exigent circumstances that preclude officers from the immediate activation of DICVS. Each exception will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.**

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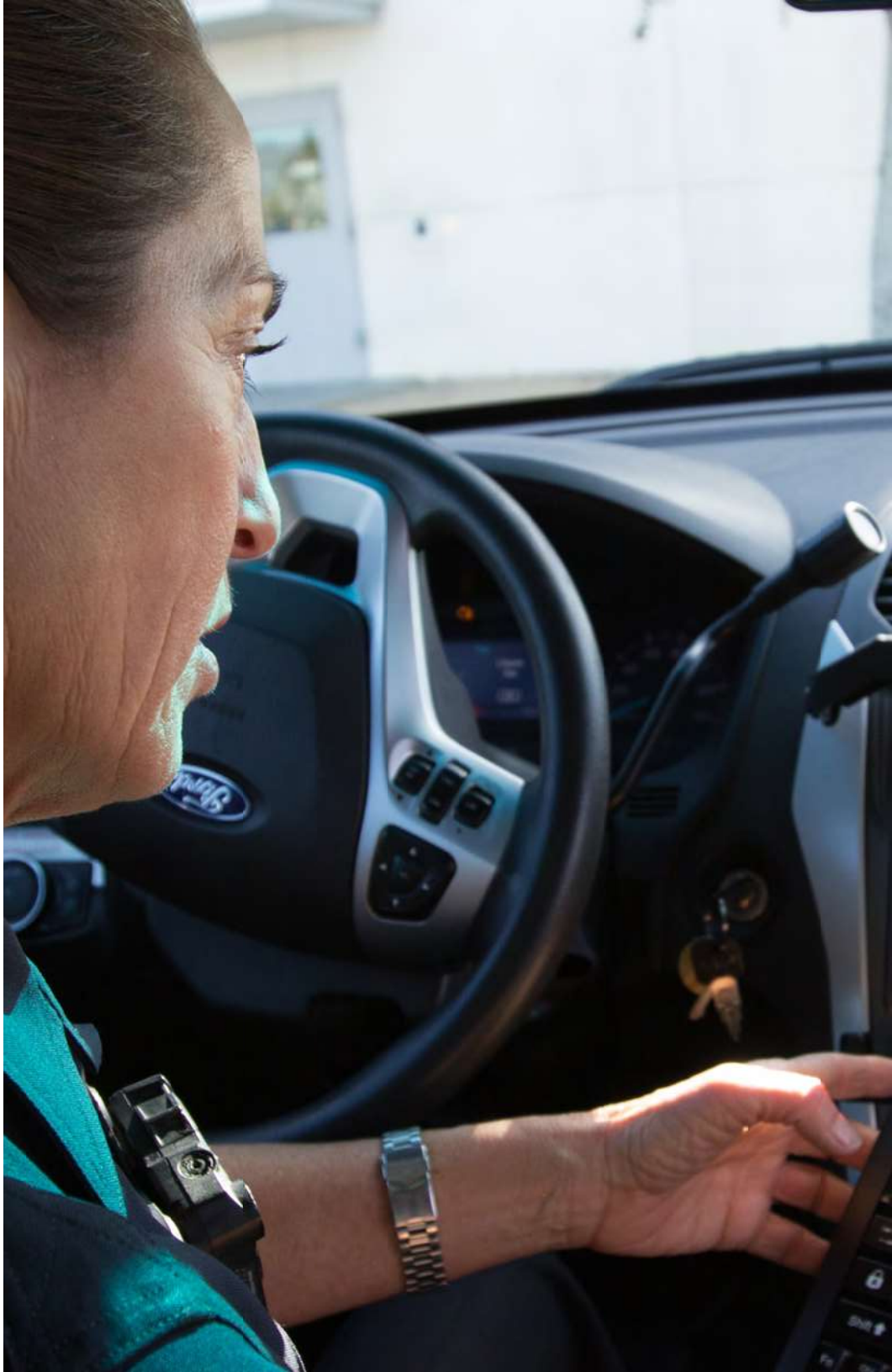

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Officers are encouraged to inform individuals that they are being recorded when feasible, however, consent is not required when the officer is lawfully in an area where the recording takes place. In addition, officers are not required to play back BWV recordings for review by members of the public.

If an officer is involved in a Categorical Use of Force (CUOF), they shall not review any BWV footage until authorized by the assigned FID investigator. Prior to being interviewed by FID and upon the approval of the assigned FID supervisor, the involved officer shall review the footage, and any other relevant recording (including DICVS footage). Once approved, the officer may review the videos with an employee representative or attorney without FID being present. The separating and monitoring of officers involved in a CUOF shall be maintained during the review of BWV recordings, consequently video review shall not occur jointly among other involved employees.

Supervisors assigned to monitor any officer(s) involved in a CUOF must take possession of the concerned employee's BWV equipment, ensure the device is and remains powered off, and maintains custody of the equipment until transferred to FID personnel.

Supervisors investigating NCUOF incidents shall, allow involved officers to review their BWV recordings and if deemed necessary, other BWV recordings to ensure complete and accurate reports and documentation of the incident.

By the end of 2018, all LAPD geographical Areas, traffic divisions and Metropolitan Division were equipped with and deploying BWV.

Note: Department policy requires both the DICVS and Body Worn Video systems to be deployed while in the field and activated based on their individual criteria.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The Department's BWV program is fully funded by an annual allocation from the City's General Fund and is currently contracted with Axon. The BWV program continues to enhance crime-fighting capabilities, police accountability, and police-community relationships. Future plans to integrate both DICVS and BWV video sources into one interface will further facilitate data gathering, accessibility, and mission effectiveness for the Department as a whole.

REVIEW BI

The BWV video and audio recordings are st
be viewed on a hand held viewing device
Department began to release video recordin
the public. These Critical Incident Briefings
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Administrative Order No. 6 (2018), adop
and criteria for the public release of vid
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individuals depicted in the videos. A
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The first video was released or
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STIGATION, EW, AND UDICATION CESS

OF FORCE INCIDENTS

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F FORCE

D PROCEDURE

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Incident

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ment employee(s),

Note: The Watch Commander/OIC shall evaluate the force that was used, not the force options that could have been considered.

Commanding Officer Responsibility
Upon receipt of a NCUOF investigation, the CO of the concerned Bureau/Area/Division shall:

- Utilize the Area/Division Training Coordinator to evaluate the incident;
- Contact subject matter experts (e.g. Training Division) to obtain additional information, as needed;
- Review all reports and make a recommendation on the disposition; and,
- Notify the employee of CIRD's final disposition as soon as practicable.

Commanding Officer, CIRD Responsibility
The Director of OSS is the Department's review authority for the administrative review of all UOF incidents. For NCUOF incidents, that authority is generally exercised through the CO of CIRD, who shall:

- Review the NCUOF investigation and all related reports to ensure compliance with Department policy and procedure; and,
- Approve or disapprove the recommended disposition and provide a written rationale for any finding that differs from that of the Bureau CO.
- Retain the original Non-Categorical Use of Force Internal Process Report and copies of all related reports; and,
- Forward a copy of the completed Internal Process Report to the bureau commanding officer.

If the Commanding Officer, Critical Incident Review Division. requires further information prior to adjudication, such a request shall be submitted to the employee's bureau commanding officer.

Post-Adjudication Procedures
Following adjudication of a NCUOF incident, the following shall occur:

- Recordation of training into the concerned employee's

visor responds
ducts the NCUOF
gation

PERVISOR

2

3

WATCH COMMANDER

Watch Commander and Training / Teams II Coordinator reviews the supervisor's completed investigation and makes adjudication recommendations.

Area/Division CO reviews the NCUOF investigation and makes a recommendation regarding Tactics and the UOF.

AREA COMMANDING OFFICER

4

5

BUREAU COMMANDING OFFICER

Bureau CO reviews the NCUOF investigation and may approve or make an alternate recommendation.

CIRD reviews the NCUOF investigation

- CIRD CO may approve the recommendations of either the Area/ Division CO or Bureau CO or determine that an alternate Adjudication is more appropriate.

CRITICAL INCIDENT REVIEW DIVISION

6

OF FORCE

ND PROCEDURE

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ncident Commander
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PUBLIC SAFETY STATEMENT

Immediately after a CUOF incident occurs, specifically an OIS supervisor will take a Public Safety Statement (PSS) from sul personnel (SIP). The PSS is a cursory statement of what occu public safety concerns.

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T PROCEDURES
Officer-in-Charge
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assume responsibility of the overall investigation. As part of the investigation, FID personnel conduct interviews of all involved parties, locate and collect evidence, manage crime scenes, coordinate the acquisition of photographs, and liaise with other relevant Department and non-Department entities.

Force Investigation Division was established as the Department entity responsible for the administrative investigation of all UOF incidents determined to be "Categorical," as defined in the Federal Consent Decree. Force Investigation Division is comprised of four key components; the Administrative / Criminal Section, the Criminal Apprehension Team, the Investigative Support Unit, and the Investigative Support Section.

Resources Utilized by FID
Depending upon the type of CUOF incident, the following Department resources may be utilized:

- Command Post Unit;
- Forensic Science Division (FSD), comprised of Field Investigation, Firearms Analysis, Narcotics Analysis, Quality Assurance, Questioned Documents, Serology/ DNA, Toxicology and Trace Analysis Units;
- Technical Investigation Division (TID) comprised of the Electronics, Latent Print, Photography, and Polygraph Units; and,
- Air Support Division (aerial photographs).

Additionally, the following Department and/or outside entities may respond:

- Media Relations Division;
- Robbery Homicide Division;
- Office of the Inspector General;
- Officer Representation Section;
- Los Angeles Police Protective League;
- Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office;
  - Justice System Integrity Division;
  - Crimes Against Police Officers Section (CAPOS);
- Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner.

Investigative Procedures & Guidelines Following the Field Investigation
Force Investigation Division is obligated to complete the investigation and forward the case to CIRD within 240 days of the date of the CUOF incident date. If necessary, FID investigators may conduct additional investigative inquiries, as requested by the COP or the BOPC. To ensure that a CUOF is properly reviewed and adjudicated in a timely manner, the

an extension of that deadline. Grounds for such extension are as follows:

1) the FID investigation has not been completed within 125 calendar days prior to the administrative statute date, causing a delay in the review and the UOFRB process; or,
2) CIRD; the Director, OSS; or the COP identifies a need for additional or supplemental investigation.

INCLUSION OF OTHER INVESTIGATIVE ENTITIES
During the initial investigation, evidence and/or other facts about the incident may emerge, warranting joint-investigations amongst several investigative entities. Force Investigation Division typically identifies the need to involve other entities during the preliminary notification of the CUOF by on-scene supervisors or during their initial on-scene investigation. Factors that would impact the decision to involve other investigative entities include, but are not limited to, the death of, or serious bodily injury sustained by a police officer as a result of the suspect's actions, the identification of a Department employee as the victim of a crime directly related to the incident being investigated, or allegations of officer involved serious misconduct. In such events, the Department may involve the following:

- Robbery-Homicide Division;
- Internal Affairs Group; and,
- Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office, CAPOS.

Forensic Science Division & Technical Investigation Division
Forensic Sciences Division and TID include the Criminalistics

and to provide expe

The Criminalistics
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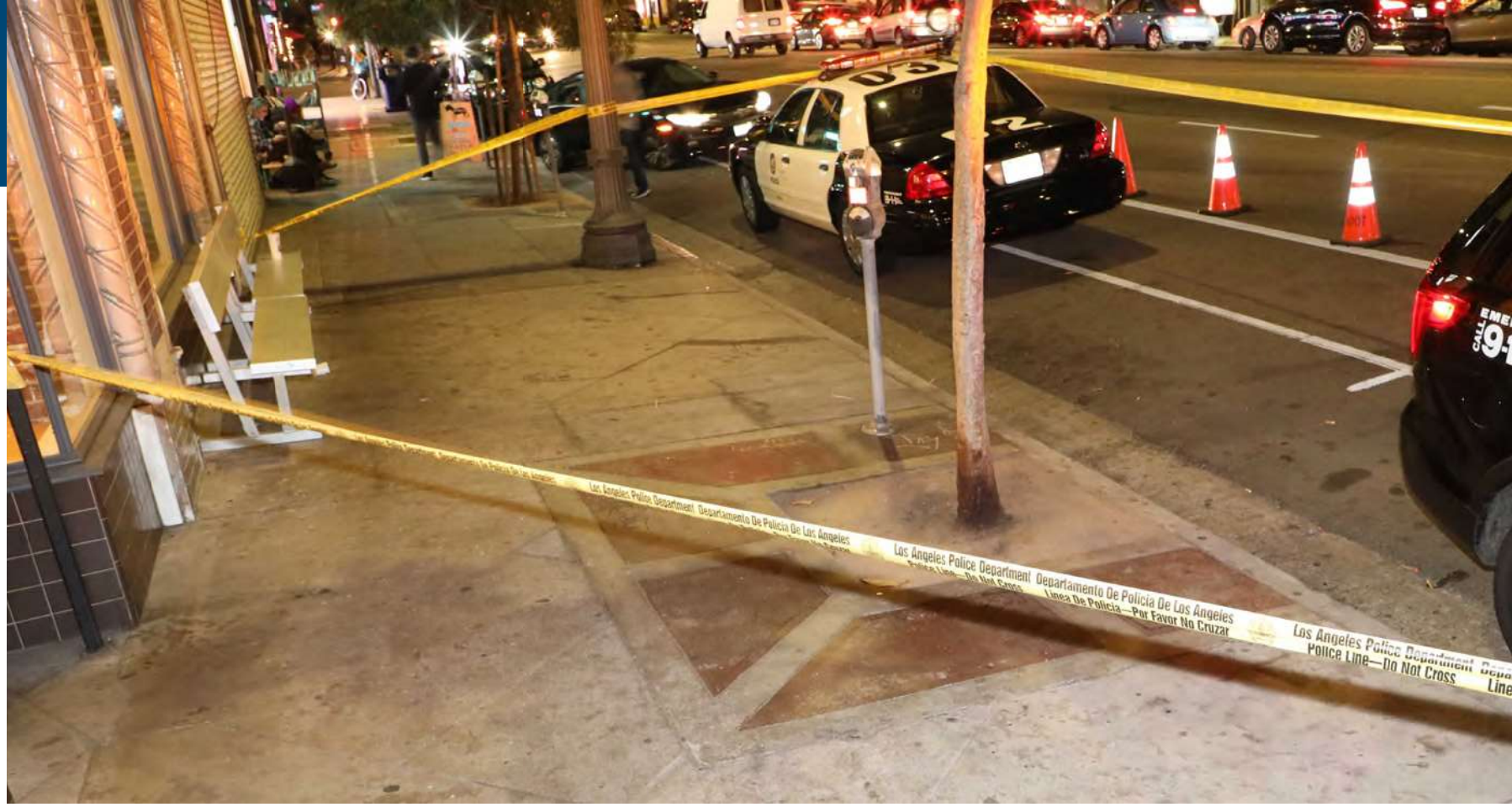

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ARM

rief
rief and one or following: e Retraining; Correct cies; and/or,

In Policy/No Further Action	Tactical Debrief
Administrative Disapproval/ Out of Policy	Tactical Debrief and one or more of the following: • Extensive Retraining; • Notice to Correct Deficiencies; and/or, • Personnel Complaint.

Note: Per Department Manual 3/792.10, a finding of Administrative Disapproval in any area will result in one or more of the following:

- Extensive Retraining;
- Notice to Correct Deficiencies; and/or,
- Personnel Complaint.

USE OF FORCE REVIEW BOARD

The UOFRB consists of a representative from each of the following entities:

- Office of Support Services (Chair);
- Representative from the respective Office;
- Personnel and Training Bureau;
- Representative from the concerned geographic or specialized Bureau; and,
- Peer member (similar rank of the substantially involved personnel).

Additionally, a representative from the OIG is present at the UOFRB in an oversight capacity.

Force Investigation Division personnel presents information and analysis regarding the facts of the incident and subsequent investigation to the UOFRB. The CO of the concerned substantially involved employee also attends and offers his/her assessment of the incident and recommendations regarding Tactics, Drawing and Exhibiting and Use of Force. After careful examination, the UOFRB makes its recommendations of the findings and forwards them to the COP for consideration.

CHIEF OF POLICE

Force Investigation Division personnel presents information and analysis regarding the facts of the incident and subsequent investigation to the COP. The COP analyzes and examines all the facts presented, including the UOFRB's recommendations, and either adopts in whole or in part their recommendations or comes to a different determination. The COP then submits correspondence to the BOPC detailing his/her recommended findings prior to 60 days to the administrative statute date.

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TEAMS II Report.

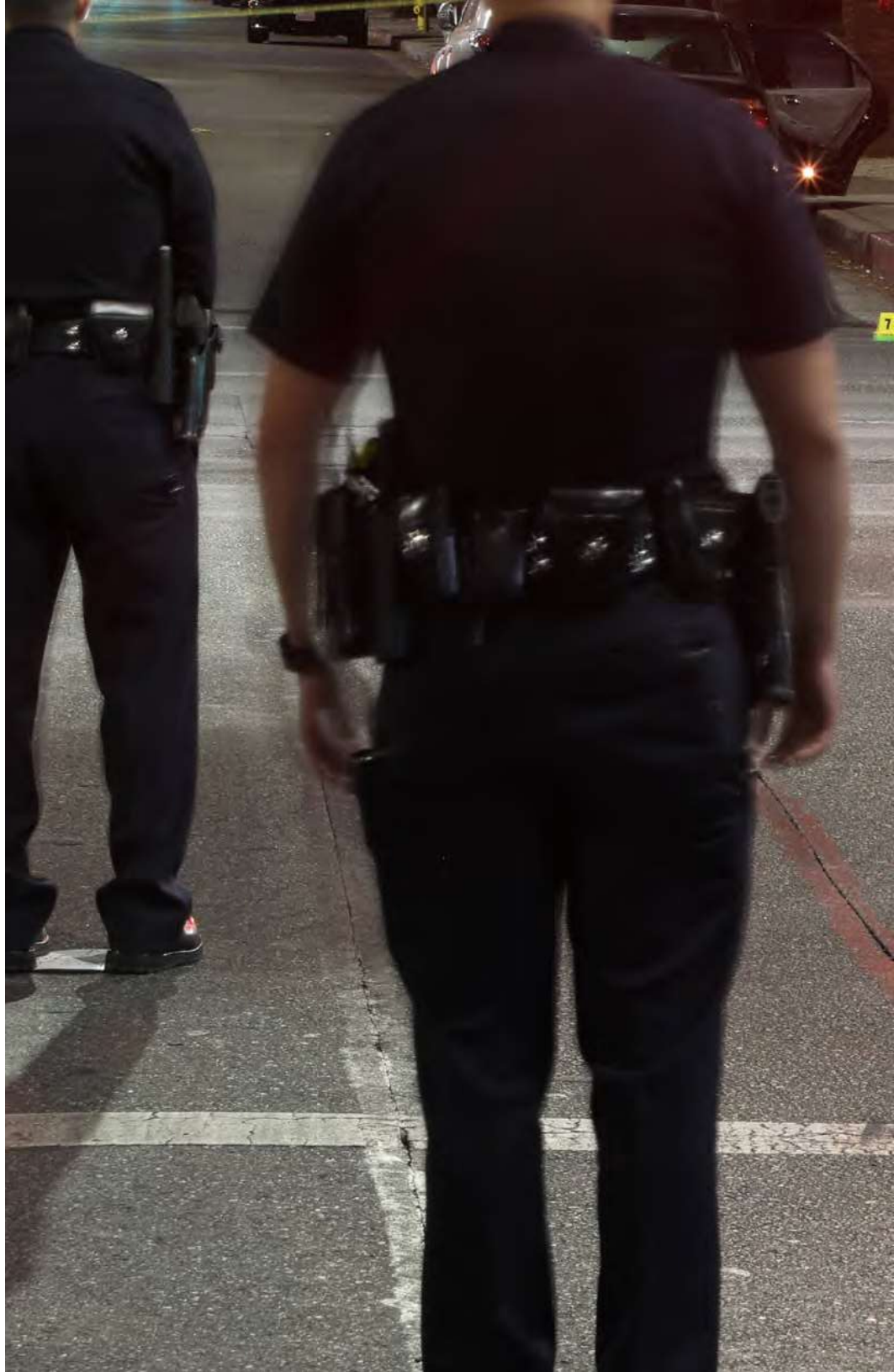
In certain circumstances, it may be appropriate for the Department to initiate a personnel complaint. Those instances include when training alone is insufficient, has already been provided and proven ineffective, and/or the employee substantially deviated from Department policy or procedure(s) without justification. When a personnel complaint is initiated, the employee could face an official reprimand, demotion, suspension, or termination.

Internal Process Report (IPR)
Immediately following the adjudication by the BOPC and decision by the COP on outcomes, CIRD forwards an IPR Form, which lists the individual findings for each substantially involved employee, to the involved employee's CO. The CO personally meets with the employee(s) and discusses the incident, the BOPC findings and COP determination on the outcomes. Additionally, the CO shall discuss any adverse actions related to the incident as a result of a finding of Administrative Disapproval or Out of Policy.

Tactical Debrief
All SIP in a CUOF receive a formal debriefing known as a Tactical Debrief. This Tactical Debrief is a critical part of the process for the employees, the Department, and law enforcement in general. It affords all parties the opportunity to identify what was successful, as well as which areas require improvement. The Tactical Debrief addresses topics that could assist in the modification or enhancement of the Department's commitment to best practices and overall employee performance. Curriculum and class instruction are formatted to promote dialogue and an open forum between personnel and the instructors, thus allowing a more suitable platform for collaboration and overall enrichment. The Tactical Debrief is facilitated by a member of the Department's Training Division and occurs within 90 days after the BOPC's adjudication of the incident.

DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL TRACKING & MONITORING
Following the enactment of the Federal Consent Decree in 2001, the Department was required to implement numerous reform measures to track the trajectory and scope of its performance and consent decree adherence. One such measure was the development of the computerized Training Evaluation and Management Systems II (TEAMS II) database.

TEAMS II is the Department's version of a risk management database, wherein information is collected about each officer's UOF involvement, civilian complaints, training activities, commendations, vehicle accidents, and many other performance measures. Once a threshold in any of those fields is reached, the system automatically alerts supervisors about officers whose



USE OF FORCE REVIEW PRO

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UOFRB is convened, and chaired by the Director of OSS.

5

BOPC receives COP recommendations and evaluates the incident. BOPC adjudicates the incident.

FID/OIG

CRITICAL INCIDENT REVIEW DIVISION

USE OF FORCE REVIEW BOARD

CHIEF OF POLICE

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS

CH

CIRD receives completed FID investigation for review and schedules a UOFRB.

The COP receives UOFRB recommendations and evaluates the incident.

COP reports his recommendations to the BOPC.

COP d
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6

JUSTICE SYSTEM INTEGRITY DIVISION
The LACDA Justice System Integrity Division submits a letter of declination or files charges against the officer.

PERSONNEL COMPLAINT
A personnel complaint may be initiated as a result of BOPC's findings. See page 134 for details on the personnel complaint process.

USE OF FORCE

NEL COMPLAINTS

N & ADJUDICATION PROCESS

IAG, under the command of PSB, operates as the investi and report corruption and employee behavior that violat discredits the organization.

For almost 70 years, Internal Affairs Group, under the command of PSB, has operated as the investigative arm of the COP to identify and report employee behavior that violates Department policy or otherwise discredits the organization.

INITIATION & INVESTIGATION PROCESS

The initiation process for complaints resulting from UOF findings of Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy differs depending on whether the force was classified as a CUOF or NCUOF incident.

Categorical Use of Force

The Board of Police Commissioners adjudicates the UOF and determines the findings for each involved employee. If an Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy finding is adopted the COP determines which of the below listed outcomes is most appropriate to address the employee's actions. Such remedial actions may include:

- Completion of extensive retraining;
- Notice to Correct Deficiencies; and/or
- Personnel complaint.

If the COP determines a personnel complaint is appropriate, CIRD initiates the complaint through the Complaint Management System and transmits it to the Complaint Classifications Unit (CCU), IAG. Complaints resulting from CUOF incidents are investigated by CCU.

Due to the exhaustive FID investigation and subsequent review process, complaints are commonly initiated within two months of the administrative statute date. To complete the complaint investigation within such a short time period, CCU investigators generally use the FID investigation, interviews, and transcripts to complete the complaint. There are occasions when ancillary allegations and discrepancies necessitate additional investigation by CCU staff.

Non-Categorical Use of Force

Personnel complaints and/or training resulting from Administrative Disapproval/Out of Policy findings for NCUOF Incidents may be initiated by one of the following at any point throughout the UOF review cycle:

Note: Under the of CIRD ultimate bureau's recomme of Administrative recommend trainin

Complaints assoc investigated by investigators. T interviews related and address discr allegation.

COMPLAINT ADJ

The Department's employee's CO a Upon completion employee's CO is determining wheth the disposition, a the Department's a preponderance Preponderance of one side is greate side. The adjudi allegation based evidence and state

The possible disc misconduct includ

- Sustained;
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- Not Resolved (disprove the al
- Insufficient Evi
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relief from duty.

BOARD OF RIGHTS

A Board of Rights is considered a de novo hearing. The Board is composed of two sworn Department members (at the rank of Captain or above), and one civilian member from the BOPC's list of approved hearing officers. Members of the Board of Rights must make an independent assessment of the matter based solely on the evidence presented to them at the hearing [City Charter Sections 1070(f), 1070(h), and 1070(x)].

The Board of Rights will determine, by majority vote, if the officer is guilty or not guilty based on the preponderance of evidence [City Charter Section 1070(l)]. If the Board of Rights finds the officer not guilty, the complaint concludes and the COP may not impose a penalty.

- Suspension for a definite period not exceeding 65 working days with total loss of pay, and with or without reprimand; or
- Demotion in rank, with or without suspension or reprimand or both; or
- Reprimand without further penalty; or
- Removal.

In determining the final penalty, the COP will consider the Board of Rights' recommendation, but has the authority to impose a lesser penalty than recommended. The COP, however, may not impose a higher penalty [City Charter Section 1070(p)].

APPEAL PROCESS

If the complai
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The COP shall
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Officers are a
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Appeal proces

OURCES

al Science Services is the oldest and most established in-house law service entity in the United States. They advise whether an officer involved is suitable to return to duty.

cience Services (BSS) blished in-house law ice entity in the United

ader in the field of law g introduced not only vice, but the first group nologists assigned to s. Behavioral Science are experienced in wide array of potentially ding both CUOF and

including those who nd others who were dated to visit BSS for efings by a licensed f the debriefing is to , cognitive, behavioral, e incident. If an officer esulted in injury, or a ubstantial possibility of otal of three mandatory an also order his/her retion if the employee other than those listed

scheduled three days ents are arranged by O and the sessions basis. Following the st typically makes a erned CO regarding lowed to return to their The psychologist may or additional mandated ggest temporary non- o full work-duty status, proval from BSS and the employee's chain

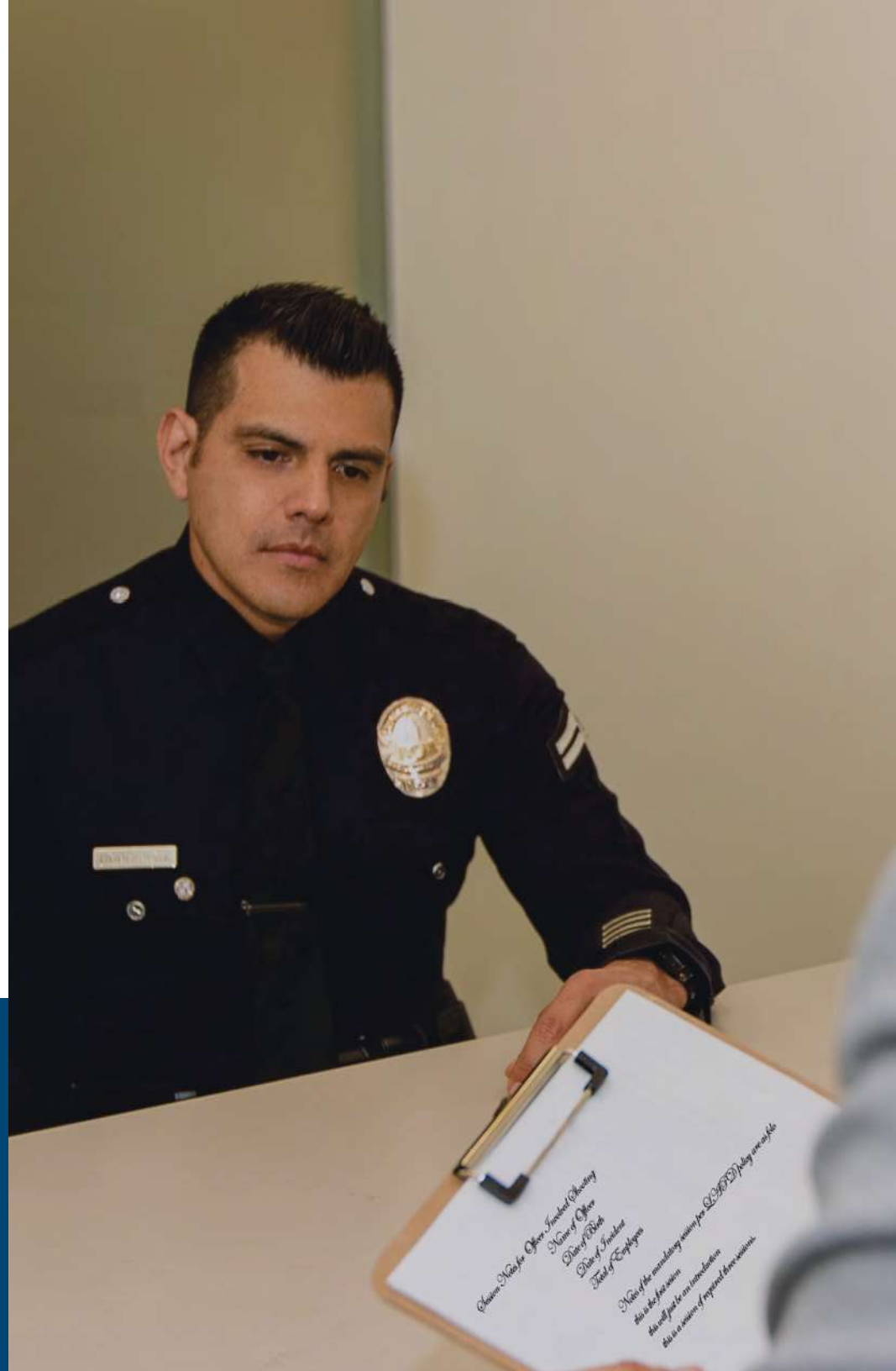
The second session is scheduled approximately four to eight weeks after the incident. The third session occurs just before or after the UOFRB has concluded.

Behavioral Science Services also provides individual and couples counseling to all Department personnel and their spouses. Although counseling is the primary service offered by BSS, the psychologists also provide training for Department personnel on topics such as stress management, suicide prevention, and anger management.

Behavioral Science Services also provides organizational and psychological consultation to groups within the Department. In addition, psychologists from BSS respond with SWAT personnel to hostage negotiations and barricaded suspect situations. Furthermore, BSS designs and conducts research regarding various specialized areas related to law enforcement training and operations.

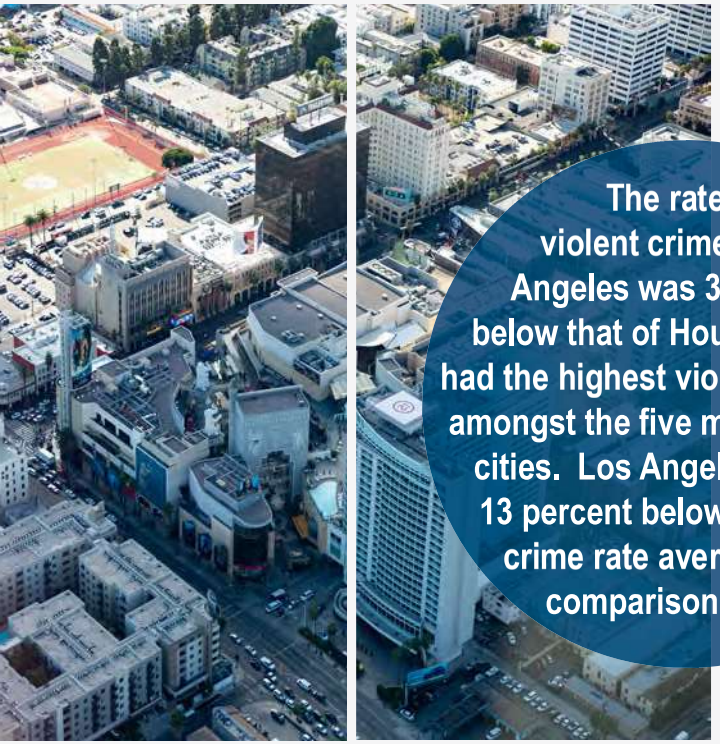
To assist with the Department's commitment to provide employees with wellness related services, BSS recently identified specific organizational goals, including expansion of wellness and injury reduction efforts, quality enhancements of its pre-existing services and automatization of its procedures for increased efficiency. To effectively achieve these goals, BSS will:

- Examine ways of expanding wellness promotion activities to both sworn and civilian personnel;
- Publish public service announcement-style educational materials regarding various health and injury prevention subjects;
- Expand proactive addiction prevention efforts of the Addiction Prevention Unit;
- Minimize the risk of compassion fatigue among staff;
- Develop, implement, and audit strategies to enhance clinical service delivery;
- Critically examine the various functions and tasks the organization performs for opportunities to automate and improve monitoring, service



PSHOT

f data-driven strategies within the
elates to the monitoring of crime levels and
lated occurrences (including UOF incidents),
ransparency, and allows for a more effective



The rate of violent crime in Los Angeles was 31 percent below that of Houston, which had the highest violent crime rate amongst the five most populous cities. Los Angeles was also 13 percent below the violent crime rate average of the comparison group.

stablished by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform the Department categorizes the following four criminal offenses de, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
260	281	294	282	259
1,650	1,918	2,094	2,025	1,773
7,940	9,001	10,307	10,818	10,277
10,652	14,396	15,996	16,944	16,836
14,502	**25,596**	**28,691**	**30,069**	**29,145**

9,145 violent crimes that occurred throughout the City, which violent crime occurrences, or three percent, compared to 2017.[9] ugh 2017 annual average of 24,715 violent crime occurrences, es, or 18 percent, above the four-year annual average.

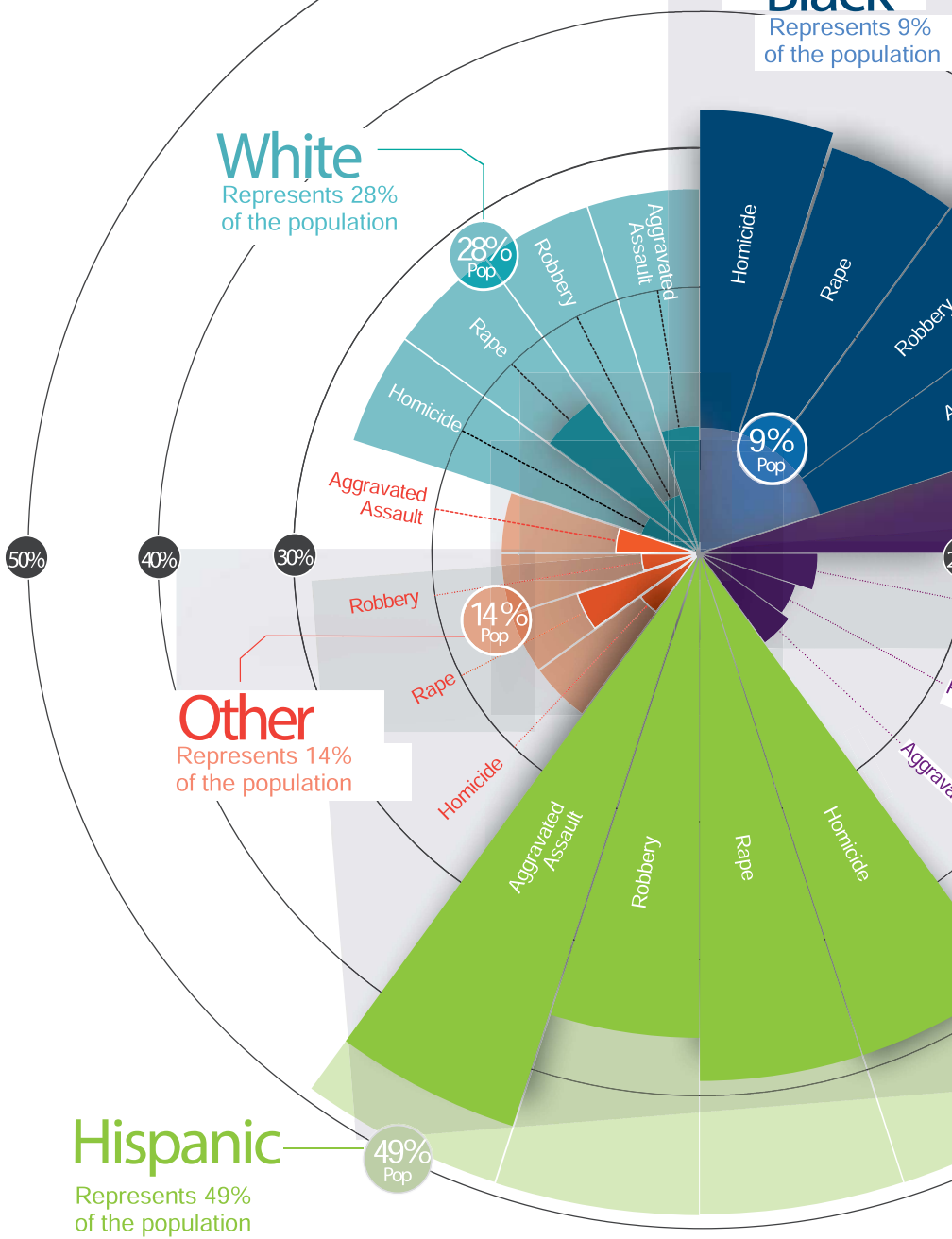
e categories, all four categories (homicide, rape, robbery, and decreases in 2018 as compared to the prior year. Additionally, ories (robbery and aggravated assault) exceeded their respective es.

N[10]

me data for the first half of 2018, as published by the FBI, violent crime rate amongst the five most populous cities in occurrences per 1,000 individuals. Chicago experienced ate of 4.8 violent crime occurrences per 1,000 individuals.

[9] Violent crime totals are based on the date of occurrence, as opposed to United States Department of Justice data, which uses a reporting standard based on the date the crime is reported to the Department.

[10] Federal Bureau of Investigation (January-June 2018). Crime in the United States: https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2018/preliminary-report/tables/table-4/table-4.



LOS ANGELES VIOLENT CRIME

Black suspects accounted for 17,685 of the four cumulative violent crime categories, which represented 43 percent of the 41,119 total violent crime suspects in 2018. Hispanic suspects accounted for the second highest group with 16,456 suspects, or 40 percent, of the total. Whites had the third highest count with 3,324 suspects, or eight percent, of the total. Unknown ethnic classification accounted for

	Blk
Population	9%
Violent Crime	43%
Homicide	34%
Rape	32%
Robbery	52%

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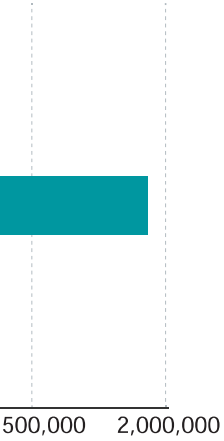

ls	Percentage
	12%
	9%
	49%
	28%
	3%
	100%

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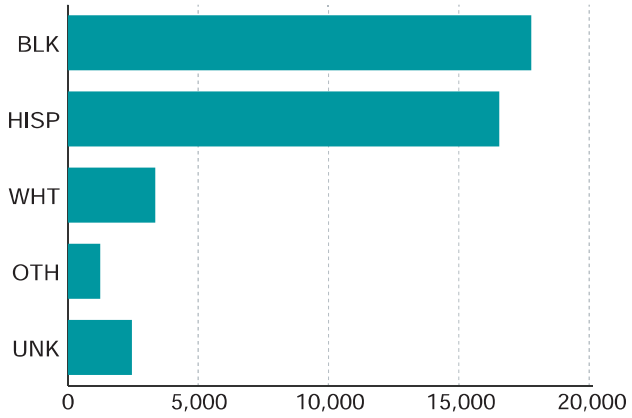
involved in violent crime incidents during 2018.



Ethnicity	No. of Suspects	Percentage
Black	17,685	43%
Hispanic	16,456	40%
White	3,324	8%
Other	1,225	3%
Unknown	2,429	6%
Total	41,119	100%

In 2018, 17,685 out of the 41,119, or 43 percent, of the suspects involved in violent crime were Black. During the same period, 16,456, or 40 percent, of the suspects involved in violent crime were Hispanic. 3,654 suspects, or nine percent, of the suspects involved in violent crime were classified as Other or Unknown ethnic origins. Lastly, 3,324, or eight percent, of the suspects involved in violent crime were White.

Part I Crime

In 2018, 129,093 Part I Crime incidents (consisting of homicides, rapes, robberies, aggravated assaults, burglaries, burglaries/thefts from motor vehicles, personal/other thefts, and auto thefts) occurred throughout the City. This number represents a two percent decrease, or 2,432 less incidents, than the 131,525 incidents in 2017. In 2018, there were 11,927, or ten percent, more incidents than the 2013 through 2017 five-year annual average of 117,155 incidents.

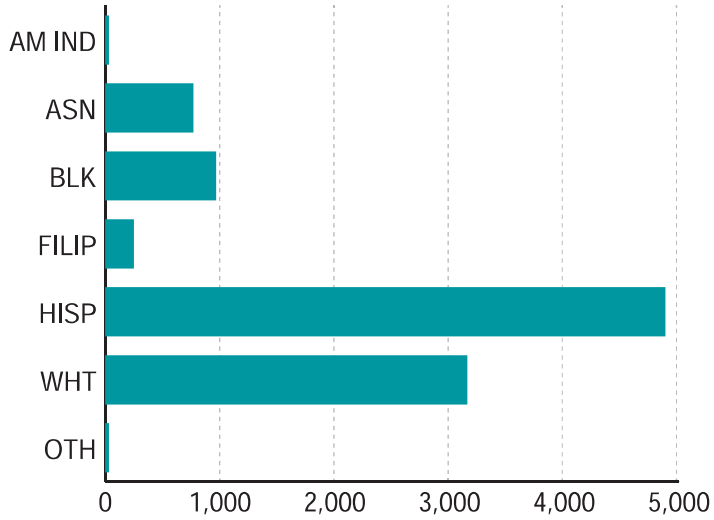
Part II Crime

In 2018, 81,963 Part II Crime incidents (kidnap, other sex crimes, simple assaults, crimes against family/children, weapons violations, identity theft, fraud, forgery/counterfeiting, embezzlement, prostitution, disorderly conduct, and vandalism) occurred throughout the City. The 2018 total was a decrease of 2,911 incidents, or three percent, less compared to the 84,874 incidents in 2017.

As of December 31st, 2018, the Department employed 10,080 sworn personnel, making it the third largest police department in the nation behind the New York Police Department (NYPD) and the Chicago Police Department (CPD).

Sworn Personnel by Ethnicity

Sworn Department personnel of Hispanic descent account for the largest ethnic category of employees in the Department with 4,881 out of the 10,080 total personnel, or 48 percent. The following depicts the remaining Department sworn personnel categories according to ethnicity along with their respective totals and percentage breakdowns:



Ethnicity	No. of Sworn Personnel	Department
American Indian	30	<1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	768	8%
Black	966	10%
Filipino	249	2%
Hispanic	4,881	48%
White	3,155	31%
Other	31	<1%
Total	**10,080**	**100%**

Sworn Personnel by Gender

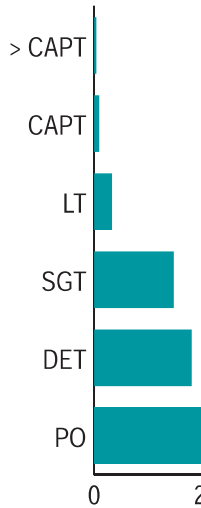
Males accounted for 8,224 of the 10,080 total Department personnel, or 82 percent, and females the remaining 1,856 employees, or 18 percent.

Gender	No. of Sworn Personnel	Department

per square mile, and

Sworn Personnel b

The Department has
police officer, which
Department personn
Department sworn
along with their resp



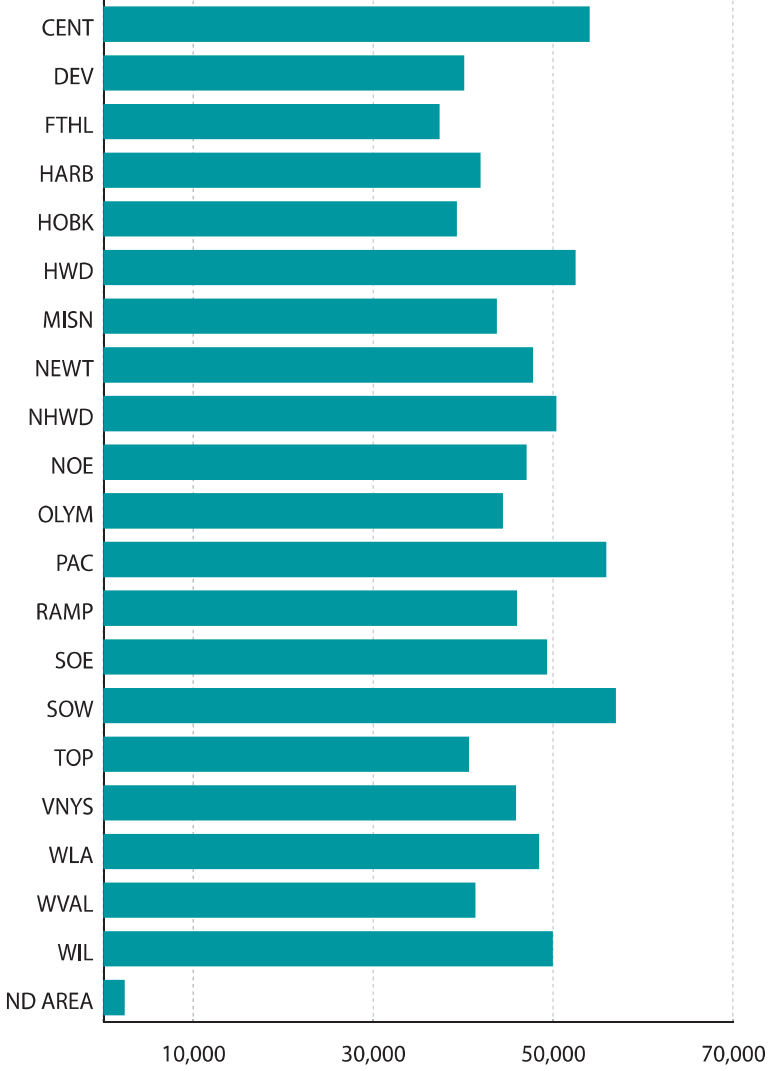
Rank
Commander & Abo
Captain
Lieutenant
Sergeant
Detective
Police Officer
Total

alls for service in
alls, or six percent,
in 2017. In 2018,
alls for service than
average of 896,354

for the most calls
f 1,000,063, which
service generated
ivisions and other
sion accounted for
with 56,934, or six
fic Division had the
lls, or six percent of

eau accounted for
s, or 30 percent, of
au had the second
cent. Central Bu-
12, or 23 percent.
est radio call
e remaining 2,329
n non-defined City

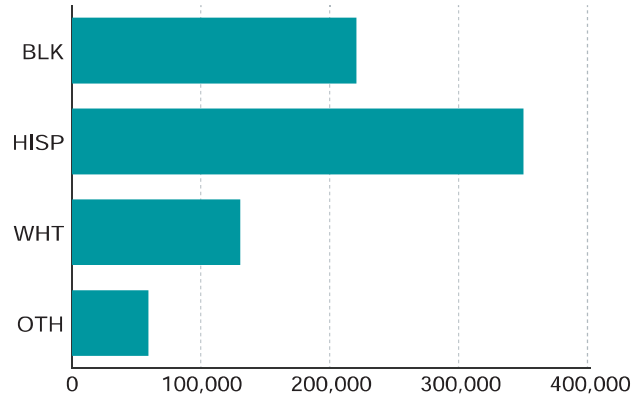
for service handled



individuals in 2018,
detentions and calls
small fraction of the
with on an annual
ns with members of
The 2018 total was
ercent, compared to
n 2018, there were
contacted than the
ge of 1,637,286.

Department Field Detention Information
Department personnel stopped 754,352 individuals in 2018 during observation-related field detentions (including both vehicle and pedestrian stops). This accounted for an increase of 29,968 individuals, or four percent, more compared to 724,384 observation-related field detentions in 2017. In 2018, there were 13,420, or two percent, more observation-related field detentions than the 2013 through 2017 five-year annual average of 740,932.

or 29 percent, of the individuals stopped. White subjects accounted for 17 percent with 129,627 of the individuals stopped. American Indian, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Other or Unknown ethnicities accounted for 56,866 individuals, or eight percent, cumulatively.



Ethnicity	No. of Suspects	Percentage
Black	219,471	29%
Hispanic	348,388	46%
White	129,627	17%
Other	56,866	8%
Total	**754,352**	**100%**

Department Citation Information
In 2018, a total of 227,293 citations were issued. This total included 198,500 traffic related citations and 28,793 Release from Custody (RFC) arrest reports, which are written in lieu of confinement for certain misdemeanor-related violations.

Department Arrest Information
The Department had 92,751 total arrests in 2018, which was a decrease of 4,191, or four percent, less than the 96,942 individuals arrested in 2017. In 2018, there were 24,588, or 21 percent, less individuals arrested than the 2013 through 2017 five-year annual average of 117,339.

In 2018, 5,901, or 46 percent, of the 12,652 suspects arrested by Department personnel for violent crime offenses were Hispanic. During the same period, 4,510 violent crime arrestees, or 36 percent, were Black. White violent crime arrestees accounted for 1,515 individuals, or 12 percent. The remaining 726 violent crime arrestees, or six percent, were

Ethnicity
Black
Hispanic
White
Other
Total

Attacks on LAPD
In 2018, there were
an increase of 42 i
incidents in 2017. I
incidents than the 2

Firearms Recover
In 2018, there were
field operations, wh
less recovered firea
2018, there were 55
than the 2013 throu

Note: These figure
Department's Gun

CUOF incidents
combined total of
ts, or one percent
nts in 2017.

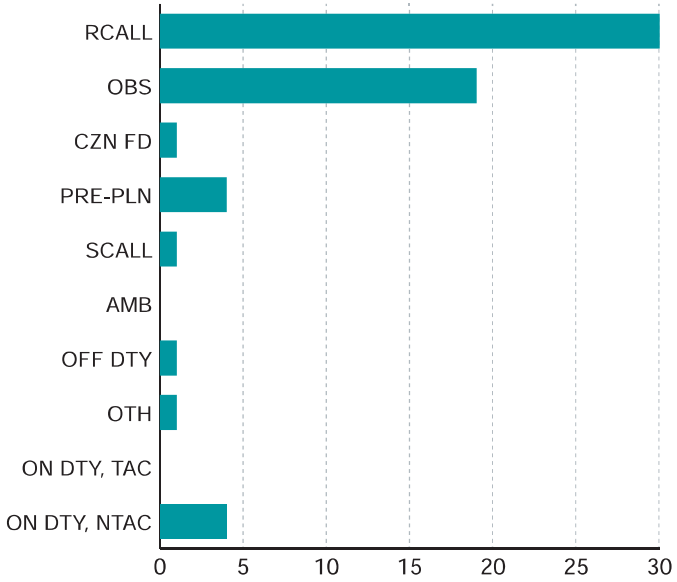
2018:

	2018
	24
	9
	7
	1
	2
	7
	1
	6
	4
	0
	61

munications Division. Eighteen incidents, or 30 percent, occurred during field detentions based on officers' observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic stops). Four incidents originated as pre-planned activities, which represented seven percent.

The following depicts the remaining category totals and their respective percentages:

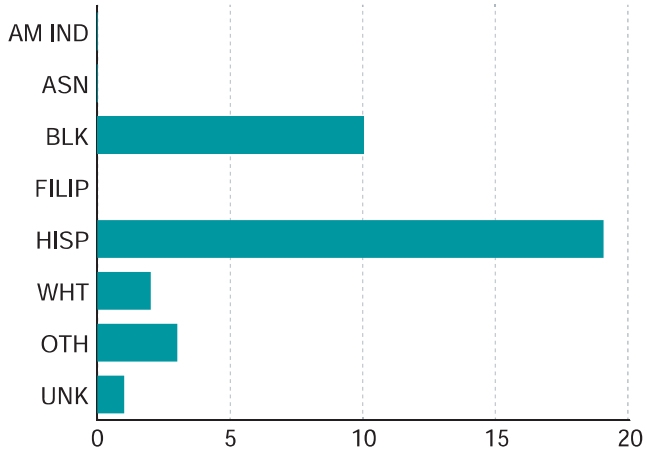
- Off-Duty: one incident, or two percent;
- On-Duty, Non-Tactical (Unintentional Discharge [UD] incidents): four incidents, or seven percent;
- Station Call: one incident, or two percent;
- Citizen Flag Down: one incident, or two percent; and,
- Other: one incident, or two percent



Source	2018
Radio Call	30
Observation	19
Citizen Flag Down	1
Pre-Planned	4
Station Call	1
Ambush	0
Off-Duty	1
Other	1
On-Duty, Tactical	0
On-Duty, Non-Tactical	4
Total	**61**

percent, less than the 44 OISs in 2017. In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, there were a total of 162 OIS occurrences, resulting in an annual average of 41 incidents. The 2018 count was below the 2014 through 2017 four-year annual average by eight incidents, or 20 percent.

There were 35 suspects involved in the 33 OIS incidents in 2018. Nineteen of the 35 suspects, or 54 percent, were Hispanic. Ten of the suspects, or 29 percent, were Black. Four of the suspects, or 11 percent, were Other or Unknown ethnic designation. Two of the suspects, or six percent, were White.



Ethnicity	2018 OIS Suspect	Violent Crime Suspect	City Population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0%	(See Other)	12%
Black	29%	43%	9%
Hispanic	54%	40%	49%
White	6%	8%	28%
Other	9%	3%	2%
Unknown	3%	6%	DNA
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Non-Categorical Use of Force Incidents
In 2018, 2,126 NCUOF incidents occurred in the City.

Level II

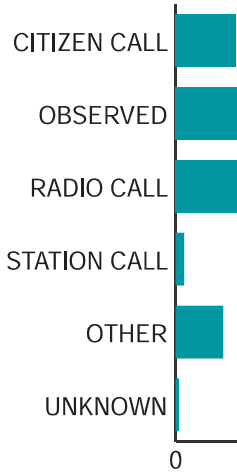
Total

Note: Refer to Page
for definition of Level

Source of Activity f
In 2018, 1,226,
NCUOF incidents,
Communications Divi
or 27 percent, occurr
observations (i.e. pe

The following depict
respective percentag

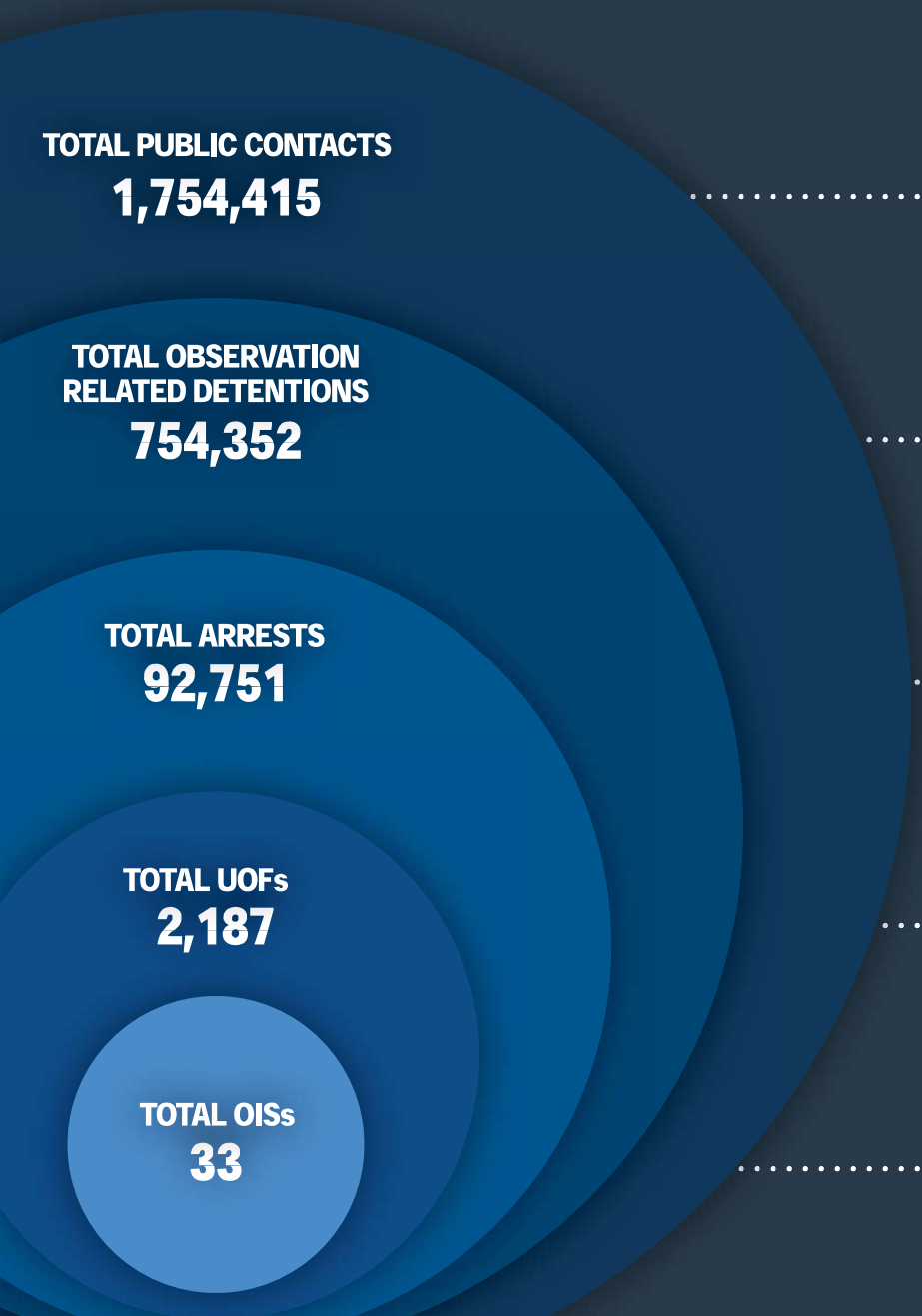
- Citizen Flag Dow
- Other: 132 incide
- Station Call: 23 i
- Unknown: six inc



Source
Citizen Flag Down
Observation
Radio Call
Station Call

OF FORCE

It is important to note that a vast majority of police inter
not result in a use of force. In 2018, the Department h
public contacts. During those contacts, 754,352 individ
observation-related field detentions (including both vehi
92,751 arrests were effected, and 2,187 use of force incid
were OIS incidents).



Total documented public con

Total observation-related field detentions oc
total public contacts.

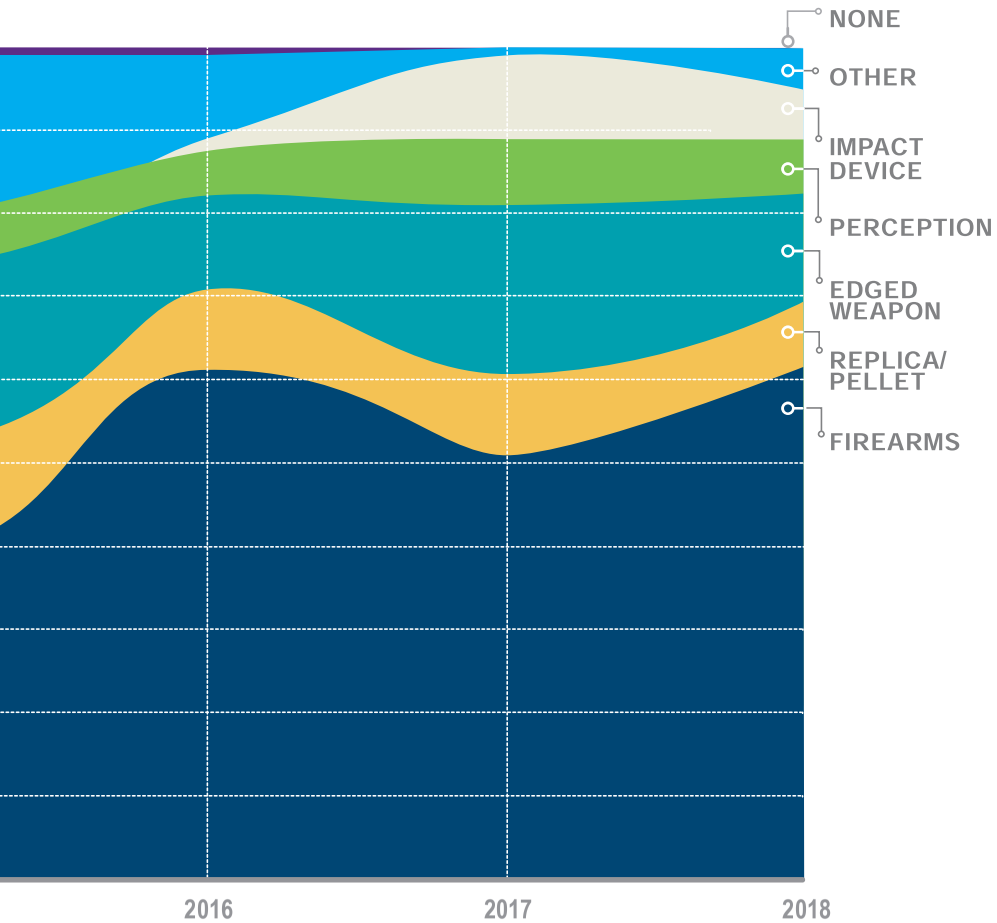
Arrests occurred in **5%** of the total pu

Uses of Force occurred in **0.12%** of t
contacts.

OISs occurred in **0.002%** of the total p

ONS BY PERCENT

2014 through 2018 the most represented by suspects in OIS rms overwhelmingly e of weapons utilized annual average of 53 iod, edged weapons econd highest volume of weapons with a five-year annual average of 19 percent. OIS incidents involving "other" weapons, perception-based shootings, and replica/pellet guns accounted for a five-year annual average of 16 percent. Impact devices accounted for four percent of weapons; and lastly, two percent involved no weapons.



2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
0%	4%	2%	0%	0%
3%	15%	10%	4%	6%
3%	2%	0%	9%	6%
7%	6%	5%	7%	6%
27%	21%	12%	20%	14%

lice

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area)
atlon)

County
artment

officers
employees
atrol area)
pulation)

Chicago Police Department

12,400 sworn officers
2,000 civilian employees
227 sq mi (patrol area)
2.7 million (population)

Philadelphia Police Department

6,000 sworn officers
800 civilian employees
140 sq mi (patrol area)
1.5 million (population)

Houston Police Department

5,200 sworn officers
1,200 civilian employees
669 sq mi (patrol area)
2.3 million (population)

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

Los Angeles Sheriff's Department (LASD) – Qualify four times per year with handguns; no shotgun qualification and no qualification on a FOS type system. Rifle certification for LASD is a two year qualification which

Houston Police Department

Houston Police Department (HPD) – Qualify once per year with handguns; once per year with shotgun, and once per year with rifle, if rifle certified. There is no FOS type qualification, but monthly training on a FOS type system is required. There are no

Chicago Police Department

Chicago Police Department (CPD) – Qualify once per year with handguns; once per year with shotgun if deploying shotgun in the field and twice per year with rifle if rifle certified. There is

Philadelphia Police Department

Philadelphia Police Department (PPD) Qualify once per year with handguns; t per year with long gun (rifle or shotgun certified, and once a year on a FOS typ system. There are no years of service

OMPARISON & FORCE

S

artment had a total of 33 OIS
s the highest number of incidents
group. When compared to 2017,
ad the largest reduction in the
dents with 11 less incidents than
The Chicago Police Department
econd highest number of OIS
and saw no reduction in the
s from the previous year. The
ff's Department (LASD) had the
er of OIS incidents in 2018 and
hange in the number of incidents
year. The New York Police
D), which was the largest police
comparison group, reduced their
six incidents from the previous
fourth highest number of OIS
up. Houston Police Department
highest number of OIS incidents
PD and LASD, saw no change
ncidents from the previous year.

OIS Incidents

Department	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Los Angeles Police Department	30	48	40	44	33
Chicago Police Department	68	49	46	32	32
Los Angeles Sheriff's Department	33	34	31	22	22
New York Police Department	35	33	37	23	17
Houston Police Department	34	32	26	16	16
Philadelphia Police Department	29	23	23	13	11

OIS SUSPECTS DECEASED

In 2018, the Department had a total of 14 suspect fatalities from the previous year in the comparison group and had a five-year average of 18 OIS fatalities. The LASD had the second highest number of OIS suspect fatalities in 2018 and had the third highest number of OIS incidents in the comparison group. The LASD had a total of nine OIS suspect fatalities in 2018, which was one more than the previous year and had a five-year average of 13 OIS suspect fatalities. The LASD was the only agency in the comparison group to have an increase of OIS suspect fatalities. The CPD had the third highest number of OIS suspect fatalities in 2018 and had the second highest number of OIS incidents. The CPD had six OIS suspect fatalities in 2018, which was two less than the previous year, and had a five-year average of 10 OIS suspect fatalities. The NYPD had the fourth highest OIS suspect fatalities with a total of five OIS fatalities, which was five less than the previous year. The NYPD had the highest reduction in OIS fatalities amongst the five agencies and had a five-year average of eight OIS fatalities. The HPD had a total of four OIS suspect fatalities in 2018, which was one less than the previous year. The HPD had the fifth highest number of OIS suspect fatalities and had a five-year average of 7.6 OIS suspect fatalities. The PPD had the least amount of OIS suspect fatalities in 2018 with a total of four fatalities, which was two less than the previous year. The PPD saw the second smallest reduction of OIS fatalities compared to the other agencies and had a five-year average of 3.4 OIS suspect fatalities.

OIS Suspects Deceased

Department	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Los Angeles Police Department	18	21	20	17	14
Los Angeles Sheriff's Department	20	14	15	8	9
Chicago Police Department	16	9	11	8	6
New York Police Department	8	8	9	10	5
Houston Police Department	11	12	6	5	4
Philadelphia Police Department	4	2	5	4	2

DECEASED COMPARED TO OIS INCIDENTS

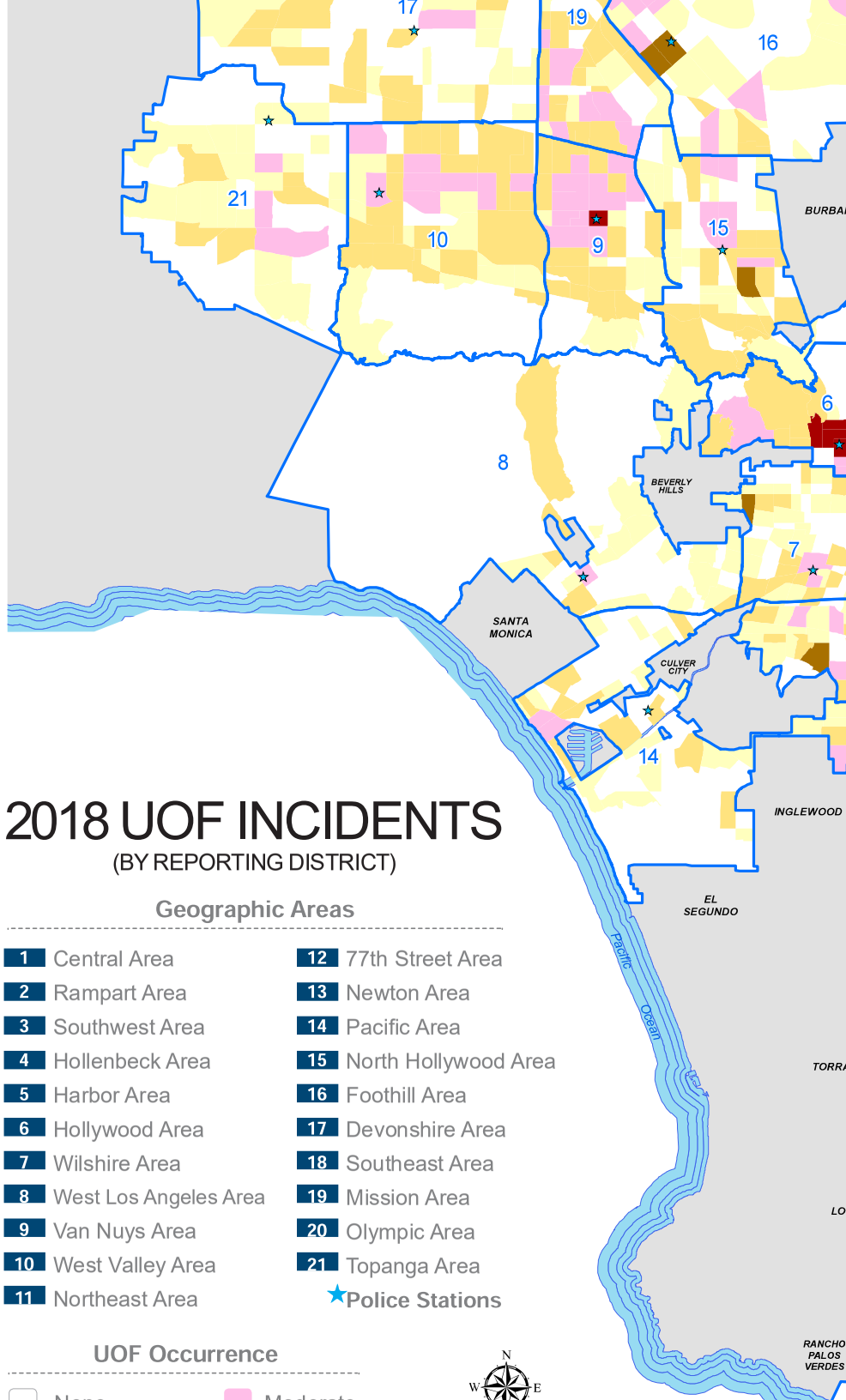
When comparing the number of deceased OIS suspects to the number of total OIS incidents in 2018, the Department had 42 percent of OIS incidents result in a suspect fatality. The LASD had 41 percent of their OIS incidents result in a suspect fatality and the NYPD had 29 percent of their incidents result in a suspect fatality. The HPD had the fourth highest percentage

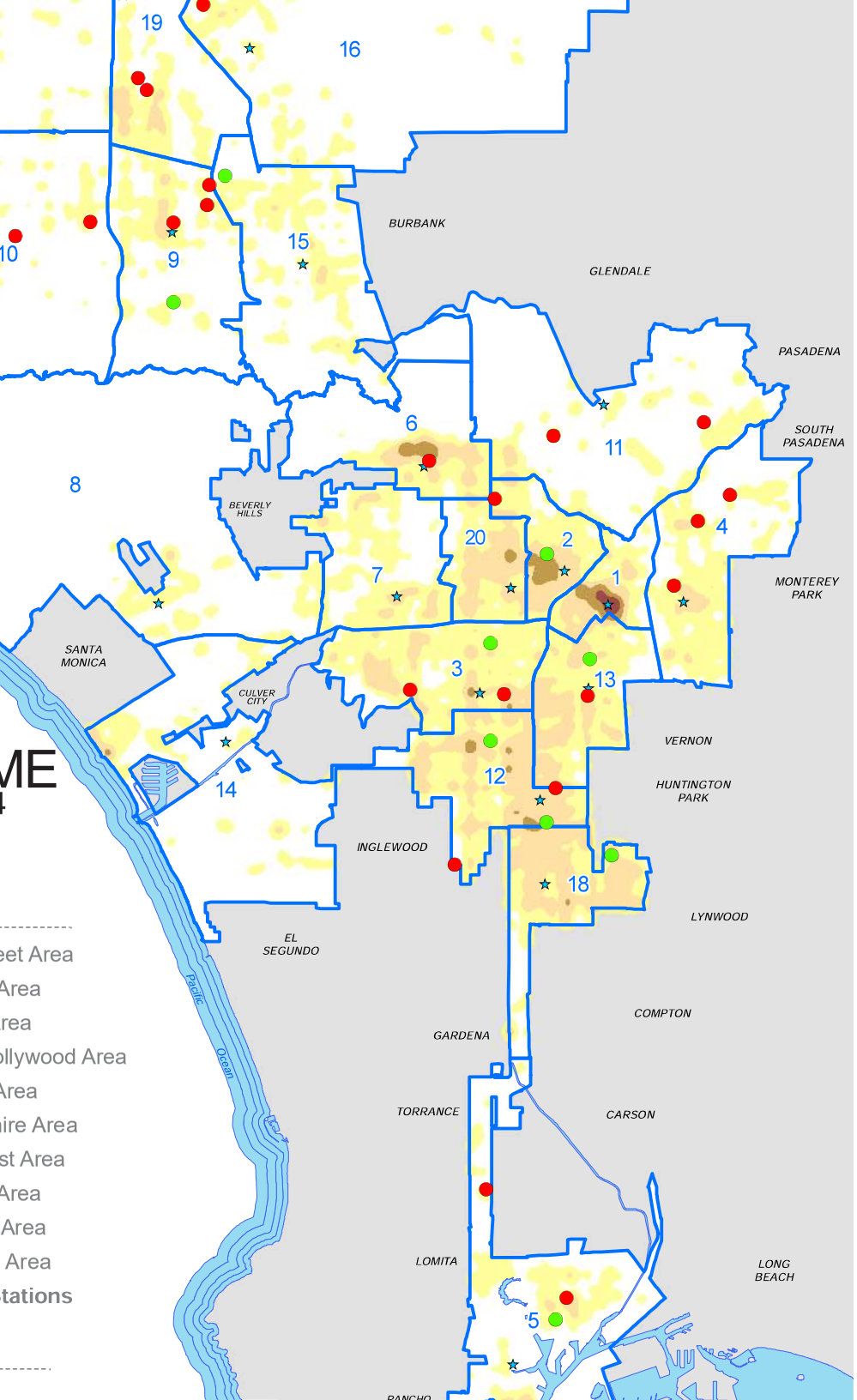
Department
Los Angeles Police Department
Los Angeles Sheriff's Department
New York Police Department
Houston Police Department
Chicago Police Department
Philadelphia Police Department

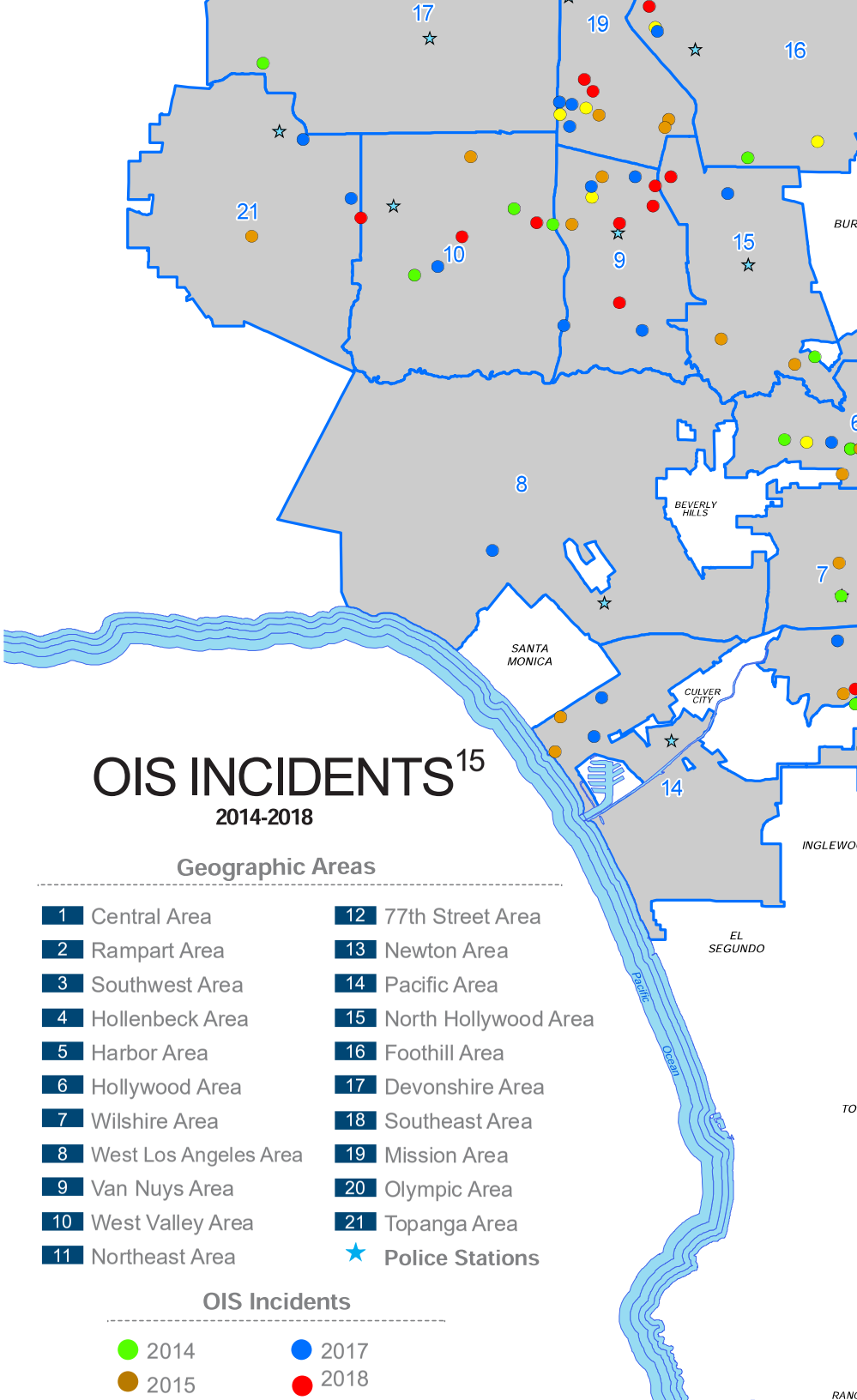
PERCENTAGE

Overall, the six lar
change or a reduct
when compared to 2
in the number of O
the highest percent
The Department
decrease in OIS i
the third largest dec
LASD and the HPD
from 2017 to 2018
the NYPD and the
which was the high
year. The CPD sav
year, and the HPD
suspect fatalities.
percentage decrea
at 18 percent. The
increase of one OIS
from 2017 to 2018.
total of 150 incident
as the result of ar
combined had a tota
fatalities as the re
percent reduction i
percent reduction in

NDERSTANDING
G RESOURCES
F FORCE HIGHLIGHTS







OIS INCIDENTS[15]

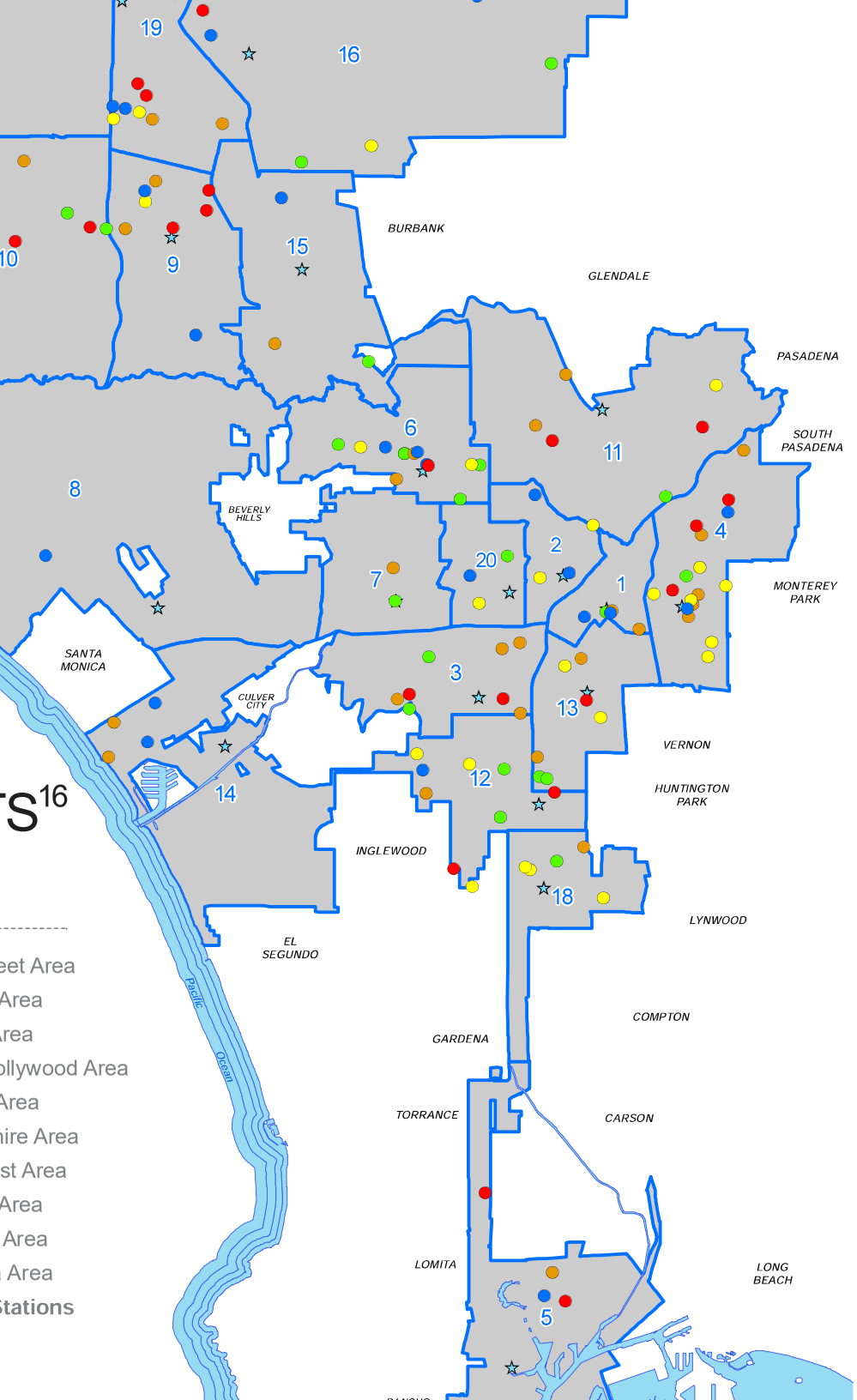
2014-2018

Geographic Areas

1	Central Area	12	77th Street Area
2	Rampart Area	13	Newton Area
3	Southwest Area	14	Pacific Area
4	Hollenbeck Area	15	North Hollywood Area
5	Harbor Area	16	Foothill Area
6	Hollywood Area	17	Devonshire Area
7	Wilshire Area	18	Southeast Area
8	West Los Angeles Area	19	Mission Area
9	Van Nuys Area	20	Olympic Area
10	West Valley Area	21	Topanga Area
11	Northeast Area	★	Police Stations

OIS Incidents

- 2014
- 2015
- 2017
- 2018



TS[16]

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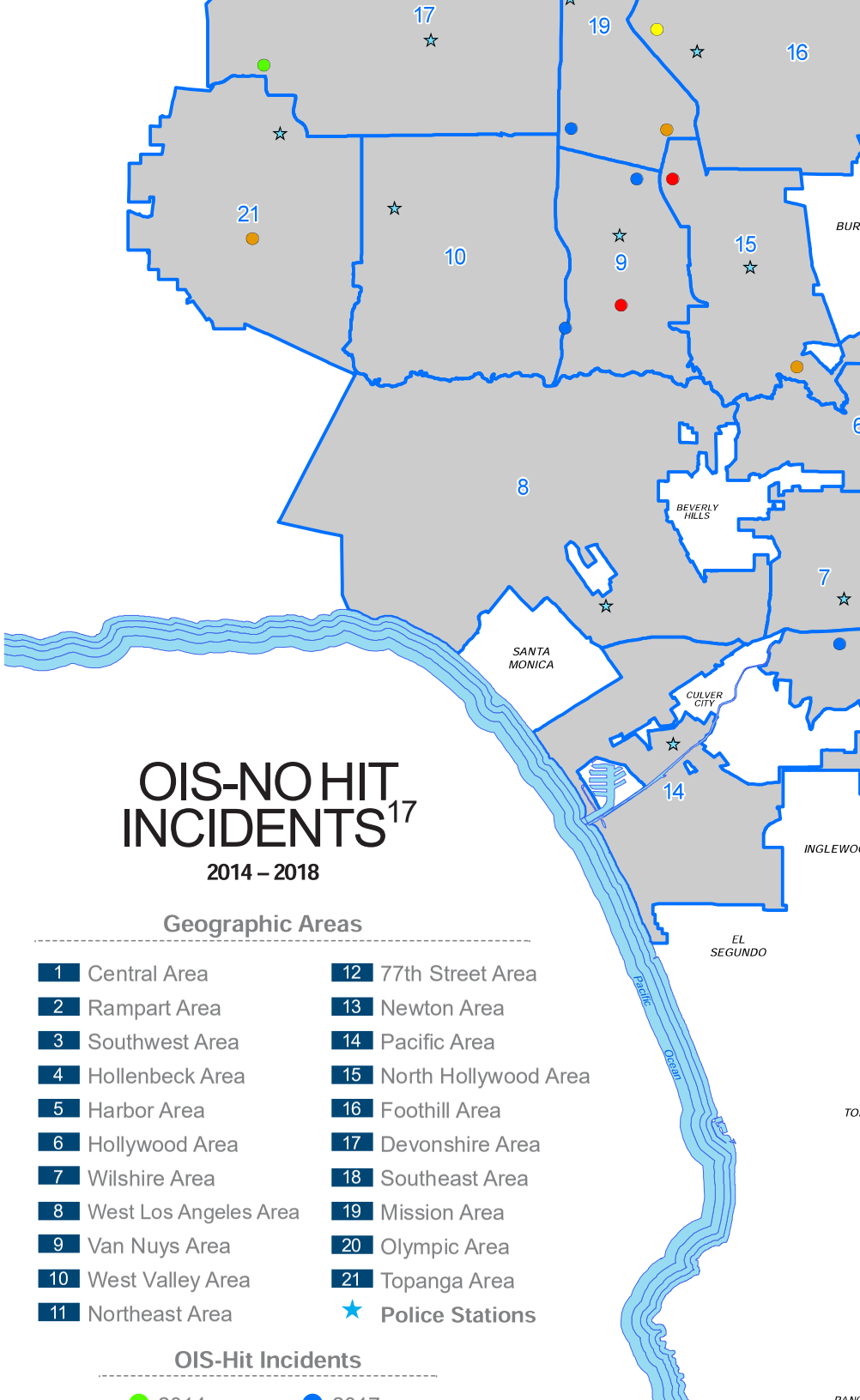
Stations



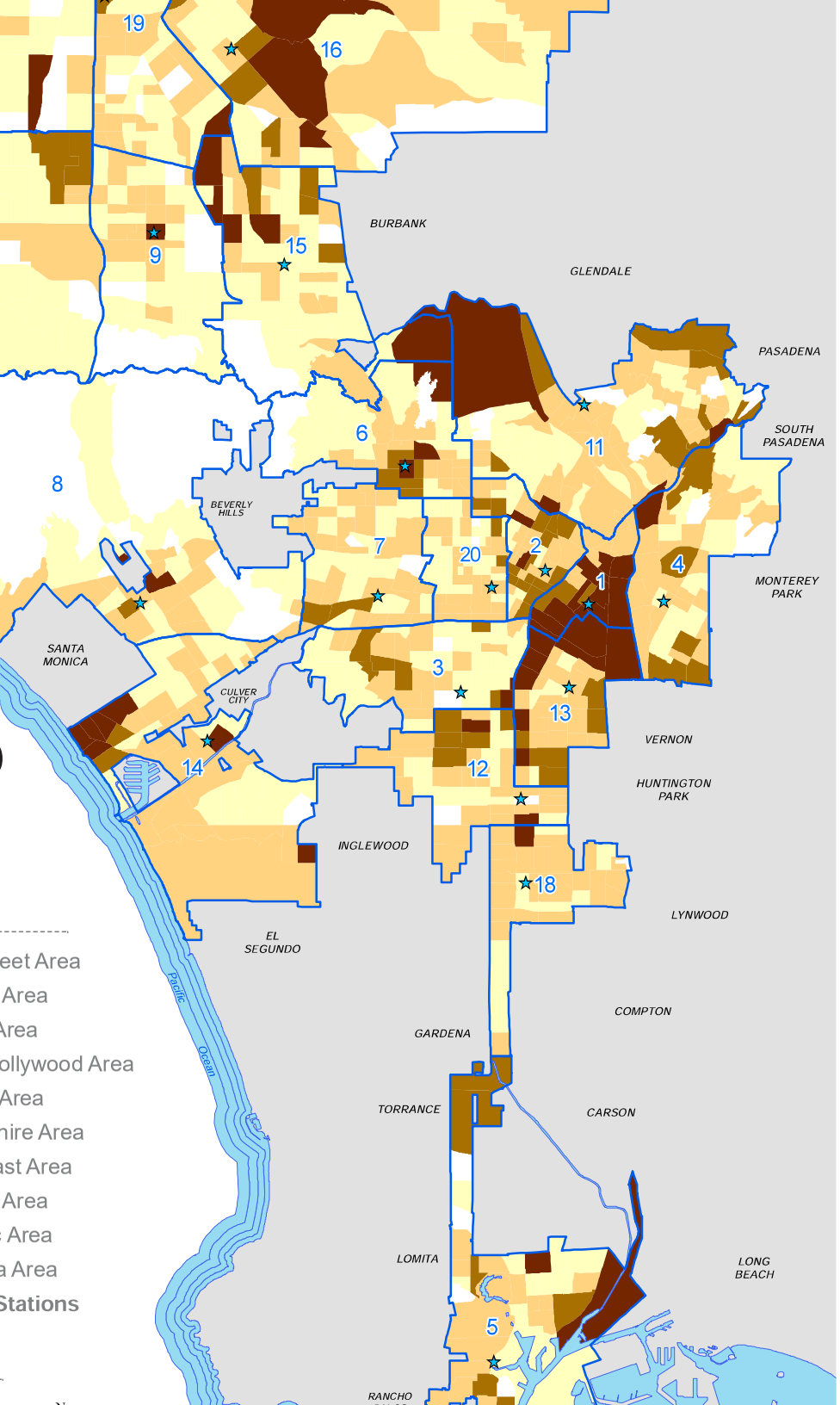
OIS-NO HIT INCIDENTS[17]

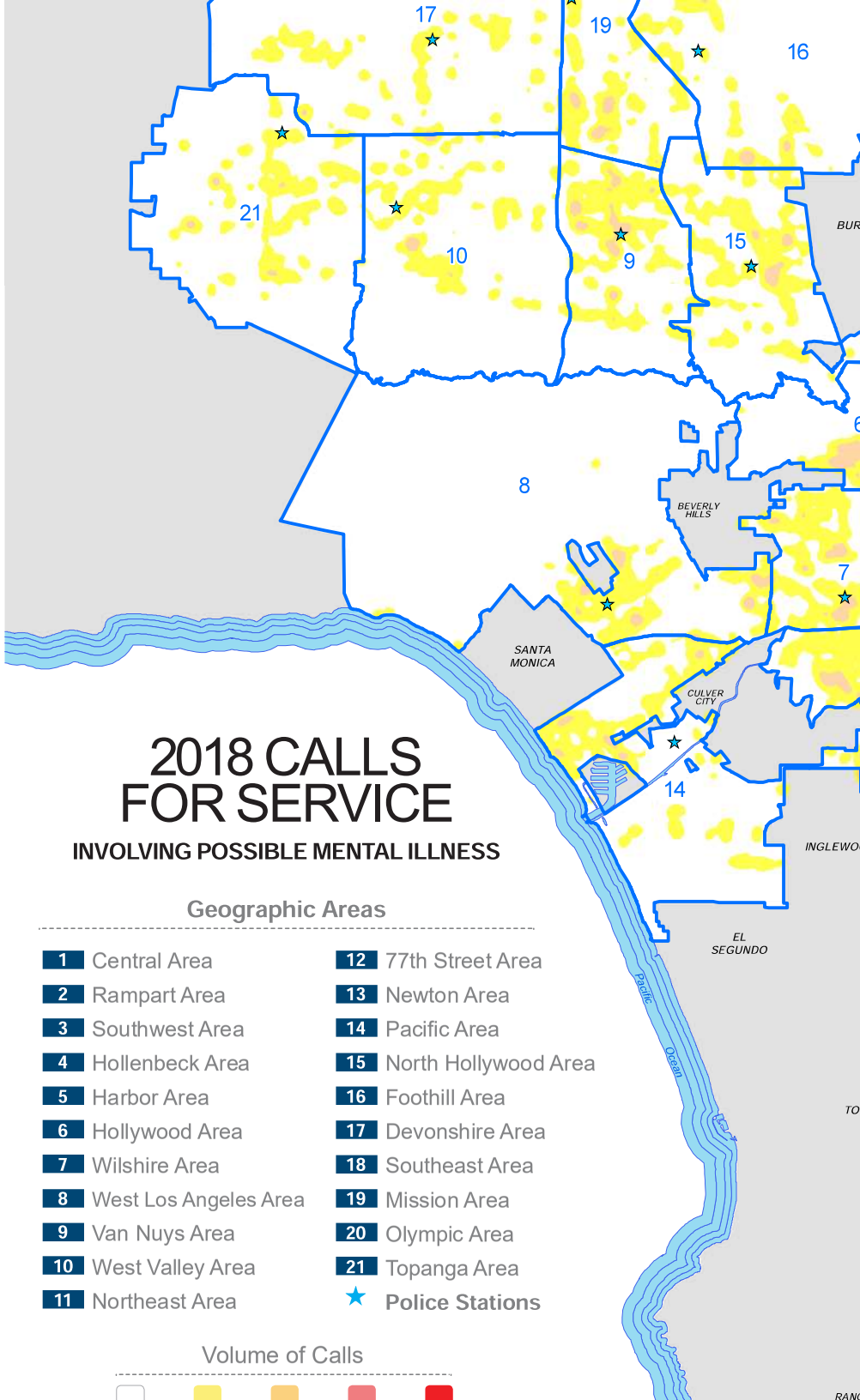
2014 – 2018

Geographic Areas

1 Central Area
2 Rampart Area
3 Southwest Area
4 Hollenbeck Area
5 Harbor Area
6 Hollywood Area
7 Wilshire Area
8 West Los Angeles Area
9 Van Nuys Area
10 West Valley Area
11 Northeast Area
12 77th Street Area
13 Newton Area
14 Pacific Area
15 North Hollywood Area
16 Foothill Area
17 Devonshire Area
18 Southeast Area
19 Mission Area
20 Olympic Area
21 Topanga Area
★ **Police Stations**

OIS-Hit Incidents





2018 CALLS FOR SERVICE

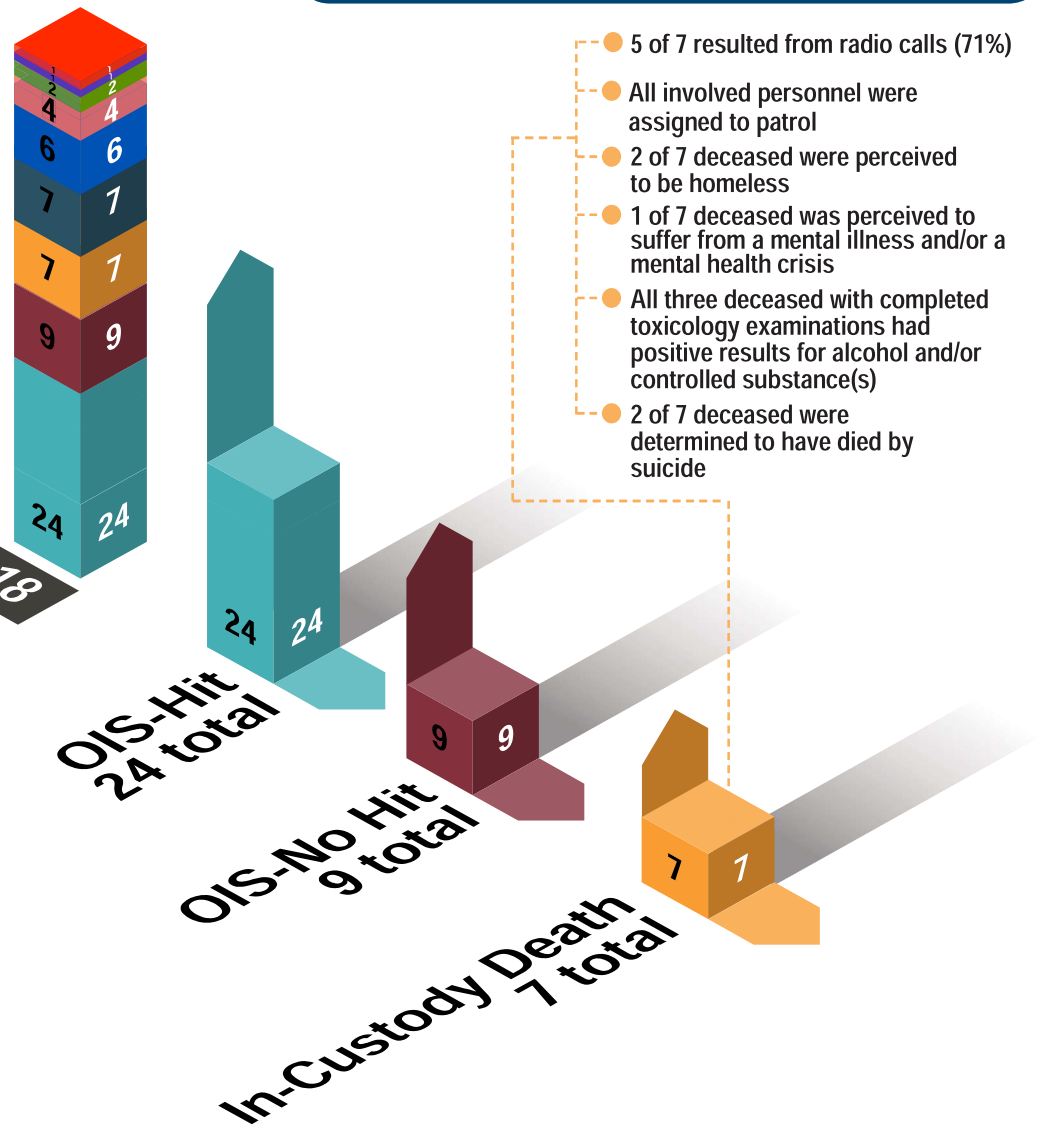
INVOLVING POSSIBLE MENTAL ILLNESS

Geographic Areas

1 Central Area
2 Rampart Area
3 Southwest Area
4 Hollenbeck Area
5 Harbor Area
6 Hollywood Area
7 Wilshire Area
8 West Los Angeles Area
9 Van Nuys Area
10 West Valley Area
11 Northeast Area
12 77th Street Area
13 Newton Area
14 Pacific Area
15 North Hollywood Area
16 Foothill Area
17 Devonshire Area
18 Southeast Area
19 Mission Area
20 Olympic Area
21 Topanga Area
★ Police Stations

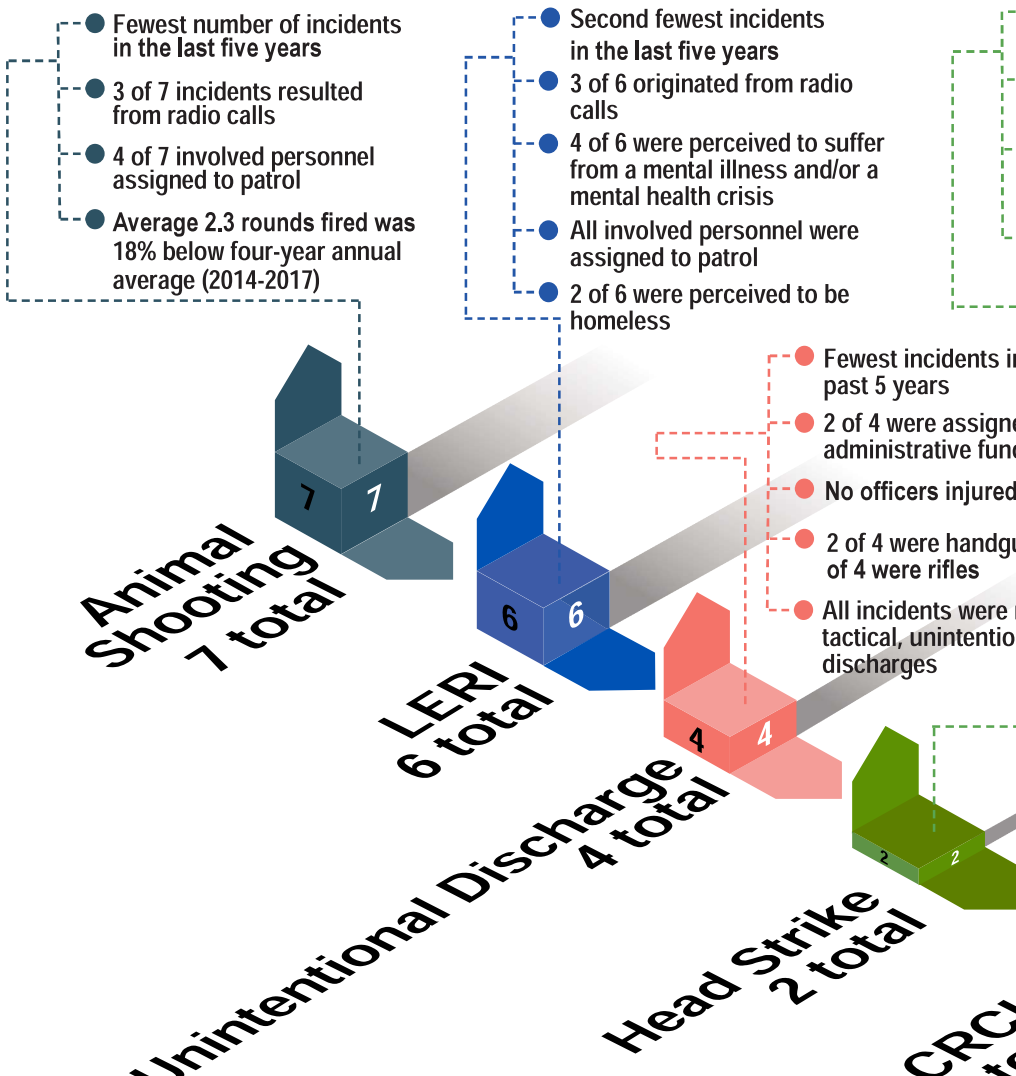
Volume of Calls

HIGHLIGHTS & PERSPECTIVE



77% OF SUSPECTS WERE *ARMED WITH A FIREARM* OR AN *EDGED WEAPON*

36% OIS INCIDENTS *INVOLVED SUSPECTS SHOOTING* AT OFFICERS OR THIRD-PARTIES



it

o Hit
2018.

Unintentional Discharge
There were a total of 4 Unintentioal Discharge incidents in 2018.

Head Strike
There were a total of 2 Head Strike incidents in 2018.

Carotid Restraint Control Hold (CRCH)
There was a total of 1 CRCH incident in 2018.

OTAL OIS INCIDENTS

DRUGS/ALCOHOL

% of completed toxicology examinations for deceased suspects indicated the presence of **drugs and/or alcohol.**

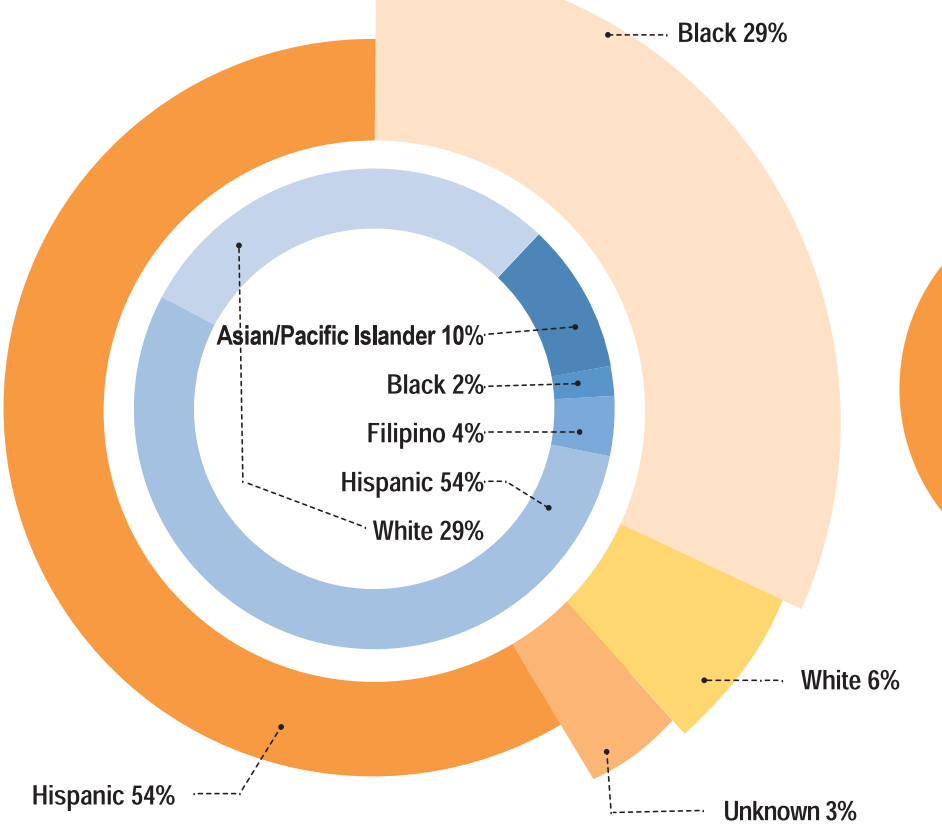
48 officers were involved, an average of 1.5 officers per incident, and a 40% decrease compared to the 2017 average of 2.5.

54% of OIS incidents involved 1-5 rounds fired by officers.

7% suspects armed with a firearm or edged apon.

61% of OIS incidents involved 1 officer firing during the incident in 2018. A decrease of 3%.

36% of OIS incidents involved suspects shooting at officers and/or third-parties.

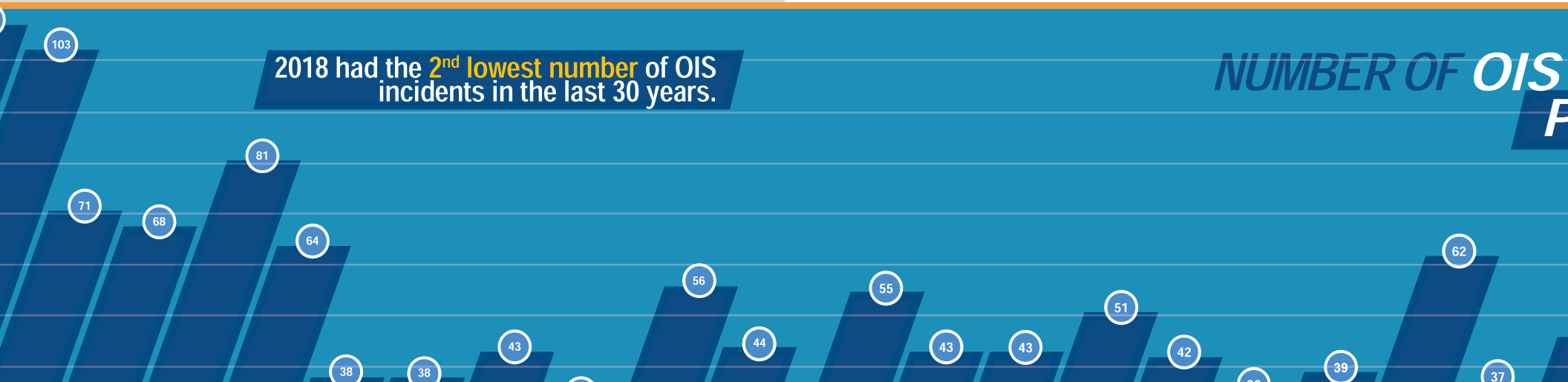


1.5 Officer to incident average

2018 had an average
Department personn
which was 40% less
officers per inciden
involved in 44 OIS i

2018 had the 2nd lowest number of OIS incidents in the last 30 years.

NUMBER OF OIS
P



3
OF
TS
SE OF FORCE

38%

Beanbag use

in NCUOF incidents decreased by 38% compared to 2017, and showed a decrease of 1 percentage point compared to the 2014 through 2017 aggregate percentage average of 4%.

46%

TASER use

in NCUOF incidents decreased by 46% compared to 2017, and was 40% below the 2014 through 2017 average. 2018 had the lowest number of TASER usages in the past 4 years.

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a
.

ease in 2018

Non-Lethal Force (Up) 4%

(body weight, firm grips, joint locks, physical force, strikes, and takedowns) in NCUOF increased by 4% in 2018. 2018 had the highest number of non-lethal force applications in the past 4 years.

Attacks on Officers

6%

783 attacks on LAPD officers in 2018, a 5% increase compared to 2017, and a 25% increase compared to the 2013-2017 annual average of 628 incidents.

Firearm

9%

Public Contacts

5%

2018 had 86,258 more public contacts than 2017, but had only 3 more NCUOF incidents than the previous year.

Susp
Im

11%

Suspects Perceived Mentally Ill

3%

Suspect perceived mentally ill has seen a 3% increase compared to 2017.

Susp

7%

ISTICAL
LYSIS

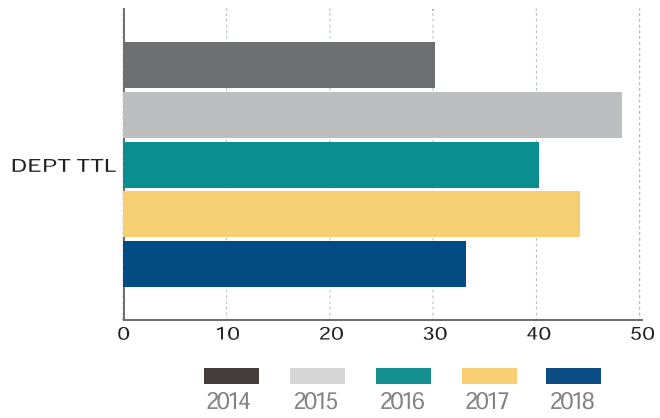
enhanced, and new innovative practices can be

EGORICAL

FORCE INCIDENTS

An incident in which a Department employee intentionally discharges a firearm (excluding Warning Shot, Animal Shooting, and/or Tactical Intentional Discharge incidents). Officer Involved Shooting incidents are categorized into Hit or No Hit occurrences.

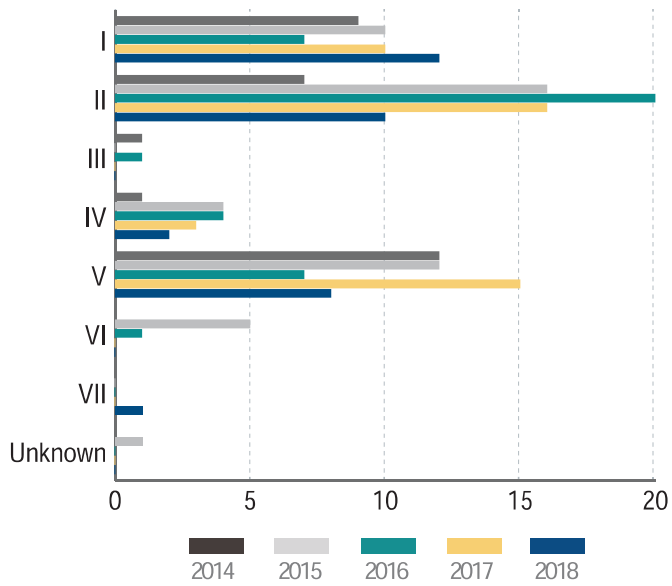
ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS



OIS
Department Total

In 2018, Department per
of 11 incidents, or 25 p
from 2014 through 201
in an annual average o
through 2017 annual av

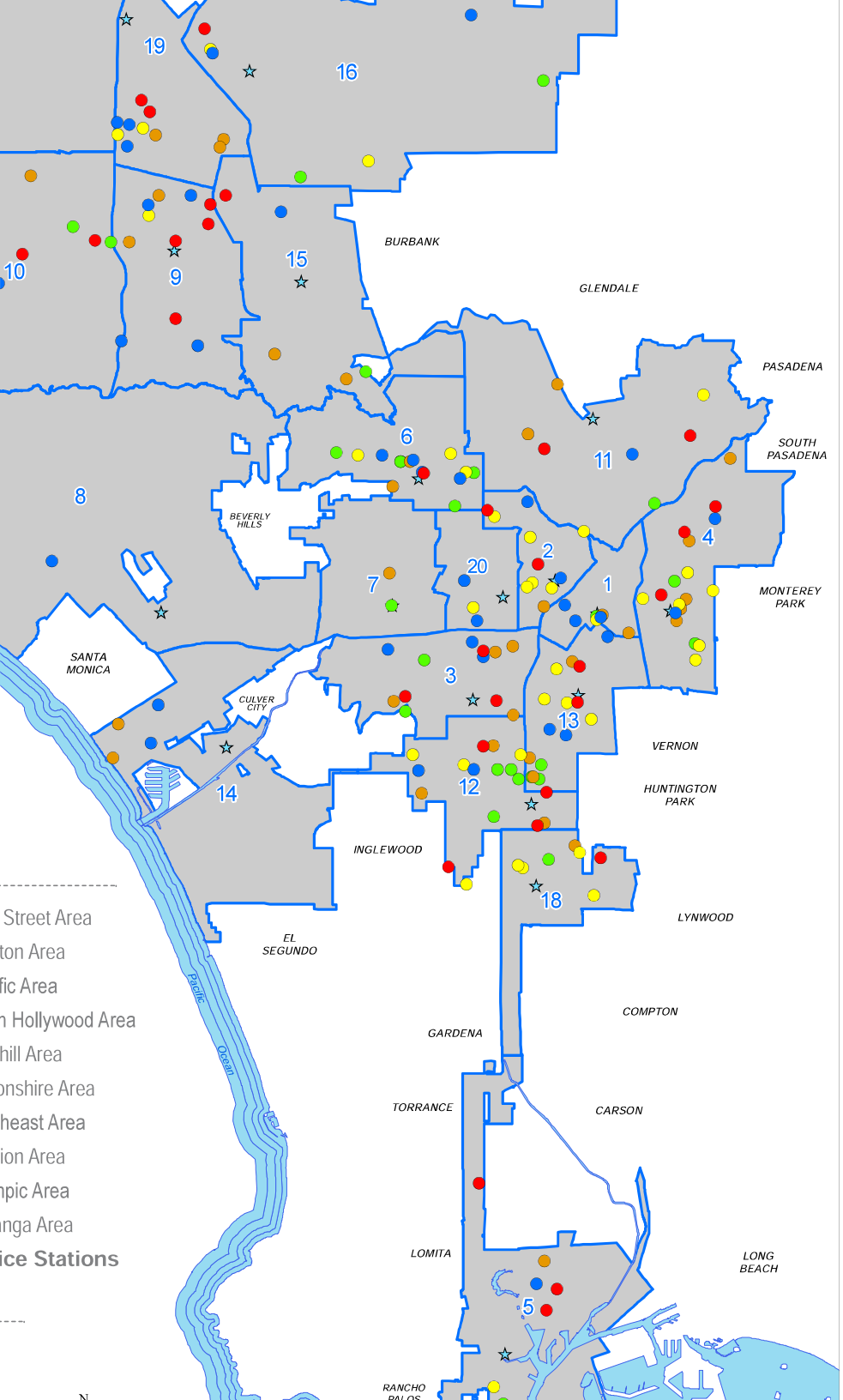
CLASSIFICATION OF OIS INCIDENTS



Classification
I
II
III
IV
V
VI
VII
Unknown
Total

Classification	De
I	Sus par
II	Sus pos
III	Per dra
IV	Per
V	Sus

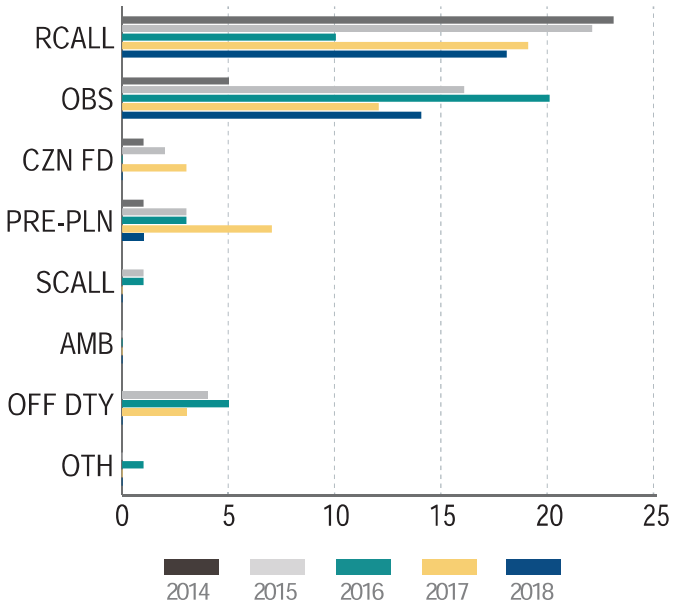
In 2018, 12 of the 33 total OIS incidents, or 36 percent, were categorized as Classification I shootings. This accounted for a 13 percentage point increase compared to 23 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification I shooting incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 22 percent, 2018 experienced a 14 percentage point increase. Historically from 2014 through 2018, Classification I shooting incidents accounted for 48



as Classification II shootings. This accounted for a six percentage point decrease compared to 36 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Classification II shooting incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 36 percent, 2018 experienced a six percentage point decrease. Historically from 2014 through 2018, Classification II shooting incidents accounted for 69 of the 195 total OIS incidents, or 35 percent.

as Classification V sho
decrease compared to 3
percentage of Classifica
28 percent, 2018 experi
from 2014 through 201
54 of the 195 total OIS i

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY



Source
Radio Call
Observation
Citizen Flag Down
Pre-Planned
Station Call
Ambush
Off-Duty
Other
Total

In 2018, **18 of the Department's 33 OIS incidents, or 55 percent, originated from radio calls. This accounted for a 12 percentage point increase compared to 43 percent in 2017.** When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS incidents resulting from radio calls from 2014 through 2017 of 46 percent, 2018 experienced a nine percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, radio calls represented the largest source category of OIS incidents, accounting for 92 of the 195 total incidents, or 47 percent.

In 2018, **14 of the D
originated from field
pedestrian and traffi
point increase compa**
the aggregate percenta
based on officers' obs
2018 experienced a nin
through 2018, field dete
the second largest sour
195 total incidents, or 3

The remaining incident

Area	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Central	2	2	1	4	0
Newton	4	3	4	3	2
Northeast	1	2	2	1	1
Rampart	0	2	5	2	1
Hollenbeck	2	5	6	2	3
Total	**9**	**14**	**18**	**12**	**7**

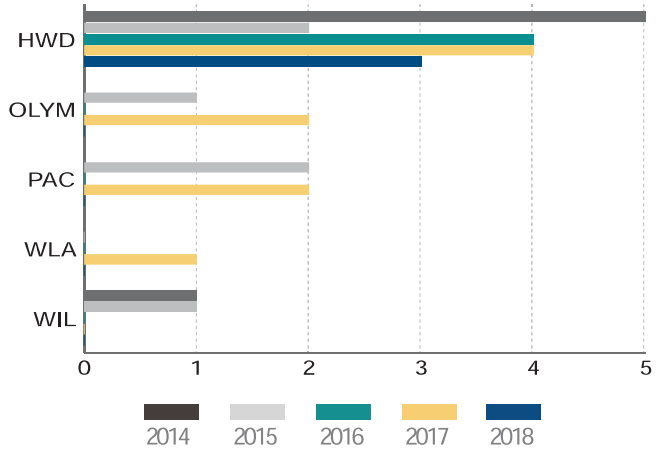
ts occurred within the
crease of five incidents,
ent of the Department's
ent - 33; Central Bureau

In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, 53 OIS incidents occurred in Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 13.3 incidents. The Central Bureau count for 2018 fell below the 2014 through 2017 annual average by 6.3 incidents, or 53 percent. **For the first time in the past five years, Central Area did not have any OIS incidents.**

Area	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
77th Street	4	3	3	2	4
Southeast	1	1	4	0	1
Harbor	0	1	1	1	3
Southwest	1	4	0	3	3
Total	**6**	**9**	**8**	**6**	**11**

s occurred within the
s an increase of five
ty-three percent of the
Bureau (Department -

In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, 29 OIS incidents occurred in South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 7.3 incidents. The South Bureau count for 2018 exceeded the 2014 through 2017 annual average by 3.7 incidents, or 51 percent.



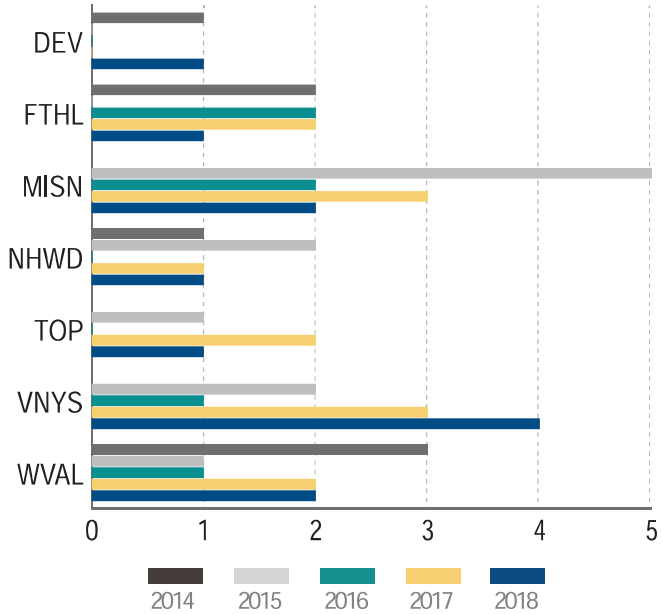
Area
Hollywood
Olympic
Pacific
West Los Angeles
Wilshire
Total

Note: In 2018, West
incidents of all four Bure

In 2018, three of the Department's OIS incidents occurred within the geographical area of West Bureau, a decrease of six incidents, or 67 percent, compared to 2017. Nine percent of the Department's OIS incidents occurred in West Bureau (Department - 33; West Bureau - three).

In the four-year period
in West Bureau, resulti
Bureau count for 2018
3.3 incidents, or 52 per

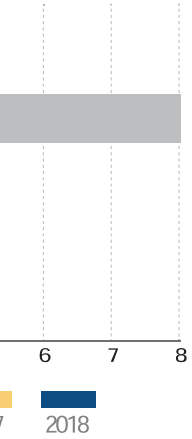
OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU



Area
Devonshire
Foothill
Mission
North Hollywood
Topanga
Van Nuys
West Valley
Total

In 2018, 12 of the Department's OIS incidents occurred within the geographical area of Valley Bureau, which was a decrease of one incident, or eight percent, compared to 2017. Thirty-six percent of the Department's

In the four-year period
in Valley Bureau, resulti
Bureau count for 2018



Area	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Outside Jurisdiction	2	8	4	4	0

No OIS incidents occurred outside the Department's geographical jurisdiction in 2018. In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, 18 OIS incidents occurred outside the Department's geographical jurisdiction, resulting in an annual average of 4.5 incidents.

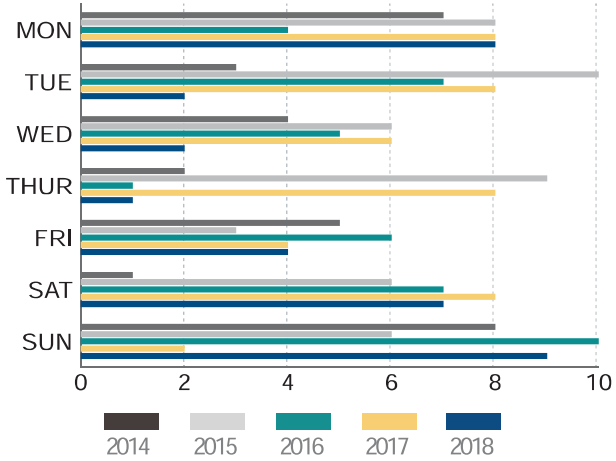
Month	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
January	2	6	4	6	5
February	0	4	3	1	3
March	3	8	1	5	1
April	5	3	6	2	2
May	2	4	2	5	3
June	1	4	3	7	4
July	3	4	4	4	5
August	4	5	5	3	2
September	2	4	2	1	0
October	0	2	3	1	2
November	4	1	2	3	4
December	4	3	5	6	2
Total	**30**	**48**	**40**	**44**	**33**

n the most OIS incidents
of the 33 total incidents
l most incidents with
ry and May had the
percent respectively.
y evenly distributed

The OIS percentage breakdown on a quarterly basis from 2014 through 2018 was as follows:

- January – March: 52 incidents, or 27 percent;
- April – June: 53 incidents, or 27 percent;
- July – September: 48 incidents; or 25 percent; and,
- October through December: 42 incidents, or 22 percent.

nth with the most

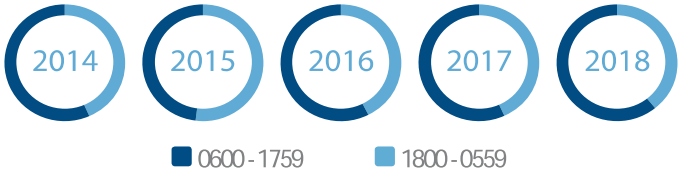


Day
Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday
Sunday
Total

In 2018, Sunday represented the day of the week with the most OIS incidents, accounting for nine occurrences, or 27 percent. Monday represented the second most frequent day of the week with eight incidents, or 24 percent. Saturday represented the third most frequent day of the week with seven incidents, or 21 percent. The remaining nine incidents, or 27 percent, were fairly evenly distributed through the remaining days of the week.

From 2014 through 201
most OIS incidents with
125 incidents, or 64 pe
remaining days of the we

TIME OF OCCURRENCE



Time of Day
0600 - 1759
1800 - 0559
Total

In 2018, 13 OIS incidents, or 39 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., while 20 incidents, or 61 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

The time distribution varied from 2014 through 2017, where 74 OIS incidents, or 46 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and 88 incidents, or 54 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

The five-year annual av
occurring between the
between the hours of 6 p

gs for their involvement

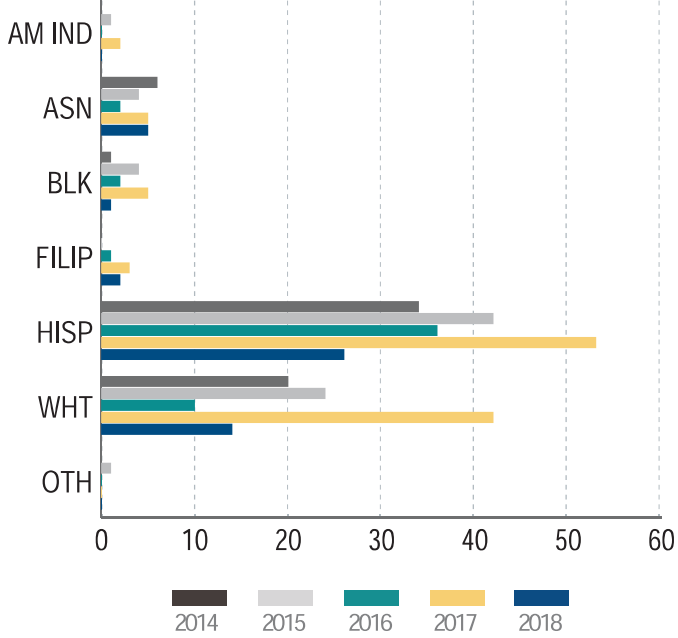
n the 33 OIS incidents
fficers per incident. This
n average of 2.5 officers
rage fell below the 2014
cers per incident by 17

017 2018

Gender	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Female	4	5	3	6	4
Male	57	71	48	104	44
Total	**61**	**76**	**51**	**110**	**48**

ents, which represented
d for a three percentage
he percentage of male
entage points above the
e aggregate percentage
7 of 94 percent, 2018
cally, from 2014 through
ere male, accounting for

In 2018, four female officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented eight percent of the 48 total employees. This accounted for a three percentage point increase compared to five percent in 2017. The percentage of female officers involved in OIS incidents in 2018 was ten percentage points below the Department's overall female total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female personnel from 2014 through 2017 of six percent, 2018 experienced a two percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, females accounted for 22 of the 346 total involved employees, or six percent.



Ethnicity
American Indian
Asian/Pacific Islander
Black
Filipino
Hispanic
White
Other
Total

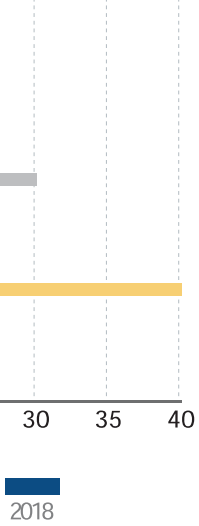
Ethnicity
Asian/Pacific Isl.
Black
Hispanic
White
Other
Total

In 2018, 26 Hispanic officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 54 percent of the 48 total employees. This accounted for a six percentage point increase compared to 48 percent in 2017. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in OIS incidents in 2018 was six percentage points above the Department's overall Hispanic total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic personnel from 2014 through 2017 of 55 percent, 2018 experienced a one percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of officers involved in OIS incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 191 of the 346 total employees, or 55 percent.

In 2018, 14 White officers were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 29 percent of the 48 total employees. This accounted for a nine percentage point decrease compared to 38 percent in 2017. The percentage of White officers involved in OIS incidents in 2018 was two percentage points below the Department's overall White total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2014 through 2017 of 32 percent, 2018 experienced a three percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, White officers represented for the second largest ethnic category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for 110 of the 346 total employees, or 32 percent.

In 2018, five Asian/Pac
which represented ten
for a five percentage p
percentage of Asian/Pa
was two percentage p
Islander total. When c
Asian/Pacific Islander
2018 experienced a fou
through 2018, Asian/Pa
employees involved in

The remaining three
incidents included two F



Years	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Less than 1	0	1	1	3	2
1 - 5	11	19	12	23	13
6 - 10	20	30	25	23	11
11 - 20	18	21	8	40	17
More than 20	12	5	5	21	5
Total	**61**	**76**	**51**	**110**	**48**

olved in OIS incidents in
fications:

wo out of 48 total

total officers);
3 total officers);
48 total officers); and,
ve out of 48 total

ee of the five categories
following depicts these

e point increase (three

ease (21 percent in

crease (21 percent in

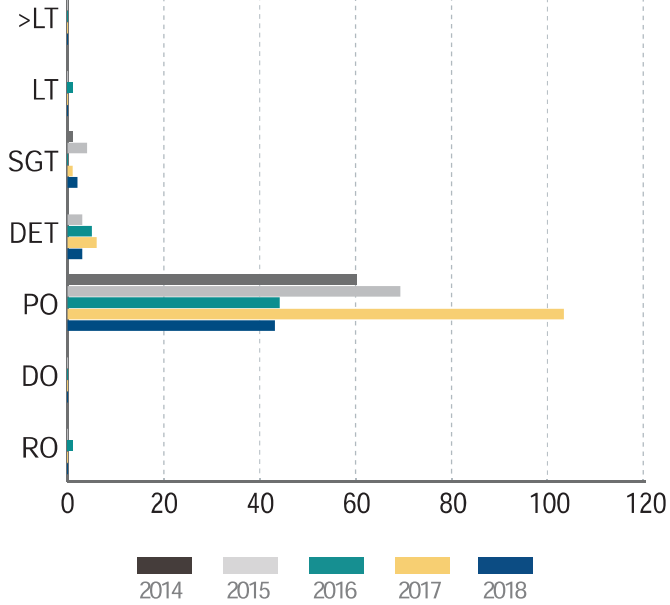
decrease (36 percent in

ge point decrease (19

In 2018, there were percentage point increases in two of the five years of service categories and decreases in three when compared to the aggregate percentage of personnel involved in OIS incidents during the four-year period from 2014 through 2017. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – two percentage point increase (two percent during four-year period, four percent in 2018);
- 1-5 years of service – five percentage point decrease (22 percent during four-year period, 27 percent in 2018);
- More than 20 years of service – four percentage point decrease (14 percent during four-year period, ten percent in 2018).

Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of officers involved in OIS incidents had 6-10 years of service, accounting for 109 of the 346 total employees, or 32 percent. Officers with 11-20 years of service accounted for the second largest category with a total of 104 employees, or 30 percent. Officers with 1-5 years of service were the third largest group, with 78 employees, or 23 percent, followed by officers with more than 20 years of service, which had 48 employees, or 14 percent. Officers with less than one year of service, which accounted for seven employees, represented only two percent of the total.



Rank
Captain and Above
Lieutenant
Sergeant
Detective
Police Officer
Detention Officer
Reserve Officer
Total

In 2018, 43 employees at the rank of police officer were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 90 percent of the 48 total employees. This accounted for a four percentage point decrease compared to 94 percent in 2017. The percentage of police officers involved in OIS incidents in 2018 was 22 percentage points above the Department's overall police officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of police officer from 2014 through 2017 of 93 percent, 2018 experienced a three percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of personnel involved in OIS incidents were at the rank of police officer, accounting for 319 of the 346 total employees, or 92 percent.

In 2018, three employees at the rank of detective were involved in OIS incidents, which represented six percent of the 48 total employees. This accounted for a one percentage point increase compared to five percent in 2017. The percentage of detectives involved in OIS incidents in 2018 was nine percentage points below the Department's overall detective total.

When compared to th
rank of detective from
a one percentage po
detectives represente
in OIS incidents, acc
percent.

The remaining two
representing four per
sergeant.

Division/Area/Bureau	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
77th Street	7	5	3	2	2
Central	1	4	1	2	0
Devonshire	1	0	0	1	1
Foothill	4	1	1	2	1
Harbor	0	2	0	2	3
Hollenbeck	9	11	7	2	3
Hollywood	9	4	6	15	4
Mission	0	6	2	5	2
Newton	5	3	2	1	0
North Hollywood	1	2	0	0	1
Northeast	0	2	2	0	1
Olympic	0	0	0	3	0
Pacific	0	2	1	2	0
Rampart	1	1	6	12	0
Southeast	1	8	6	4	1
Southwest	1	4	0	2	7
Topanga	1	2	0	6	2
Van Nuys	0	5	1	4	7
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	3	2	2	2	3
Wilshire	0	2	0	0	0
All Traffic Divisions	2	0	1	3	0
Administrative Units	0	1	0	0	0
Specialized Units	0	3	4	6	2
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	15	5	6	34	8
Security Services	0	1	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**61**	**76**	**51**	**110**	**48**

vision were involved
48 total employees.
mpared to 31 percent
e of involved
4 through 2017 of 20
decrease. Historically,
nnel were in more
68 of the 346 total

In 2018, seven personnel assigned to Southwest Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 15 percent of the 48 total employees. This represented a 13 percentage point increase compared to two percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Southwest Division from 2014 through 2017 of two percent, 2018 experienced a 13 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, personnel assigned to Southwest Division accounted for 14 of the 346 total employees involved in OIS incidents, or four percent. In 2017, Metropolitan Division SWAT personnel were involved in four OIS incidents, accounting for 65 percent of the Metropolitan Division

Similarly in 2018, seven personnel assigned to Van Nuys Division were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 15 percent of the 48 total employees. This represented an 11 percentage point increase compared to four percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Van Nuys Division from 2014 through 2017 of three percent, 2018 experienced a 12 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, personnel assigned to Van Nuys Division accounted for 17 of the 346 total employees involved in OIS incidents, or five percent.

The remaining 26 Depa
distributed amongst the

The following is the emp
involved in OIS incident

- Central Bureau: fo
- West Bureau: four
- South Bureau: 13
- Valley Bureau: 17
- CTSOB: eight pers
- Other: two personn

In 2018, there were per
categories and decreas
depicts these changes:

- Central Bureau: se
  2017, eight percen
- West Bureau: ten
  eight percent in 20
- South Bureau: 18
  percent in 2018);
- Valley Bureau: 17
  percent in 2018);
- CTSOB: 14 percen
  percent in 2018); a
- Other: four percen
  percent in 2018).

In 2018, there were per
categories and decreas
aggregate percentages
2017. The following dep

- Central Bureau: 16
  four-year period, e
- West Bureau: seve
  four-year period, e
- South Bureau: 11
  year period, 27 pe
- Valley Bureau: 17
  year period, 35 pe
- CTSOB: three per
  period, 17 percent
- Other: three perce
  year period, four p

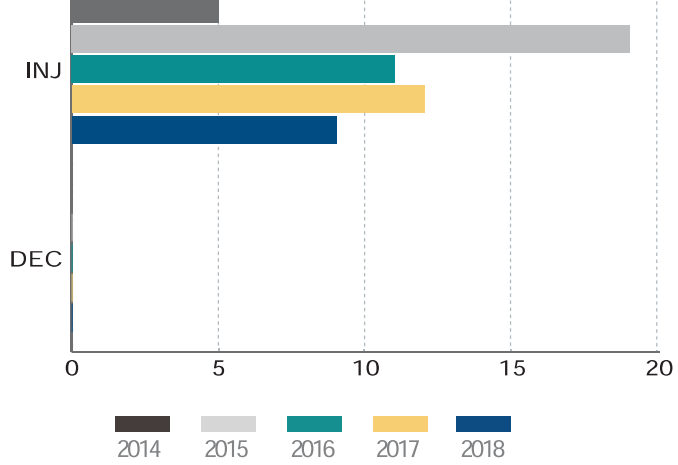
Unit	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Administrative	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	15	5	6	34	8
Patrol	37	54	20	49	31
Specialized	9	13	18	21	6
Investigative	0	4	7	6	3
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**61**	**76**	**51**	**110**	**48**

olved in OIS incidents, sonnel. This accounted percent in 2017. When ed personnel assigned 018 experienced an 11 hrough 2018, a majority o patrol, accounting for

ivision were involved in 48 total personnel. This npared to 31 percent in e of involved personnel gh 2017 of 20 percent, . Historically, from 2014 Division represented the S incidents, accounting

In 2018, six personnel assigned to specialized assignments were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 13 percent of the 48 total personnel. This accounted for a six percentage point decrease compared to 19 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to specialized assignments from 2014 through 2017 of 20 percent, 2018 experienced a seven percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, personnel assigned to specialized assignments represented the third largest category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for 67 of the 346 total employees, or 19 percent.

In 2018, three personnel assigned to investigative assignments were involved in OIS incidents, which represented six percent of the 48 total personnel. This accounted for a one percentage point increase compared to five percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to investigative assignments from 2014 through 2017 of six percent, 2018 experienced no percentage point change. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, personnel assigned to investigative assignments represented the fourth largest category of personnel involved in OIS incidents, accounting for 20 of the 346 total employees, or six percent.

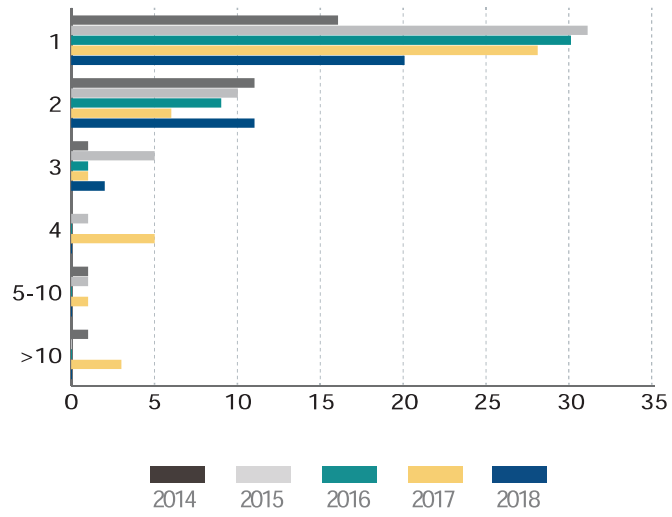


Category
Injured
Deceased
Total

No Department personnel were killed during or resulting from OIS incidents during the five-year period from 2014 through 2018. However, 56 officers sustained injuries during the same five-year period.

In 2018, nine officers throughout the year. Th 12 injured officers in 20 2017 annual average of or 23 percent, below the

NUMBER OF OFFICERS FIRING PER INCIDENT



No. of Shooters
1
2
3
4
5 - 10
11 or more
Total

In 2018, there were 20 single shooter OIS incidents, which represented 61 percent of the 33 total incidents. This accounted for a three percentage point decrease compared to 64 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of single shooter OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 65 percent, 2018 experienced a four percentage point decrease.

In 2018, there were 11 percent of the 33 total i increase compared to 1 percentage of double s percent, 2018 experienc

The two remaining OIS

Weapon Type	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Handgun	41	70	47	72	44
Shotgun	4	5	0	3	2
Rifle	16	3	4	35	4
Total	**61**	**78**	**51**	**110**	**50**

OIS incidents, which
es. This accounted for
percent in 2017. When
uns utilized during OIS
018 experienced an 11
hrough 2018, handguns
cidents, accounting for

nts, which represented
s accounted for a 24
rcent in 2017. When
s utilized during OIS

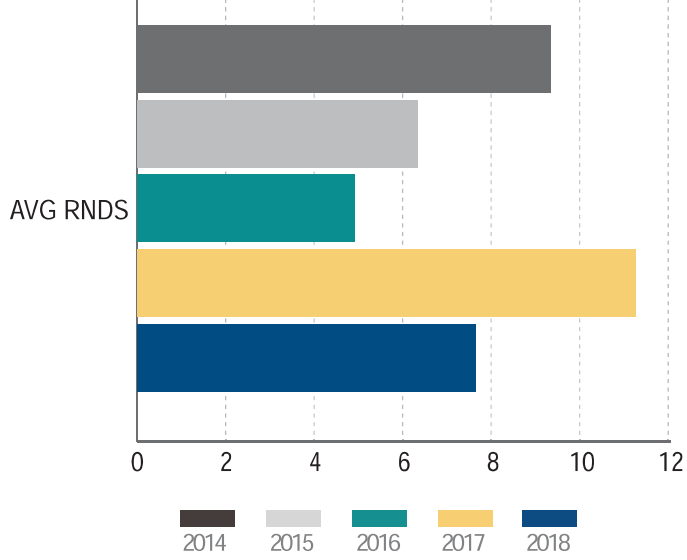
incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 19 percent, 2018 experienced an 11 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, rifles were the second most utilized weapon type during OIS incidents, accounting for 62 of the 350 total weapons, or 18 percent.

In 2018, two shotguns were utilized during OIS incidents, which represented four percent of the 50 total weapon types. This accounted for a one percentage point increase compared to three percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of shotguns utilized during OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of four percent, 2018 experienced no percentage point change. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, shotguns accounted for 14 of the 350 total weapons utilized in OIS incidents, representing four percent.

FFICERS PER YEAR

OIS	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total Rounds	278	304	194	491	250

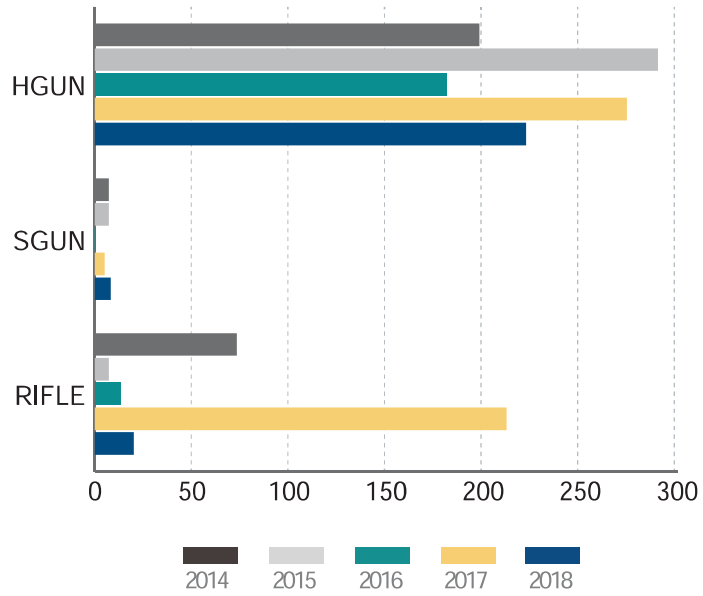
In 2018, 250 rounds were fired during all 33 OIS incidents. When compared to the 2017 total of 491 rounds fired, 2018 experienced a decrease of 241 rounds, or 49 percent. **This was the second lowest number of rounds fired in the last five years.** This was the second lowest number of rounds fired in the last five years. Additionally, when compared to the 2014 through 2017 annual average of 317 rounds fired, 2018 was 67 rounds, or 21 percent, below the four-year annual average.



OIS
Average Rounds

In 2018, an average of
compared to the 2017
decrease of 3.6 rounds
2014 through 2017 ann
was 0.2 rounds, or thr

TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER WEAPON TYPE



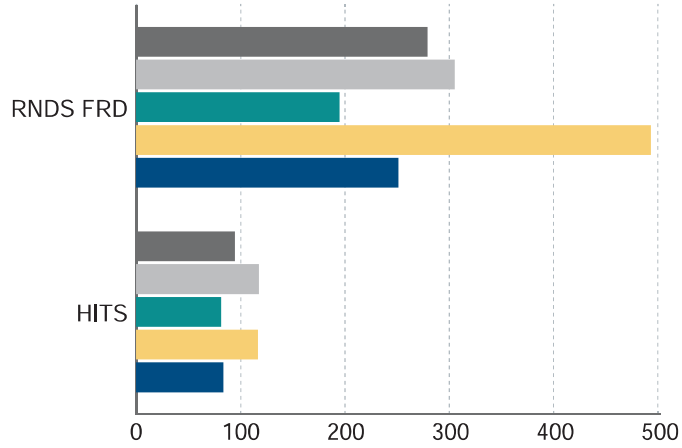
Weapon Type
Handgun
Shotgun
Rifle
Total

In 2018, 222 rounds were fired from handguns during OIS incidents, which represented 89 percent of the 250 total rounds fired. This accounted for a 33 percentage point increase compared to 56 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from handguns during OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 74 percent, 2018 experienced a 15 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, rounds fired from handguns were the most frequent round type fired during OIS incidents, accounting for 1,165 of the 1,517 total rounds, or 77 percent.

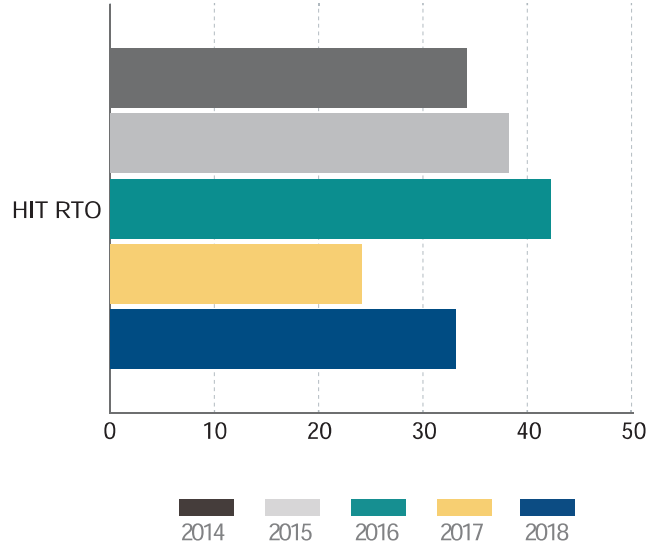
fired from rifles during O
2018 experienced a 16
through 2018, rounds
round type fired during
rounds, or 21 percent.

In 2018, eight rounds w
represented three perc
for a two percentage

No. of Rounds	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1 - 5	20	33	32	27	18
6 - 10	4	7	6	3	5
11 - 15	3	2	1	6	6
16 - 20	1	4	0	3	2
21 - 25	0	0	0	0	1
26 - 30	0	2	0	0	1
31 - 35	1	0	0	0	0
36 - 40	0	0	0	1	0
41 - 45	0	0	0	2	0
46 - 50	0	0	0	0	0
51 or more	1	0	1	2	0
Total	**30**	**48**	**40**	**44**	**33**



OIS
Rounds Fired
Hits
Hit Ratio (%)



-5 rounds were fired, dents. This accounted to 61 percent in 2017. centage of incidents in rom 2014 through 2017 point decrease.

-10 rounds were fired, nts. This accounted for seven percent in 2017. centage of incidents in rom 2014 through 2017 e point increase.

-15 rounds were fired, dents. This accounted o 14 percent in 2017. centage of incidents in nts from 2014 through centage point increase.

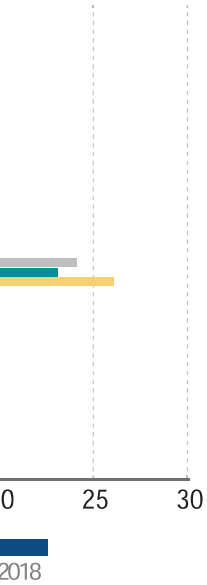
In 2018, there were two OIS incidents in which 16-20 rounds were fired, which represented six percent of the 33 total incidents. This accounted for a one percentage point decrease compared to seven percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 16-20 rounds were fired during OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of five percent, 2018 experienced a one percentage point increase.

The remaining two occurrences, or six percent, were shootings in which 21-25 and 26-30 rounds were fired per incident. Both of these categories increased by one occurrence when compared to zero occurrences in 2017

In 2018, there were no OIS incidents in which 31 or more rounds were fired. This accounted for a 100 percent decrease compared to 11 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 31 or more rounds were fired during OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of four percent, 2018 experienced a four percentage point decrease..

The 2018 total numbe rounds which struck t percent. This accounte to 24 percent in 2017. aggregate hit ratio of 3 increase. Historically, fro accounting for 491 of the

ividuals that Department personnel applied force against during OIS



Ethnicity	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	3	0	0	0
Black	12	12	13	10	10
Filipino	0	0	1	0	0
Hispanic	12	24	23	26	19
White	4	8	1	10	2
Other	1	1	2	0	3
Unknown	0	0	1	0	1
Total	**30**	**48**	**41**	**46**	**35**

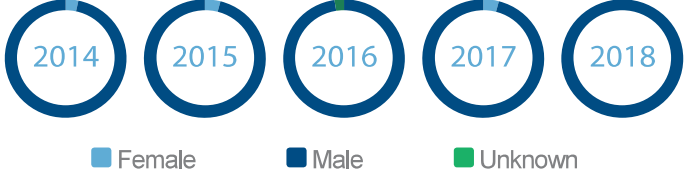
Ethnicity	City Population	Violent Crime Suspect	OIS Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See Other)	0%
Black	9%	43%	29%
Hispanic	49%	40%	54%
White	28%	8%	6%
Other	3%	3%	9%
Unknown	DNA	6%	3%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

the 33 OIS incidents. e remaining incidents suspects were involved e 35 total suspects. This mpared to 57 percent in in OIS incidents in 2018 ispanic population total. volved in OIS incidents overall Hispanic violent e percentage of involved rcent, 2018 experienced 2014 through 2018, the group involved in OIS rcent.

ents, which represented for a seven percentage he percentage of Black ercentage points above he percentage of Black ercentage points below When compared to the m 2014 through 2017 of nt increase. Historically, econd most represented e 200 total suspects, or

percentage point decrease compared to 22 percent in 2017. The percentage of White suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2018 was 22 percentage points below the City's overall White population total. However, the percentage of White suspects involved in OIS incidents in 2018 was two percentage points below the City's overall White violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White suspects from 2014 through 2017 of 14 percent, 2018 experienced an eight percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, the White category was the third most represented ethnic group involved in OIS incidents with 25 of the 200 total suspects, or 13 percent.

In 2018, three suspects, or nine percent, involved in OIS incidents were classified in the "Other" ethnicity category. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, the "Other" category represented seven of the 200 total suspects, or four percent, involved in OIS incidents.

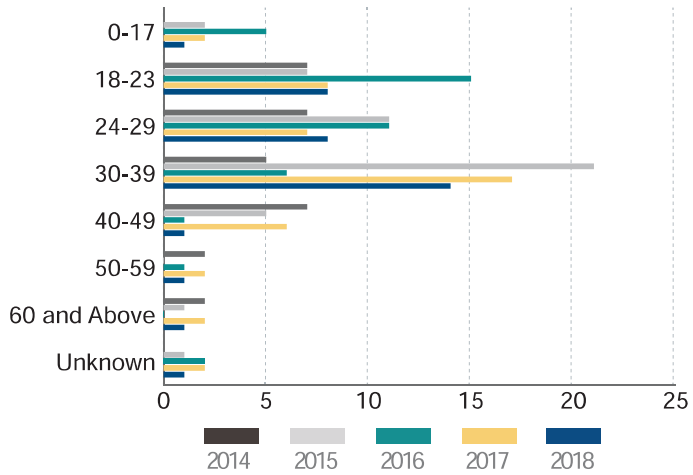


Gender
Female
Male
Unknown
Total

In 2018, 35 male suspects were involved in OIS incidents, which represented 100 percent of the 35 total suspects. This accounted for a four percentage point increase compared to 96 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male suspects from 2014 through 2017 of 96 percent, 2018 experienced a four percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of suspects involved in OIS incidents were male, representing 194 of the 200 total suspects, or 97 percent.

No female suspects were involved in OIS incidents in 2018.

SUSPECT – AGE



Age
0-17
18-23
24-29
30-39
40-49
50-59
60 and Above
Unknown
Total

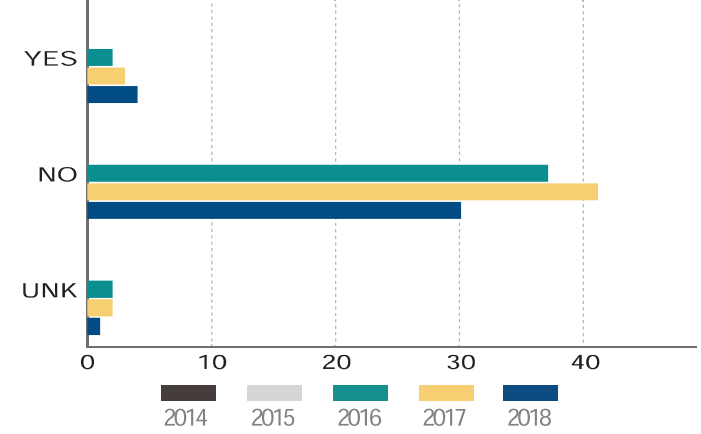
In 2018, most suspects involved in OIS incidents were in the 30-39 age group. Specifically, 14 of the 35 total suspects, or 40 percent, were included in this age group. The 30-39 age category accounted for a three percentage point increase compared to 37 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 30-39 age range from 2014 through 2017 of 30 percent, 2018 experienced a ten percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, the 30-39 age group represented the largest age category of suspects involved in OIS incidents with 63 of the 200 total suspects, or 32 percent.

In 2018, the 18-23 age group represented the second largest age category

or 23 percent. The 18 point increase compar aggregate percentage from 2014 through 2017 point increase. Historic represented the second incidents with 45 of the

d largest age category
e 35 total suspects, or
or an eight percentage
When compared to the
the 24-29 age range
enced a one percentage
8, the 24-29 age group
spects involved in OIS
cent.

were in the age ranges
with an "unknown" age

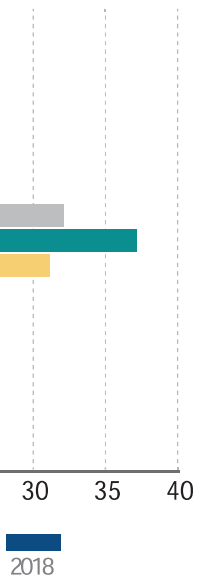


Homeless
Yes
No
Unknown
Total

In 2018, four of the 35 total suspects, or 11 percent, involved in OIS incidents were homeless. This accounted for a four percentage point increase compared to seven percent in 2017. From 2016 through 2018, homeless

suspects involved in O
suspects, or seven perc

NESS

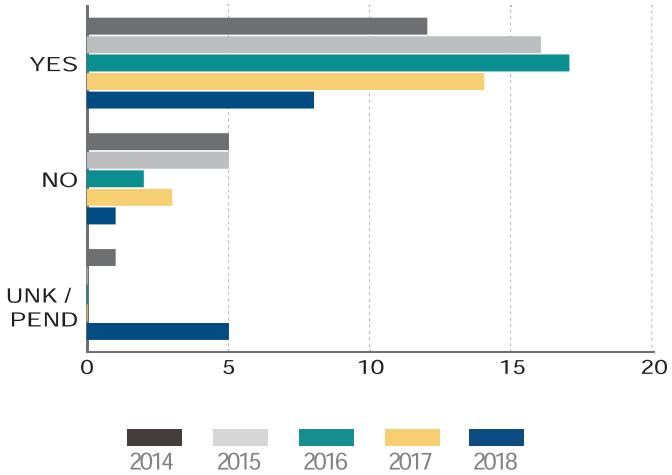


Per. Mental Illness	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Yes	9	15	4	13	13
No	21	32	37	31	21
Unknown	0	1	0	2	1
Total	**30**	**48**	**41**	**46**	**35**

nvolved in OIS incidents
and/or a mental health
crease compared to 28
percentage of involved
l illness and/or a mental
2018 experienced a 12

Historically from 2014 through 2018, suspects who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis accounted for 54 of the 200 total suspects, or 27 percent.

DECEASED SUSPECT TOXICOLOGY RESULTS



Substance Presen
Yes
No
Unknown/Pending
Total

Of the 14 decedents involved in 2018 OIS incidents, nine of whom have completed toxicology examinations by the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner, eight individuals, representing 89 percent of those completed cases, had positive results for alcohol and/or a controlled substance(s). Toxicology reports for five decedents, or 36 percent of the 14 total decedents, are pending from the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner's Office.

The partial 2018 percen
or a controlled substan
seven percentage point
in 2017. When compa
positive toxicology resul
incidents from 2014 thr
percentage point increa

Substance	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Alcohol	22%	24%	5%	41%	33%
Cocaine	28%	5%	0%	6%	11%
Marijuana	33%	43%	53%	24%	33%
Methamphetamine	28%	52%	53%	35%	67%
Opiates	6%	0%	0%	6%	22%
PCP	0%	5%	0%	0%	11%
Psychiatric Medication	11%	5%	0%	12%	0%
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Unknown	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%
None	28%	24%	11%	18%	11%

Note: Percentages are based on available toxicology results.

cedents involved in OIS
ding toxicology reports
l Examiner – Coroner.

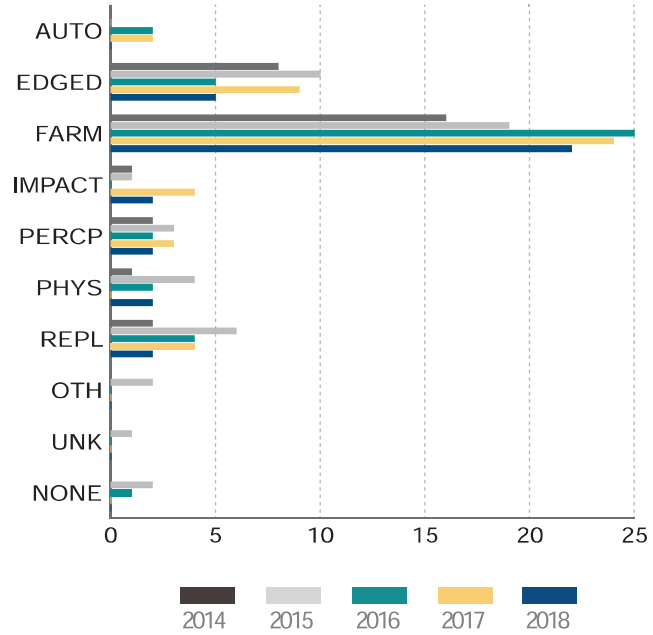
completed toxicology
for methamphetamine.
rcentage point increase
ethamphetamine results
edents involved in 2014
, had positive toxicology

completed toxicology
for alcohol. This partial
entage point decrease
alcohol results in 2017
nvolved in 2014 through
sitive toxicology results

completed toxicology
r marijuana. This partial
oint increase compared
na results in 2017 OIS
d in 2014 through 2017
e toxicology results for

Substance	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Alcohol	4	5	1	7	3
Cocaine	5	1	0	1	1
Marijuana	6	9	10	4	3
Methamphetamine	5	11	10	6	6
Opiates	1	0	0	1	2
PCP	0	1	0	0	1
Psychiatric Medication	2	1	0	2	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	1	0	0	0	0
None	5	5	2	3	1
Pending	0	0	0	0	5

Two decedents, representing 22 percent of the nine OIS decedents with completed toxicology examinations, had positive results for opiates. Additionally, one decedent, or 11 percent, had positive results for cocaine and another decedent, also representing 11 percent, had positive results for PCP. One decedent, or 11 percent, had negative toxicology results for alcohol and/or controlled substances.



Weapon Type
Automobile
Edged Weapon
Firearm
Impact Device
Perception
Physical Force
Replica/Pellet
Other
Unknown
None
Total

In 2018, 22 firearms were utilized by suspects during OIS incidents, which represented 63 percent of the 35 total weapon types. This accounted for an 11 percentage point increase compared to 52 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of firearms utilized by suspects during OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 51 percent, **2018 experienced a 12 percentage point increase.** Historically, from 2014 through 2018, firearms were the most utilized weapon type by suspects during OIS incidents, representing 106 of the 200 total weapons, or 53 percent.

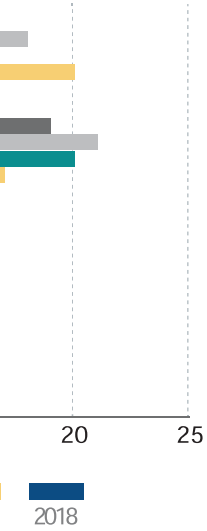
In 2018, five edged weapons were utilized by suspects during OIS incidents, which represented 14 percent of the 35 total weapon types. This accounted for a six percentage point decrease compared to 20 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of edged weapons utilized by suspects during OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 19 percent, 2018 experienced a five percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, edged weapons were the second most utilized weapon type by suspects during OIS incidents, representing 37 of the 200 total weapons, or 19 percent.

In 2018, two replica/pellet guns were utilized by suspects during OIS incidents, which represented six percent of the 35 total weapon types. This accounted for a three percentage point decrease compared to nine percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of replica/pellet guns utilized by suspects during OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of ten percent, 2018 experienced a four percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, replica/pellet guns were the third most utilized weapon type by suspects during OIS incidents, representing 18 of the 200 total weapons, or nine percent.

In 2018, two impact dev
which represented six p
for a three percentage
When compared to the
by suspects during OIS
2018 experienced a two
through 2018, impact d
or four percent, utilized

In 2018, two suspect
(perception-based sho
total weapon types. Th
compared to seven pe
percentage of percepti
six percent, 2018 expe
from 2014 through 201
of the 200 total inciden

The two remaining s
involved in 2018 OIS in



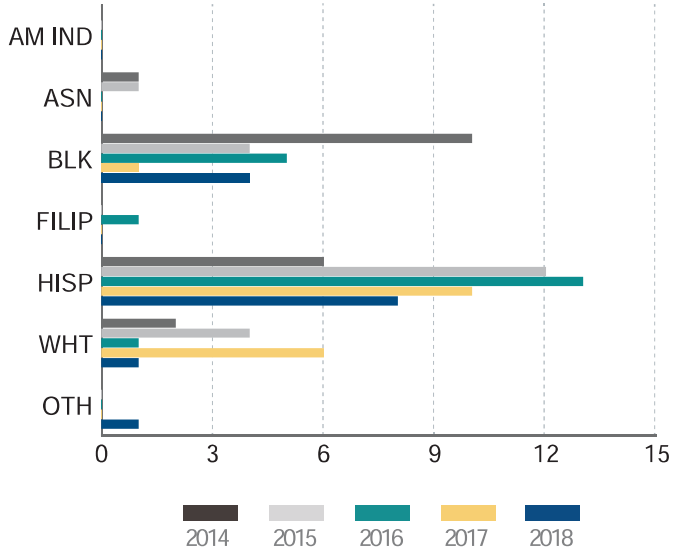
Category	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Injured	8	18	11	20	15
Deceased	19	21	20	17	14
Unknown	0	0	0	2	1
None	3	9	10	7	5
Total	**30**	**48**	**41**	**46**	**35**

two suspects in 2018
ring OIS incidents and

sulting in a death in 36
ared to the 2017 total of
ased by five individuals,
ntage of deaths relative
centage point decrease
the 2014 through 2017
seven decedents, or 37
ionally, when compared
m police gunfire during
nt, 2018 experienced a
2014 through 2018, an
n year.

In 2018, 15 suspects sustained non-fatal injuries in 45 percent of the 33 total OIS incidents. When compared to the 2017 total of 20 suspects injured during OIS incidents, the number of injured suspects decreased by five individuals, or 25 percent, in 2018. When compared to the 2014 through 2017 annual average of 14.25 injured suspects, 2018 experienced a five percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, an average of 14.4 suspects sustained non-fatal injuries during OIS incidents veach year. Eighty-eight percent of the Department's 33 OIS incidents in 2018 included a suspect struck by police gunfire (either suffering a fatal or non-fatal injury).

In 2018, five suspects were uninjured during OIS incidents. Additionally, one suspect's injury status remained unknown as of year-end 2018.



Ethnicity
American Indian
Asian/Pacific Islander
Black
Filipino
Hispanic
White
Other
Total

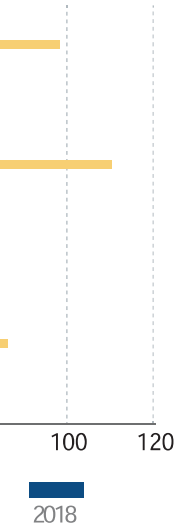
Note: Two of the four black suspects died as a result of self-inflicted gunshot wounds

One suspect in 2014, one suspect in 2016, and **two suspects in 2018 suffered a fatal self-inflicted gunshot wound during OIS incidents** and were not included in the analysis below.

Of the 12 decedents involved in OIS incidents in 2018, eight individuals, or 67 percent, were Hispanic. This accounted for an eight percentage point increase compared to 59 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved deceased Hispanic suspects from OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 53 percent, 2018 experienced a fourteen percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of deceased suspects involved in OIS incidents were Hispanic, accounting for 48 of the 87 total decedents, or 55 percent.

Of the 12 decedents involved in OIS incidents in 2018, two individuals, or 17 percent, were Black. This accounted for an eleven percentage point increase compared to six percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved deceased Black suspects from OIS incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 25 percent, 2018 experienced an eight percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, Black suspects represented the second
the 87 total decedents,

Of the 12 decedents i
or eight percent, were
decrease compared to 3
percentage of involved
2014 through 2017 of 1
decrease. Historically, f
the third highest ethnic
decedents, or 16 percen

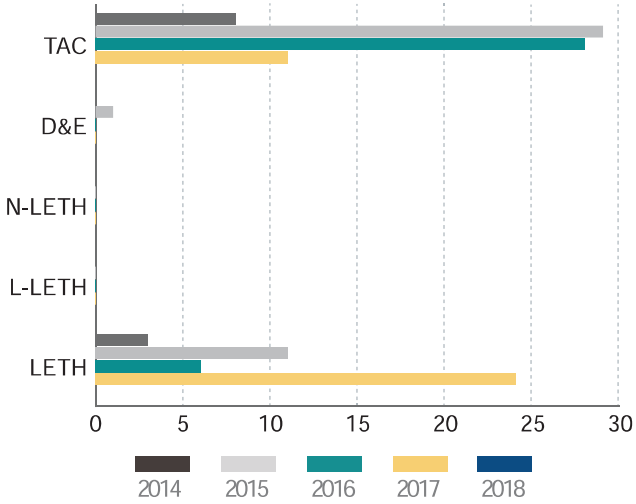


Category	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Tactics	51	47	23	98	N/A
Tactics - No Findings	0	0	0	1	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	59	75	51	110	N/A
Non-Lethal	5	9	7	3	N/A
Less Lethal	1	5	2	2	N/A
Lethal	56	65	44	86	N/A
Lethal-No Findings	0	0	1	0	N/A
Total	**172**	**201**	**128**	**300**	**N/A**

No Findings" decision by
findings, representing
f." This accounted for
percent in 2016. When
Debrief" Tactics findings
enced a 25 percentage
a majority of adjudicated
ome, accounting for 219

g findings, representing
Further Action)." This
pared to 2016. When
cy (No Further Action)"
6 of 99.5 percent, 2017
cally, from 2014 through
findings resulted in an
for 295 of the 296 total

In 2017, 86 of the 110 total Lethal force findings, representing 78 percent, were adjudicated as "In Policy (No Further Action)." This accounted for a ten percentage point decrease compared to 88 percent in 2016. When compared to the aggregate percentage of "In Policy (No Further Action)" Lethal force findings from 2014 through 2016 of 89 percent, 2017 experienced an 11 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2017, a majority of adjudicated Lethal force findings resulted in an "In Policy (No Further Action)" outcome, accounting for 251 of the 295 total findings, or 85 percent.



Category
Tactics
Drawing & Exhibiting
Non-Lethal
Less Lethal
Lethal
Total

In 2017, the Tactics in one OIS incident resulted in a "No Findings" decision by the BOPC. As such, **11 of the 109 total OIS Tactics findings, representing ten percent, were adjudicated as "Administrative Disapproval." This accounted for a 45 percentage point decrease compared to 55 percent in 2016.** When compared to the aggregate percentage of "Administrative Disapproval" Tactics findings from 2014 through 2016 of 35 percent, 2017 experienced a 25 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2017, 76 of the 295 total Tactics findings, accounting for 26 percent, resulted in an "Administrative Disapproval" outcome.

In 2017, none of the 110 total OIS Drawing/Exhibiting findings were adjudicated as "Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)." In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, only one of the 296 Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing less than one percent, was adjudicated as "Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)."

In 2017, **24 of the**
22 percent, were ad
Disapproval)." This
compared to 12 perc
percentage of "Out of
findings from 2014 thr
percentage point incre
the 295 total Lethal fo
an "Out of Policy (Adm

onally discharges a firearm
actical Intentional Discharge incidents). Officer Involved Shooting
ces.

OIS - Hit	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Department Total	26	38	27	30	24

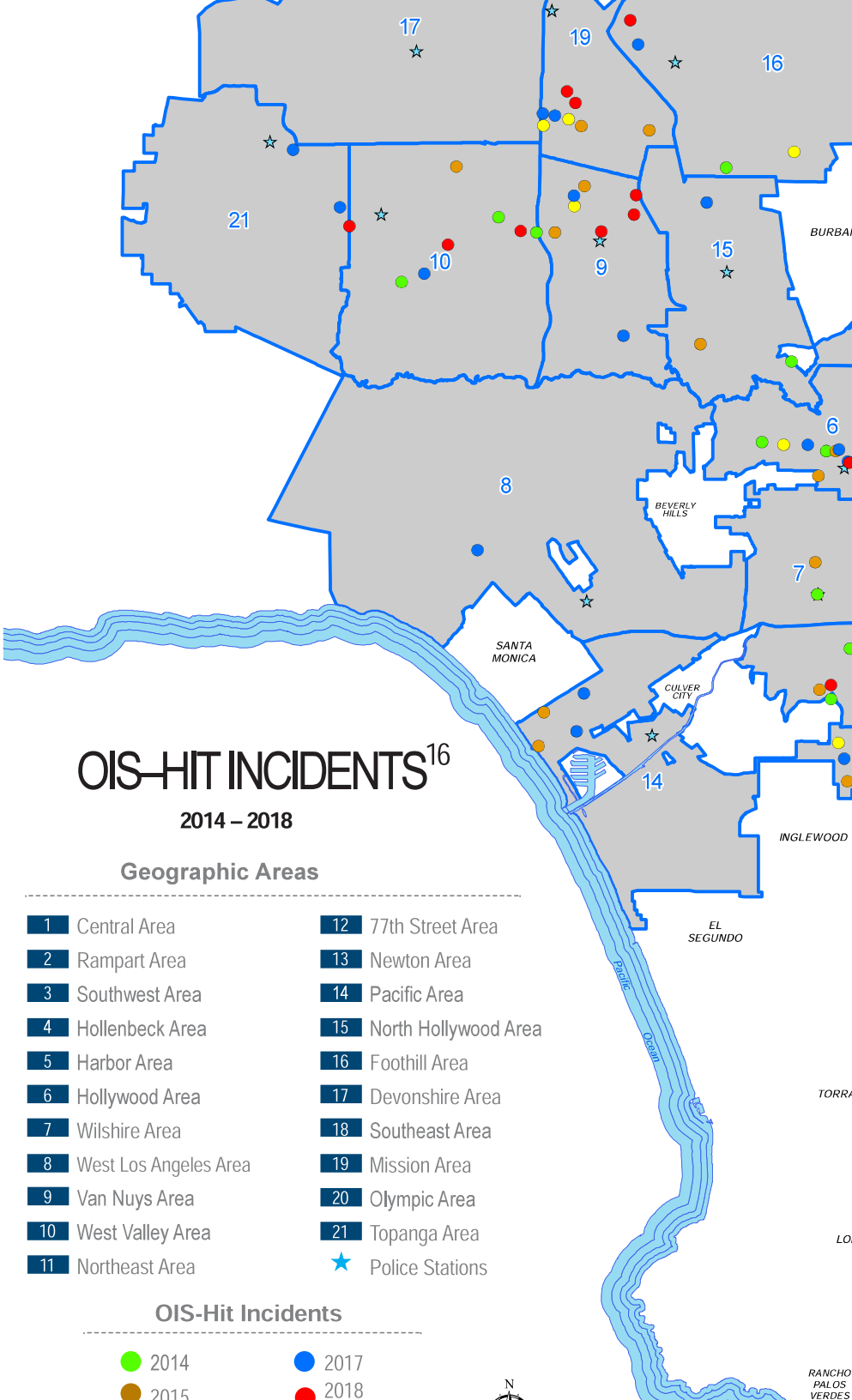
In 2018, Department personnel were involved in 24 OIS-Hit incidents, a decrease of six incidents, or 20 percent, compared to 2017. In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, there were a total of 121 OIS-Hit incidents, resulting in an annual average of 30.3 incidents. The 2018 count fell below the 2014 through 2017 annual average by 6.3 incidents, or 21 percent.

TS

Classification	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
I	8	4	4	6	8
II	5	13	14	11	6
III	1	0	1	0	0
IV	1	4	1	3	1
V	11	12	6	10	8
VI	0	4	1	0	0
VII	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown	0	1	0	0	0
Total	**26**	**38**	**27**	**30**	**24**

ercent, were categorized
a 13 percentage point
npared to the aggregate
n 2014 through 2017 of
nt increase. Historically,
idents accounted for 30

Classification	Description
I	Suspect verified with firearm - fired at officer or 3rd party
II	Suspect verified with firearm - firearm in hand or position to fire (but did not fire)
III	Perception shooting - firearm present but not drawn
IV	Perception shooting - no firearm found
V	Suspect armed with weapon other than firearm



, or 33 percent, were
is accounted for no
hen compared to the
g incidents from 2014
one percentage point
assification V shooting
ncidents, or 32 percent.

rcent, were categorized
a 12 percentage point
hen compared to the

aggregate percentage of Classification II shooting incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 36 percent, 2018 experienced an 11 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, Classification II shooting incidents accounted for 49 of the 145 total OIS-Hit incidents, or 34 percent.

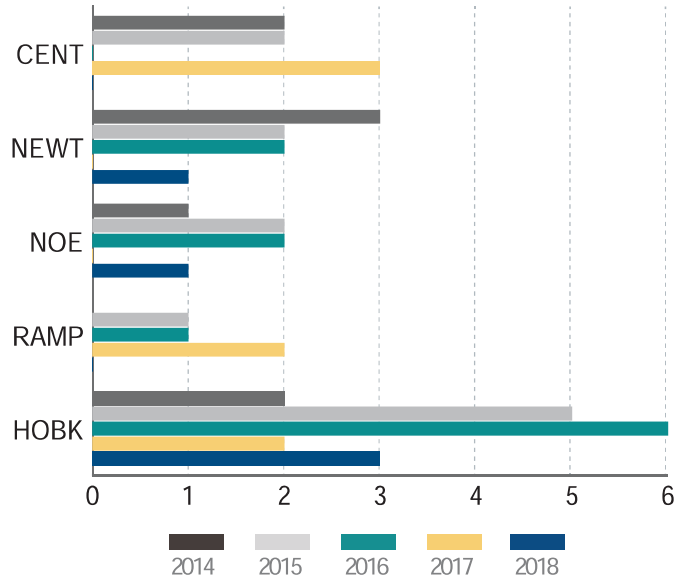
The remaining two incidents, or eight percent, were categorized as Classification IV and VII shootings respectively.

Source	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Radio Call	20	19	9	16	14
Observation	4	12	14	6	9
Citizen Flag Down	1	2	0	2	0
Pre-Planned	1	2	1	4	1
Station Call	0	1	0	0	0
Ambush	0	0	0	0	0
Off-Duty	0	2	2	2	0
Other	0	0	1	0	0
Total	**26**	**38**	**27**	**30**	**24**

or 58 percent, originated
point increase compared
te percentage of OIS-Hit
2017 of 53 percent, 2018
cally, from 2014 through
gory of OIS-Hit incidents,
ent.

or 38 percent, originated
.e. pedestrian and traffic
crease compared to 20
percentage of OIS-Hit
icers' observations from
ed, an eight percentage

In 2018, one of the Department's 24 OIS-Hit incidents, or four percent, originated from pre-planned activities (i.e. warrant services, parole/probation checks, etc.). This accounted for a nine percentage point decrease compared to 13 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS-Hit incidents resulting from pre-planned activities from 2014 through 2017 of seven percent, 2018 experienced a three percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, pre-planned activities represented the third largest source category of OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for nine of the 145 total incidents, or six percent.

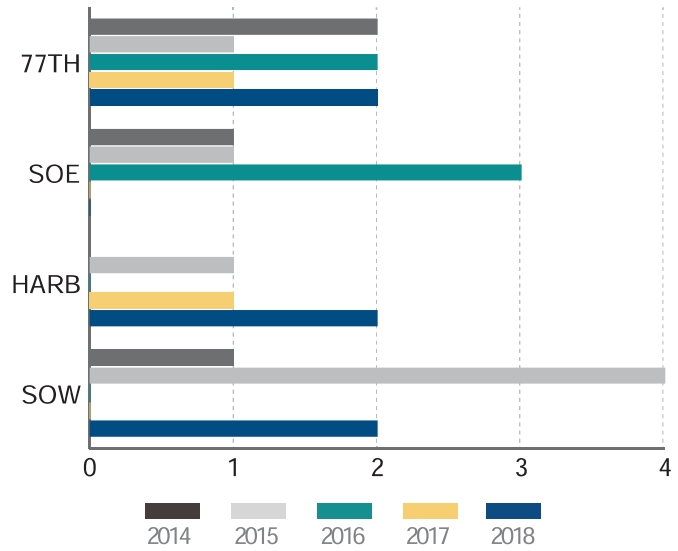


Area
Central
Newton
Northeast
Rampart
Hollenbeck
Total

In 2018, five of the Department's OIS-Hit incidents occurred within the geographical area of Central Bureau, which was a decrease of two incidents, or 29 percent, compared to 2017. Twenty-one percent of the Department's OIS-Hit incidents occurred in Central Bureau (Department - 24; Central Bureau - five).

In the four-year perio
occurred in Central Bur
The Central Bureau cou
average by 4.5 incident

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU



Area
77th Street
Southeast
Harbor
Southwest
Total

In 2018, six of the Department's OIS-Hit incidents occurred within the geographical area of South Bureau, which was an increase of four incidents,

In the four-year perio
occurred in South Bure

Area	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Hollywood	5	2	3	3	3
Olympic	0	0	0	1	0
Pacific	0	2	0	2	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	1	0
Wilshire	1	1	0	0	0
Total	**6**	**5**	**3**	**7**	**3**

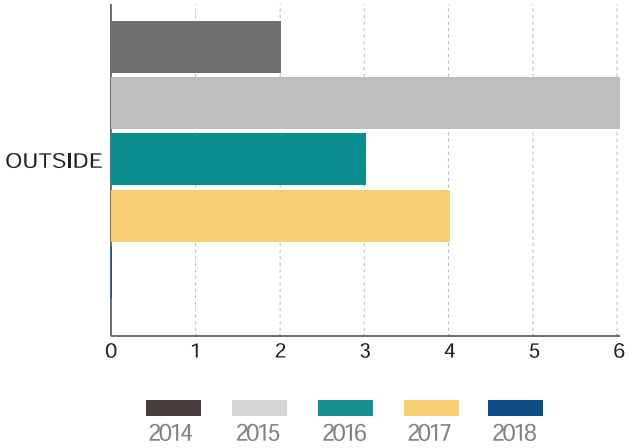
nts occurred within the
f four incidents, or 57
e Department's OIS-Hit
; West Bureau - three).

In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, 21 OIS-Hit incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 5.3 incidents. The West Bureau count for 2018 fell below the 2014 through 2017 annual average by 2.3 incidents, or 42 percent.

Area	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	1
Foothill	2	0	1	2	1
Mission	0	4	2	2	2
North Hollywood	1	1	0	1	0
Topanga	0	0	0	2	1
Van Nuys	0	2	1	2	3
West Valley	3	1	1	1	2
Total	**6**	**8**	**5**	**10**	**10**

ts occurred within the
me number of incidents
nent's OIS-Hit incidents
ureau - 10).

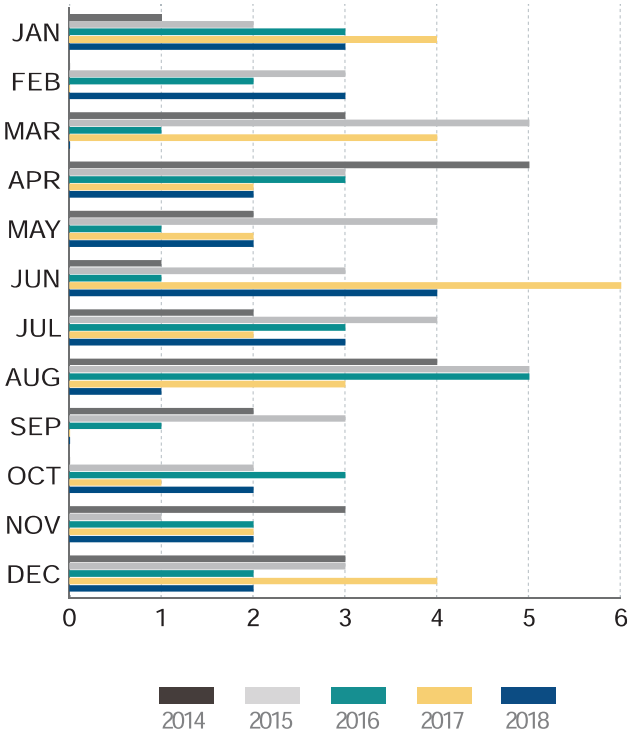
In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, 29 OIS-Hit incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 7.3 incidents. The Valley Bureau count for 2018 exceeded the 2014 through 2017 annual average by 2.7 incidents, or 38 percent.



Area
Outside Jurisdiction

In 2018, no OIS-Hit inci
which was a decrease
period from 2014 throug
the Department jurisdict
The total incident count
2017 annual average by

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE



Month
January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December
Total

In 2018, June represented the month with the most OIS-Hit incidents with four occurrences, or 17 percent, out of 24 total incidents for the year. January, February, and July each had the second highest incident count with three incidents, or 13 percent, respectively. April, May, October, November, and December had the third highest incident count with two incidents, each, or eight percent. The remaining incident, or four percent, occurred in the month of August.

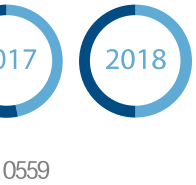
percent. February and
or six percent, respectiv
fairly evenly distributed

The OIS-Hit percentage
2018 was as follows:

Day	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Monday	7	6	4	4	6
Tuesday	3	9	5	7	2
Wednesday	3	5	3	4	2
Thursday	2	7	1	5	1
Friday	5	3	3	2	2
Saturday	1	5	4	6	5
Sunday	5	3	7	2	6
Total	**26**	**38**	**27**	**30**	**24**

s of the week with the percent, each. Saturday week with five incidents,

From 2014 through 2018, Monday represented the day with the most OIS-Hit incidents with 27 of the 145 total, or 19 percent. Tuesday represented the day with the second most OIS-Hit incidents with 26, or 18 percent. The remaining 92 incidents, or 63 percent, were fairly evenly distributed throughout the remaining days of the week.



Time of Day	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
0600 - 1759	12	21	13	14	12
1800 - 0559	14	17	14	16	12
Total	**26**	**38**	**27**	**30**	**24**

ed between the hours of so 50 percent, occurred

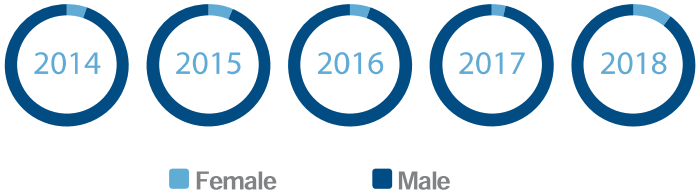
2017, where 60 OIS-Hit ours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 between the hours of 6

The five-year annual average for 2014 through 2018 was 14.4 OIS-Hit incidents occurring between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and 14.6 incidents between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

The officer sections below include data for all employees who received, or were pending, BOPC "lethal force" adjudicative findings for their involvement in OIS-Hit incidents.

In 2018, 38 Department throughout the year, res accounted for a 41 perc per incident in 2017. Th through 2017 aggregate

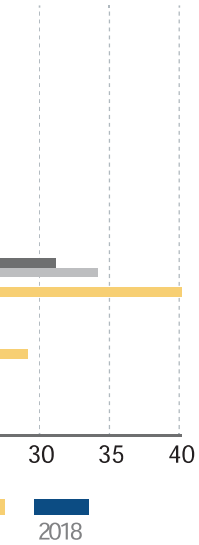
OFFICER - GENDER



Gender
Female
Male
Total

In 2018, 34 male officers were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 89 percent of the 38 total employees. This accounted for a seven percentage point decrease compared to 96 percent in 2017. The percentage of male officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2018 was seven percentage points above the Department's overall male total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2014 through 2017 of 95 percent, 2018 experienced a six percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents were male, accounting for 258 of the 274 total employees, or 94 percent.

In 2018, four female o represented 11 percen seven percentage poin percentage of female seven percentage point compared to the aggre 2014 through 2017 of point increase. Historic for 16 of the 274 total i



Ethnicity	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
American Indian	0	1	0	2	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	6	4	1	4	4
Black	1	4	1	4	1
Filipino	0	0	0	2	2
Hispanic	31	34	26	40	21
White	18	18	9	29	10
Other	0	1	0	0	0
Total	**56**	**62**	**37**	**81**	**38**

IS-Hit incidents, which
This accounted for a six
2017. The percentage of
3 was seven percentage
When compared to the
nel from 2014 through
entage point decrease.
icers involved in OIS-Hit
274 total employees, or

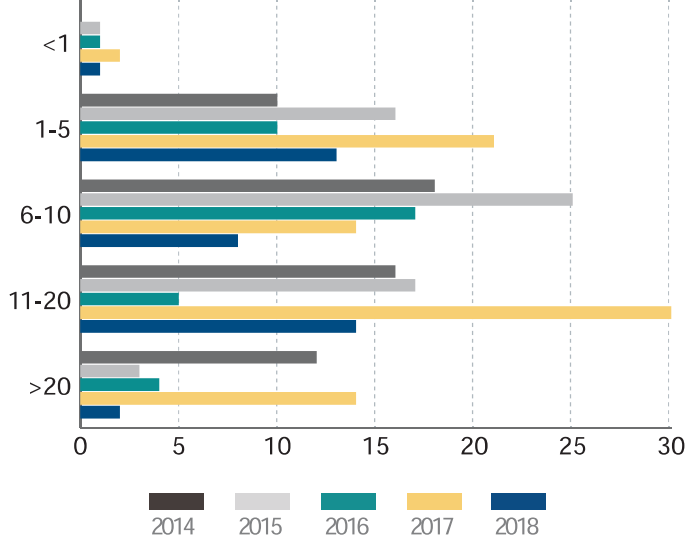
IS-Hit incidents, which
This accounted for a ten
n 2017. The percentage
18 was five percentage
When compared to the
m 2014 through 2017 of
t decrease. Historically,
he second largest ethnic
accounting for 84 of the

ved in OIS-Hit incidents,
loyees. This accounted
e percent in 2017. The
d in OIS-Hit incidents in

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	OIS-Hit Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	8%	11%
Black	9%	10%	3%
Hispanic	49%	48%	55%
White	28%	31%	26%
Other	3%	3%	5%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

2018 was three percentage points above the Department's overall Asian/Pacific Islander total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Asian/Pacific Islander personnel from 2014 through 2017 of six percent, 2018 experienced a five percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, Asian/Pacific Islander officers represented the third largest category of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 19 of the 274 total employees, or seven percent.

The remaining three employees, or eight percent, involved in 2018 OIS-Hit incidents included one Black officer and two Filipino officers.



Years
Less than 1
1 - 5
6 - 10
11 - 20
More than 20
Total

The following depicts the percentage of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2018 based on their respective years of service classifications:

- Less than one year of service – three percent (one out of 38 total officers);
- 1-5 years of service – 34 percent (13 out of 38 total officers);
- 6-10 years of service – 21 percent (eight out of 38 total officers);
- 11-20 years of service – 37 percent (14 out of 38 total officers); and,
- More than 20 years of service – five percent (two out of 38 total officers).

In 2018, there were percentage point increases in three of the five categories, decreases in one, and one that remained unchanged when compared to 2017. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – one percentage point increase (two percent in 2017, three percent in 2018);
- 1-5 years of service – eight percentage point increase (26 percent in 2017, 34 percent in 2018);
- 6-10 years of service – four percentage point increase (17 percent in 2017, 21 percent in 2018);
- 11-20 years of service – no percentage point change (37 percent in 2017, 37 percent in 2018); and,
- More than 20 years of service – 12 percentage point decrease (17 percent in 2017, five percent in 2018).

In 2018, there were per
service categories, and
percentage of personne
period from 2014 throug

- Less than one yea
percent during fou
- 1-5 years of servic
during four-year pe
- 6-10 years of serv
during four-year pe
- 11-20 years of ser
during four-year pe
- More than 20 year
percent during fou

Historically, from 2014 t
incidents had 6-10 and
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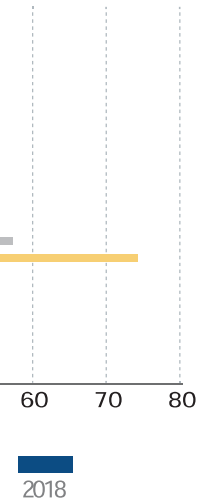
service accounted for th
or 26 percent. Officers w
13 percent, and officers
for five officers, represe



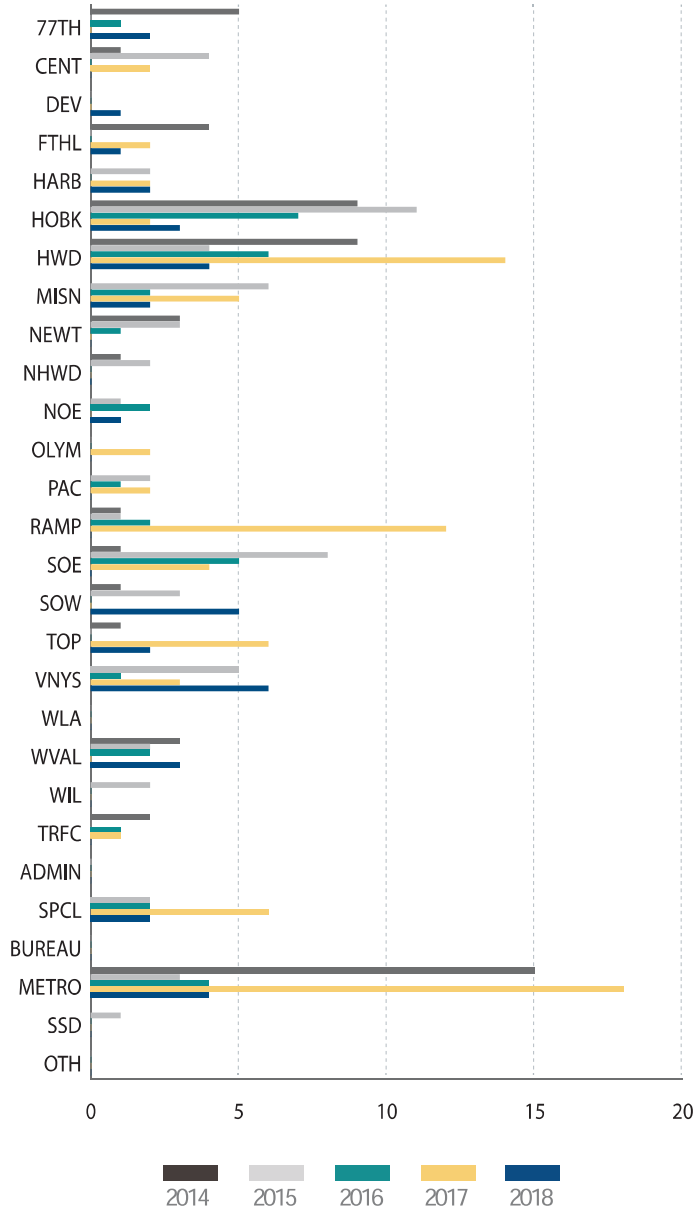
Rank	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	1	0	0
Sergeant	1	3	0	1	2
Detective	0	2	3	6	3
Police Officer	55	57	32	74	33
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Reserve Officer	0	0	1	0	0
Total	**56**	**62**	**37**	**81**	**38**

were involved in OIS-
8 total employees. This
mpared to 91 percent in
OIS-Hit incidents in 2018
verall police officer total.
ved personnel at the rank
2018 experienced a five
hrough 2018, a majority
he rank of police officer,
percent.

were involved in OIS-Hit
8 total employees. This
ared to seven percent in

2017. The percentage of detectives involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2018 was seven percentage points below the Department's overall detective total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of detective from 2014 through 2017 of five percent, 2018 experienced a three percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, employees at the rank of detective accounted for the second largest category of personnel involved in OIS-Hit incidents, representing 14 of the 274 total employees, or five percent.

The remaining two employees involved in a OIS-Hit incidents in 2018, representing five percent of the 38 total personnel, were at the rank of sergeant.



Division/Area/Bur
77th Street
Central
Devonshire
Foothill
Harbor
Hollenbeck
Hollywood
Mission
Newton
North Hollywood
Northeast
Olympic
Pacific
Rampart
Southeast
Southwest
Topanga
Van Nuys
West Los Angeles
West Valley
Wilshire
All Traffic Divisions
Administrative Units
Specialized Units
Bureau Level
Metropolitan
Security Services
Other Areas
Total

In 2018, six personnel assigned to Van Nuys Division were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 16 percent of the 38 total employees. This represented a 12 percentage point increase compared to four percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Van Nuys Division from 2014 through 2017 of four percent, 2018 experienced a 12 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through

2018, personnel assign
total employees involve

Continues on page

on were involved in OIS-
8 total employees. This
to zero in 2017. When
personnel assigned to
rcent, 2018 experienced
m 2014 through 2018,
for nine of the 274 total
ent.

ivision were involved in
the 38 total employees.
compared to 22 percent
ge of involved personnel
2017 of 17 percent, 2018
cally, from 2014 through
counted for 44 of the 274
ercent.

on were involved in OIS-
3 total employees. This
ed to 17 percent in 2017.
ved personnel assigned
rcent, 2018 experienced
om 2014 through 2018,
d for 37 of the 274 total
t.

cent, were fairly evenly

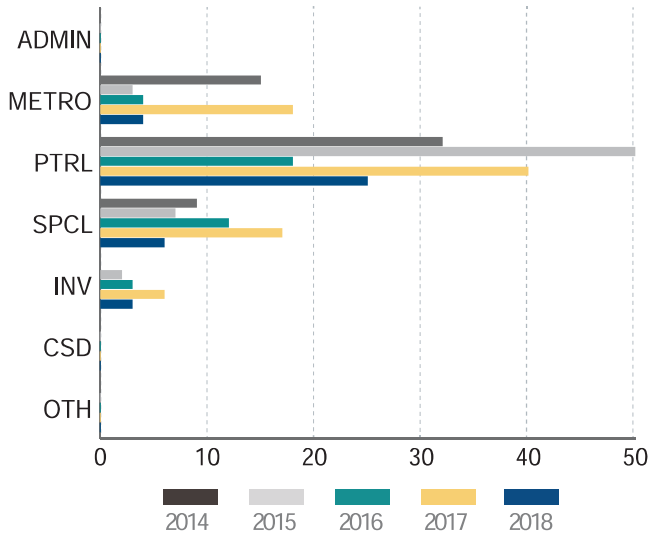
r the 38 total personnel

In 2018, there were percentage point increases in two of the six Bureau categories and decreases in four when compared to 2017. The following depicts these changes:

- Central Bureau: nine percentage point decrease (20 percent in 2017, 11 percent in 2018);
- West Bureau: 11 percentage point decrease (22 percent in 2017, 11 percent in 2018);
- South Bureau: 17 percentage point increase (seven percent in 2017, 24 percent in 2018);
- Valley Bureau: 19 percentage point increase (20 percent in 2017, 39 percent in 2018);
- CTSOB: 11 percentage point decrease (22 percent in 2017, 11 percent in 2018); and,
- Other: four percentage point decrease (nine percent in 2017, five percent in 2018).

In 2018, there were percentage point increases in two of the six Bureau categories and decreases in two when compared to their respective aggregate percentages during the four-year period from 2014 through 2017. The following depicts these changes:

- Central Bureau: 15 percentage point decrease (26 percent during four-year period, 11 percent in 2018);
- West Bureau: seven percentage point decrease (18 percent during four-year period, 11 percent in 2018);
- South Bureau: ten percentage point increase (14 percent during four-year period, 24 percent in 2018);
- Valley Bureau: 20 percentage point increase (19 percent during four-year period, 39 percent in 2018);
- CTSOB: six percentage point decrease (17 percent during four-year period, 11 percent in 2018); and,
- Other: one percentage point decrease (six percent during four-year period, five percent in 2018).



Unit
Administrative
Metropolitan
Patrol
Specialized
Investigative
Custody
Other
Total

In 2018, 25 personnel assigned to patrol were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 66 percent of the 38 total personnel. This accounted for a 17 percentage point increase compared to 49 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2014 through 2017 of 59 percent, 2018 experienced a seven percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents were assigned to patrol, accounting for 165 of the 274 total employees, or 60 percent.

In 2018, six personnel assigned to specialized assignments were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 16 percent of the 38 total personnel. This accounted for a five percentage point decrease compared to 21 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to specialized assignments from 2014 through 2017 of 19 percent, 2018 experienced a three percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, personnel assigned to specialized assignments accounted for the second largest category of officers involved in OIS-Hit incidents, with 51 of the 274 total employees, or 19 percent.

In 2018, four personnel
OIS-Hit incidents, whic
This accounted for ar
percent in 2017. When
personnel assigned to
percent, 2018 experien
from 2014 through 20
accounted for the thir
incidents, with 44 of the

In 2018, three person
involved in OIS-Hit inci
personnel. This accour
to seven percent in 20
of involved personnel
through 2017 of five pe
increase. Historically,
investigative assignme
officers involved in OIS
or five percent.

Category	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Injured	5	16	9	7	9
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**5**	**16**	**9**	**7**	**9**

g from OIS-Hit incidents
3. However, 46 officers

e 24 OIS-Hit incidents
t increase compared to
ared to the 2014 through
s 0.3 injured officers, or

The nine officers injured during OIS incidents sustained 12 injuries:

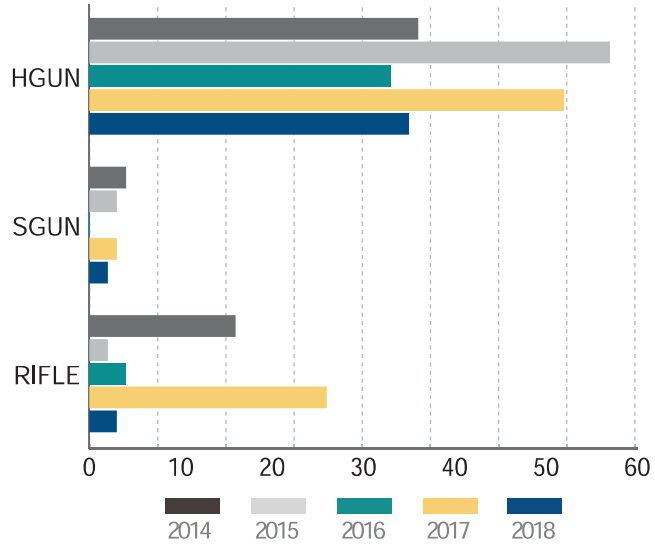
- 2 gunshot wounds
- 1 concussion
- 2 sprain/pulled muscle
- 2 lacerations
- 3 contusions
- 2 minor/complained of pain

NCIDENT

No. of Shooters	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	13	24	18	16	12
2	10	8	8	6	10
3	1	4	1	1	2
4	0	1	0	4	0
5 - 10	1	1	0	1	0
11 or more	1	0	0	2	0
Total	**26**	**38**	**27**	**30**	**24**

ents, which represented
for a three percentage
When compared to the
ents from 2014 through
tage point decrease.

ents, which represented
r a 22 percentage point
pared to the aggregate



Weapon Type
Handgun
Shotgun
Rifle
Total

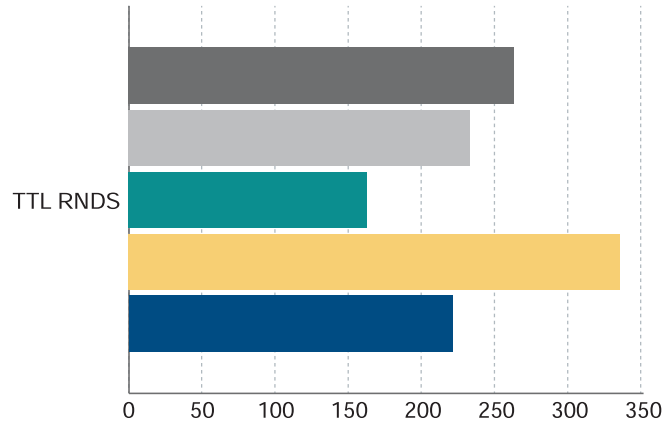
In 2018, 35 handguns were utilized during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 88 percent of the 40 total weapon types. This accounted for a 24 percentage point increase compared to 64 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of handguns utilized during OIS-Hit incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 75 percent, 2018 experienced a 13 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, handguns were the most utilized weapon type during OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 213 of the 276 total weapons, or 77 percent.

In 2018, three rifles were utilized during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented eight percent of the 40 total weapon types. This accounted for a 24 percentage point decrease compared to 32 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rifles utilized during OIS-Hit incidents from

2014 through 2017 of 2
decrease. Historically, fr
utilized weapon type du
total weapons, or 18 per

In 2018, two shotgun
represented five percer
a one percentage point
compared to the aggreg
incidents from 2014 thro
percentage point increa
accounted for 12 of th
representing four percer

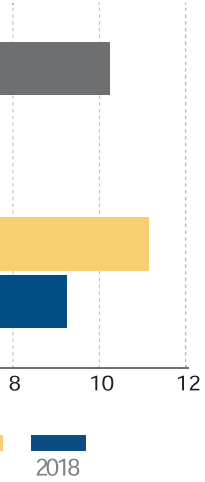
TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER YEAR



OIS - Hit
Total Rounds

In 2018, a total of 220
When compared to the
decrease of 114 rounds
2014 through 2017 annu
or 11 percent, below the

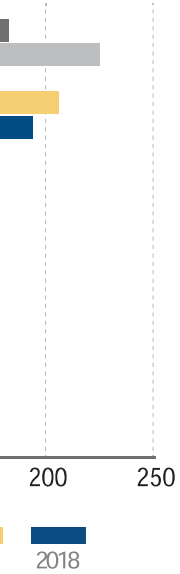
**The total number of ro
last five years.**



OIS - Hit	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Average Rounds	10.2	6.1	6.0	11.1	9.2

In 2018, an average of 9.2 rounds were fired during OIS-Hit incidents. When compared to the 2017 average of 11.1 rounds fired, 2018 experienced a decrease of 1.9 rounds, or 17 percent. Additionally, when compared to the 2014 through 2017 annual average of 8.4 rounds fired per incident, **2018 was one round, or 12 percent, above the four-year annual average.**

BY OFFICERS PER WEAPON TYPE

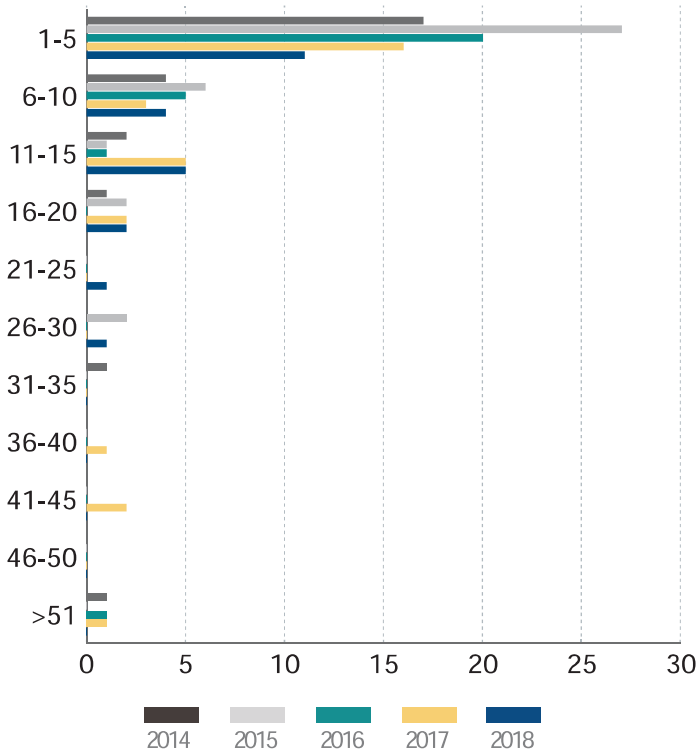


Weapon Type	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Handgun	182	224	149	205	193
Shotgun	7	4	0	5	8
Rifle	73	4	13	124	19
Total	**262**	**232**	**162**	**334**	**220**

uring OIS-Hit incidents, ds fired. This accounted percent in 2017. When ed from handguns during rcent, 2018 experienced m 2014 through 2018, t round type fired during al rounds, or 79 percent.

OIS-Hit incidents, which red. This accounted for fired from rifles were the second most frequent round type fired during OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 233 of the 1,210 total rounds, or 19 percent.

In 2018, eight rounds were fired from shotguns during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented four percent of the 220 total rounds fired. This accounted for a two percentage point increase compared to two percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from shotguns during OIS-Hit incidents from 2014 through 2017 of two percent, 2018 experienced a two percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, rounds fired from shotguns accounted for 24 of the 1,210 total rounds fired, or two percent.



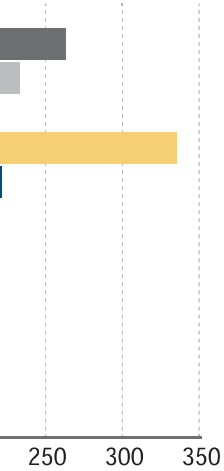
No. of Rounds
1 - 5
6 - 10
11 - 15
16 - 20
21 - 25
26 - 30
31 - 35
36 - 40
41 - 45
46 - 50
51 or more
Total

In 2018, there were 11 OIS-Hit incidents in which 1-5 rounds were fired, which represented 46 percent of the 24 total incidents. This accounted for a seven percentage point decrease compared to 53 percent in 2017. In addition, when compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 1-5 rounds were fired during OIS-Hit incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 66 percent, 2018 experienced a 20 percentage point decrease.

In 2018, there were five OIS-Hit incidents in which 11-15 rounds were fired, which represented 21 percent of the 24 total incidents. This accounted for a four percentage point increase compared to 17 percent in 2017. In addition, when compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 11-15 rounds were fired during OIS-Hit incidents from 2014 through 2017 of seven percent, 2018 experienced a 14 percentage point increase.

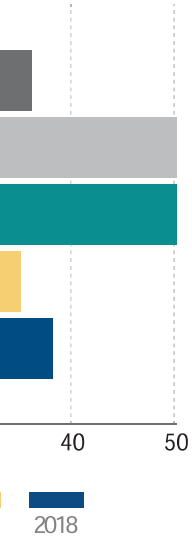
In 2018, there were four OIS-Hit incidents in which 6-10 rounds were fired, which represented 17 percent of the 24 total incidents. This accounted for a seven percentage point increase compared to ten percent in 2017. In addition, when compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 6-10 rounds were fired during OIS-Hit incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 15 percent, 2018 experienced a two percentage point increase.

The remaining four occu
20, 21-25, and 26-30 r
the aggregate percenta
the four-year period fro
percentage points abov



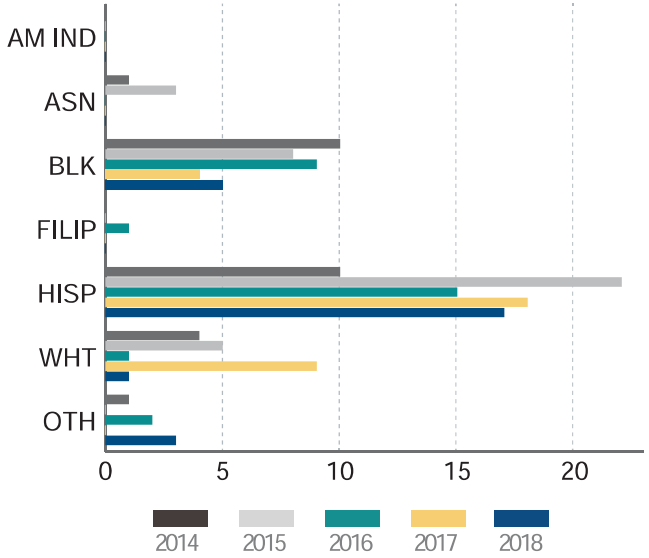
OIS-Hit	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Rounds Fired	262	232	162	334	220
Hits	94	117	81	116	83
Hit Ratio (%)	**36%**	**50%**	**50%**	**35%**	**38%**

The 2018 total number of rounds fired compared to the total number of rounds which struck their intended targets resulted in a hit ratio of 38 percent. This accounted for a three percentage point increase compared to 35 percent in 2017. In addition, when compared to the 2014 through 2017 aggregate hit ratio of 43 percent, 2018 experienced a five percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, the hit ratio of all OIS-Hit incidents, accounting for 491 of the 1,210 total rounds fired, was 41 percent.



The suspect sections below include data for all individuals that Department personnel applied force agai
incidents.

SUSPECT – ETHNICITY



Ethnicity
American Indian
Asian/Pacific Islander
Black
Filipino
Hispanic
White
Other
Total

Ethnicity
Asian/Pacific Isl.
Black
Hispanic
White
Other
Unknown
Total

In 2018, 17 Hispanic suspects were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 65 percent of the 26 total suspects. This accounted for a seven percentage point increase compared to 58 percent in 2017. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2018 was 16 percentage points above the City's overall Hispanic population total. Additionally, the percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2018 was 25 percentage points above the City's overall Hispanic violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic suspects from 2014 through 2017 of 53 percent, 2018 experienced a 12 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, the Hispanic category was the most represented ethnic group involved in OIS-Hit incidents with 82 of the 149 total suspects, or 55 percent.

In 2018, five Black suspects were involved in OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 19 percent of the 26 total suspects. This accounted for a six percentage point increase compared to 13 percent in 2017. The percentage of Black suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2018 was ten percentage points above the City's overall Black population total. However, the percentage of Black suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2018 was 24 percentage points below the City's overall Black violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black suspects from 2014 through 2017 of 25 percent, 2018 experienced a six percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, the Black category was the second most represented ethnic group involved in

In 2018, one White su
represented four perce
percentage point decrea
of White suspects invol
points below the City'
percentage of White s
4 percentage points be
total. When compared
suspects from 2014 th
11 percentage point de
White category was th
OIS-Hit incidents with 2

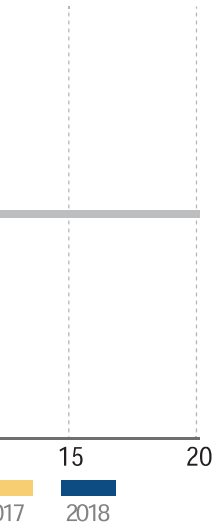
2017 2018

Gender	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Female	1	2	0	1	0
Male	25	36	28	30	26
Total	**26**	**38**	**28**	**31**	**26**

e

IS-Hit incidents, which
is accounted for a three
2017. When compared
ects from 2014 through
centage point increase.
pects involved in OIS-Hit
suspects, or 97 percent.

No female suspects were involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2018. This accounted for a decrease of one individual compared to 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female suspects from 2014 through 2017 of three percent, 2018 experienced a three percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, females represented four of the 149 total suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents, or three percent.



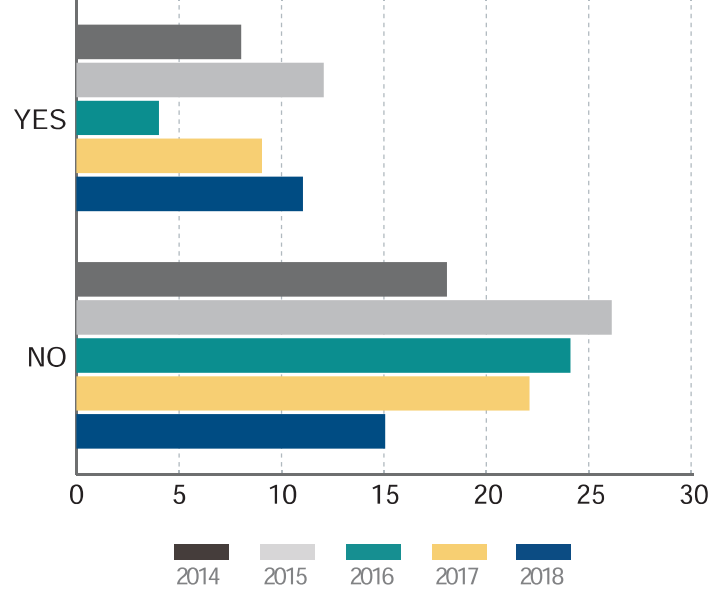
Age	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
0-17	0	1	5	2	1
18-23	5	4	8	5	5
24-29	6	9	9	5	7
30-39	4	20	5	11	10
40-49	7	4	1	5	1
50-59	2	0	0	1	1
60 and Above	2	0	0	2	1
Total	**26**	**38**	**28**	**31**	**26**

s were in the 30-39 age
percent, were included in
a three percentage point
mpared to the aggregate
range from 2014 through
centage point increase.
e group represented the
incidents with 50 of the

d in OIS-Hit incidents,
o. The 24-29 age group

24-29 age group represented the second largest age category of suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents with 36 of the 149 total suspects, or 24 percent.

In 2018, five of the 26 total suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents, representing 19 percent, were in the 18-23 age group. The 18-23 age group accounted for a three percentage point increase compared to 16 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 18-23 age range from 2014 through 2017 of 18 percent, 2018 experienced a one percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, the 18-23 age group represented the third largest age category of suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents with 27 of the 149 total suspects, or 18 percent.

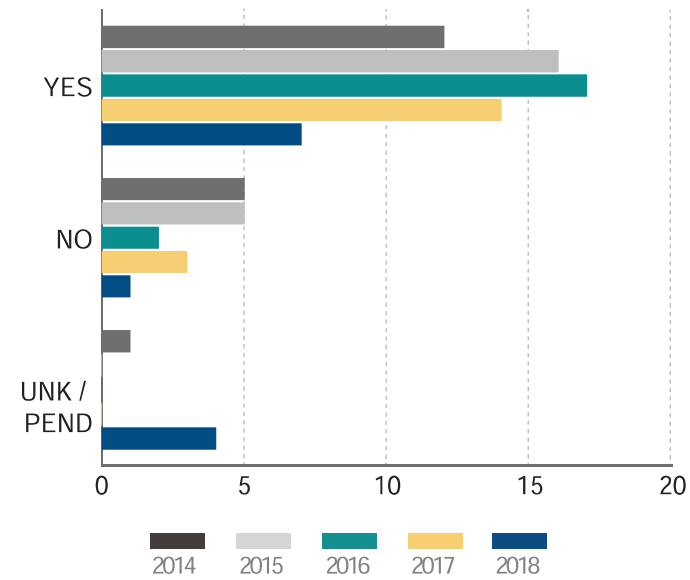


Per. Mental Illness
Yes
No
Total

In 2018, 11 of the 26 total suspects, or 42 percent, involved in OIS-Hit incidents were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis. This accounted for a 13 percentage point increase compared to 29 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis from 2014 through 2017 of 27 percent, 2018 experienced a 15

percentage point increa
who were perceived to
crisis accounted for 44

DECEASED SUSPECT TOXICOLOGY RESULTS



Substance Presen
Yes
No
Unknown/Pending
Total

Of the 12 decedents involved in 2018 OIS incidents, eight of whom have completed toxicology examinations by the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner, seven individuals, representing 88

The partial 2018 percen
or a controlled substan
a six percentage point

Substance	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Alcohol	4	5	1	7	3
Cocaine	5	1	0	1	1
Marijuana	6	9	10	4	2
Methamphetamine	5	11	10	6	6
Opiates	1	0	0	1	2
PCP	0	1	0	0	1
Psychiatric Medication	2	1	0	2	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	1	0	0	0	0
None	5	5	2	3	1
Pending	0	0	0	0	4

cedents involved in OIS
g toxicology reports from
iner – Coroner.

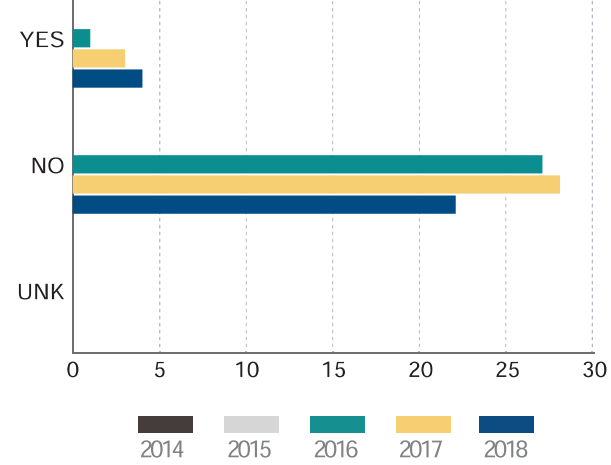
toxicology examinations,
mine. This partial 2018
crease compared to 35
ne results in 2017 OIS
d in 2014 through 2017
e toxicology results for

completed toxicology
lcohol. This partial 2018
decrease compared to
s in 2017 OIS incidents.
014 through 2017 OIS
logy results for alcohol.

toxicology examinations,
partial 2018 percentage
pared to 24 percent of
incidents. Historically, 29
S incidents, representing
na.

Substance	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Alcohol	22%	24%	5%	41%	N/A
Cocaine	28%	5%	0%	6%	N/A
Marijuana	33%	43%	53%	24%	N/A
Methamphetamine	28%	52%	53%	35%	N/A
Opiates	6%	0%	0%	6%	N/A
PCP	0%	5%	0%	0%	N/A
Psychiatric Medication	11%	5%	0%	12%	N/A
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A
Unknown	6%	0%	0%	0%	N/A
None	28%	24%	11%	18%	N/A

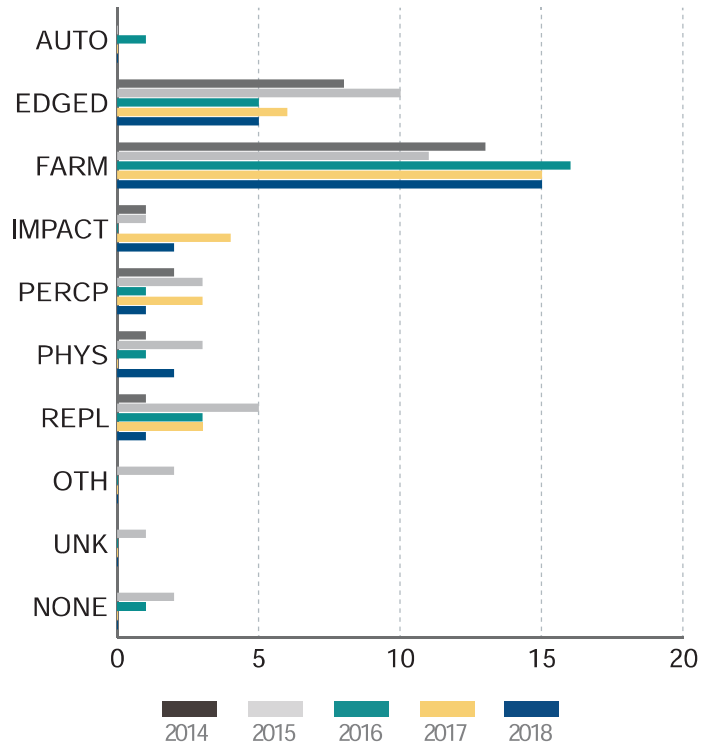
Two decedents, representing 25 percent of the eight OIS decedents with completed toxicology examinations, had positive results for opiates. Additionally, one decedent, or 13 percent, had positive results for cocaine and another decedent, also representing 13 percent, had positive results for PCP. One decedent, or 13 percent, had negative toxicology results for alcohol and/or controlled substances.



Homeless
Yes
No
Unknown
Total

In 2018, four of the 26 t
in OIS-Hit incidents we
point increase compare
homeless suspects invo
85 total suspects, or nin

SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE



Weapon Type
Automobile
Edged Weapon
Firearm
Impact Device
Perception
Physical Force
Replica/Pellet
Other
Unknown
None
Total

In 2018, 15 firearms were utilized by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents, which represented 58 percent of the 26 total weapon types. This accounted for a ten percentage point increase compared to 48 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of firearms utilized by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 45 percent, 2018 experienced a 13 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, firearms were the most utilized weapon type by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents, representing 70 of the 149 total weapons, or 47 percent.

In 2018, five edged weapons were utilized by suspects during OIS-Hit

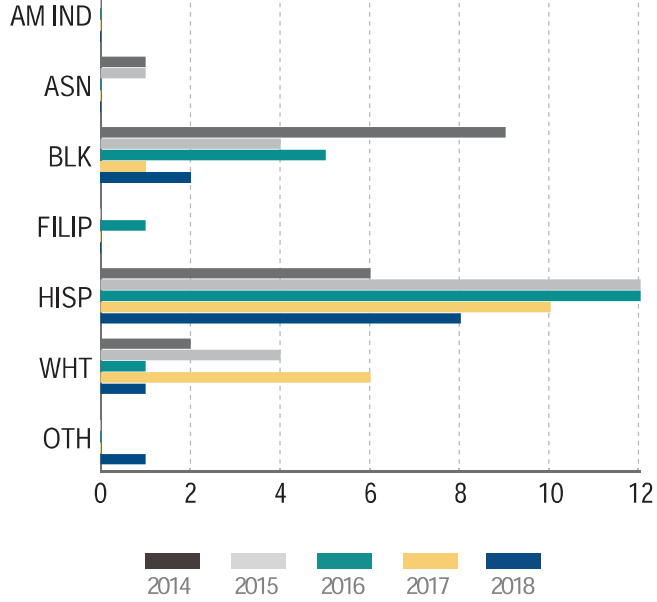
five percentage point de
weapons were the secon
Hit incidents, representin

In 2018, two impact devi
which represented eight
for a five percentage po
compared to the aggreg
during OIS-Hit incident
experienced a three perc

s. This accounted for an
mpared to zero in 2017.
pects who used physical
17 of four percent, 2018
cally, from 2014 through
d seven of the 149 total
nts, or five percent.

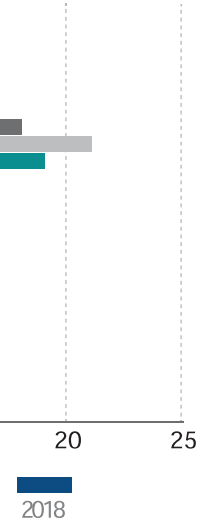
n a weapon (perception-
e 26 total weapon types.
compared to ten percent
age of perception-based
rcent, 2018 experienced
m 2014 through 2018,
of the 149 total weapon

incidents, which represented four percent of the 26 total weapon types. This accounted for a six percentage point decrease compared to ten percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of replica/pellet guns utilized by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents from 2014 through 2017 of ten percent, 2018 experienced a six percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, replica/pellet guns represented 13 of the 149 total weapons utilized by suspects during OIS-Hit incidents, or nine percent.



American Indian
Asian/Pacific Islander
Black
Filipino
Hispanic
White
Other
Total

Note: This analysis on



Category	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Injured	8	17	9	14	13
Deceased	18	21	19	17	12
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
None	0	0	0	0	1
Total	**26**	**38**	**28**	**31**	**26**

When compared to the
ects decreased by five
ed to the 2014 through
018 was 6.8 decedents,
Historically, from 2014
om police gunfire each

In 2018, 13 suspects sustained injuries from police gunfire. When compared to the 2017 total of 14, the number of injured suspects decreased by one individual, or seven percent, in 2018. When compared to the 2014 through 2017 annual average of 12 involved injured suspects, 2018 was one injured suspect, or eight percent, above the four-year annual average. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, an average of 12.2 suspects sustained non-fatal injuries from police gunfire each year.

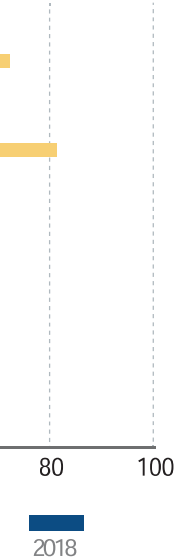
One suspect involved in a 2016 OIS-Hit incident died from a self-inflicted gunshot wound and was not included in the analysis below.

Of the 12 decedents involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2018, eight individuals, or 67 percent, were Hispanic. This accounted for an eight percentage point increase compared to 59 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved deceased Hispanic suspects from OIS-Hit incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 53 percent, 2018 experienced a 14 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of deceased suspects involved in OIS-Hit incidents were Hispanic, representing 48 of the 87 total decedents, or 55 percent.

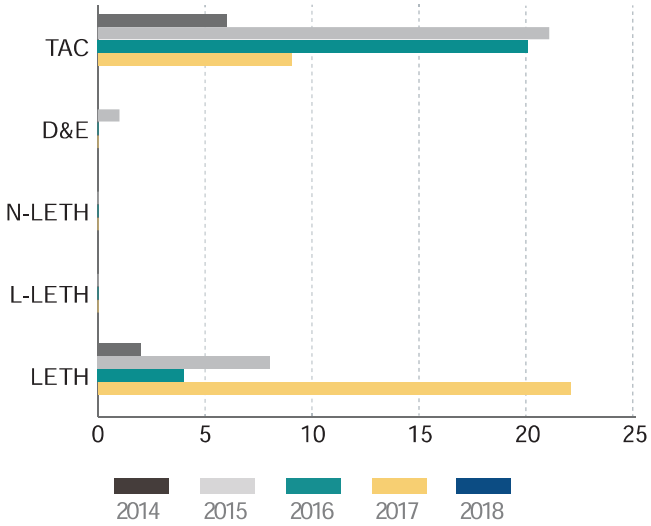
Of the 12 decedents involved in OIS-Hit incidents in 2018, two individuals, or 17 percent, were Black. This accounted for an 11 percentage point increase compared to six percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved deceased Black suspects from OIS-Hit incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 25 percent, 2018 experienced an eight percentage point decrease. Histor
accounted for the secon
the 87 total decedents,

Of the 12 decedents in
or eight percent, was
decrease compared to 3
percentage of involved d
2014 through 2017 of 1
decrease. Historically, f
for the third highest eth
decedents, or 16 percen

The additional deceden
as "Other" ethnicity.



Category	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Tactics	48	41	17	72	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	54	61	37	81	N/A
Non-Lethal	4	9	7	3	N/A
Less Lethal	1	5	2	2	N/A
Lethal	52	54	33	59	N/A
Total	**159**	**170**	**96**	**217**	**N/A**



Category
Tactics
Drawing & Exhibiting
Non-Lethal
Less Lethal
Lethal
Total

ings, representing 89 This accounted for a ercent in 2016. When l Debrief" findings from d a 20 percentage point majority of adjudicated me, representing 178 of

g findings, representing ner Action)." Historically, ted Drawing/Exhibiting " outcome, representing 9.6 percent.

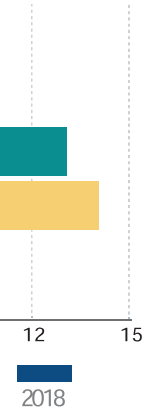
In 2017, 59 of the 81 total OIS-Hit Lethal force findings, representing 73 percent, were adjudicated as "In Policy (No Further Action)." This accounted for a 16 percentage point decrease compared to 89 percent in 2016. When compared to the aggregate percentage of "In Policy (No Further Action)" findings from 2014 through 2016 of 91 percent, 2017 experienced an 18 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2017, a majority of adjudicated Lethal force findings resulted in an "In Policy (No Further Action)" outcome, representing 198 of the 234 total findings, or 85 percent.

In 2017, **nine of the 81 total OIS-Hit Tactics findings, representing 11 percent, were adjudicated as "Administrative Disapproval." This accounted for a 43 percentage point decrease compared to 54 percent in 2016.** When compared to the aggregate percentage of "Administrative Disapproval" findings from 2014 through 2016 of 31 percent, 2017 experienced a 20 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2017, 56 of the 234 total Tactics findings, representing 24 percent, resulted in an "Administrative Disapproval" outcome.

In 2017, none of the 81 total OIS-Hit Drawing/Exhibiting findings were adjudicated as "Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)." Historically, from 2014 through 2017, only one of the 234 total Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing 0.4 percent, resulted in an "Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)" outcome.

In 2017, **22 of the 81 27 percent, were ac Disapproval)."** This acc to 11 percent in 2016. W Policy (Administrative D percent, 2017 experienc 2014 through 2017, 36 percent, resulted in an "

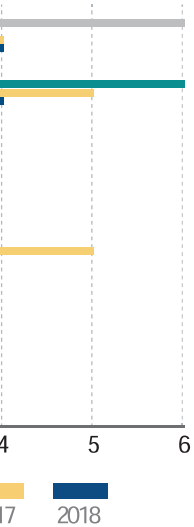
onally discharges a firearm
actical Intentional Discharge incidents). Officer Involved Shooting
ces.



OIS - No Hit	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Department Total	4	10	13	14	9

In 2018, Department personnel were involved in nine OIS-No Hit incidents, a decrease of five incidents, or 36 percent, compared to 2017. In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, there were a total of 41 OIS-No Hit incidents, resulting in an annual average of 10.3 incidents. The 2018 count fell below the 2014 through 2017 annual average by 1.3 incidents, or 13 percent.

DENTS

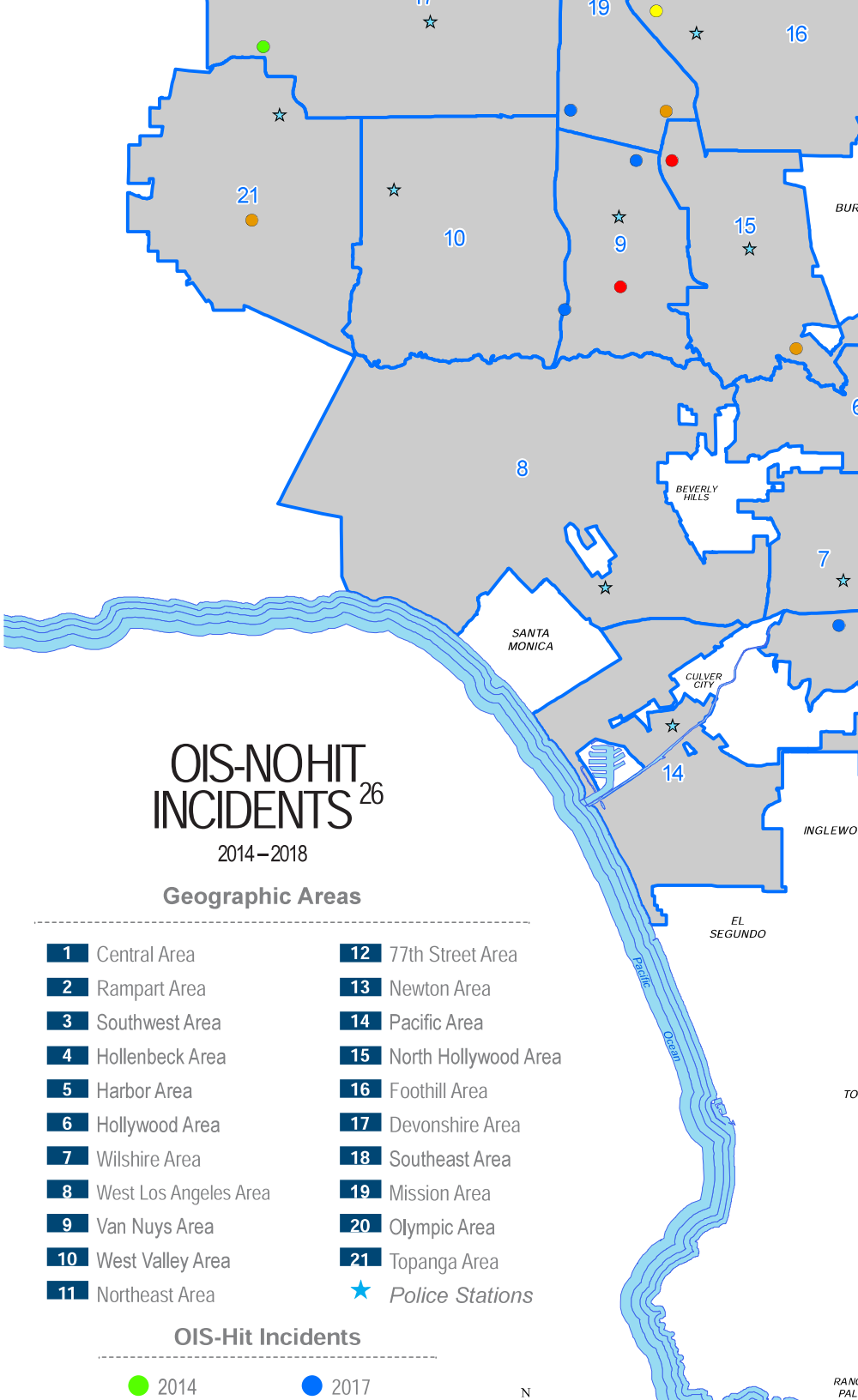


Classification	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
I	1	6	3	4	4
II	2	3	6	5	4
III	0	0	0	0	0
IV	0	0	3	0	1
V	1	0	1	5	0
VI	0	1	0	0	0
VII	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**4**	**10**	**13**	**14**	**9**

dents, or 44 percent, his accounted for a 15 2017. When compared hooting incidents from a ten percentage point lassification I shooting incidents, or 36 percent.

s, or 44 percent, were accounted for an eight

Classification	Description
I	Suspect verified with firearm - fired at officer or 3rd party
II	Suspect verified with firearm - firearm in hand or position to fire (but did not fire)
III	Perception shooting - firearm present but not drawn
IV	Perception shooting - no firearm found
V	Suspect armed with weapon other than firearm



lassification II shooting incidents, or 40 percent.

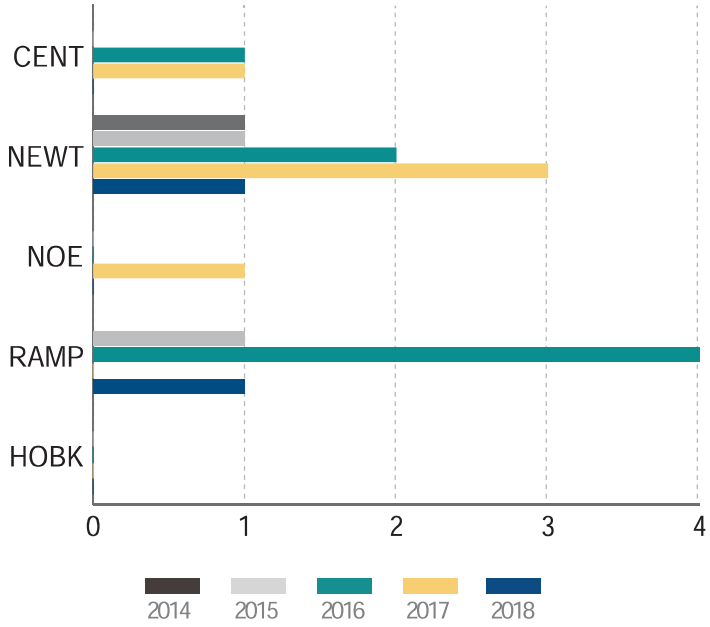
s, or 11 percent, were counted for an increase npared to the aggregate rom 2014 through 2017 entage point increase.

Historically, from 2014 through 2018, Classification IV shooting incidents accounted for four of the 50 total OIS-No Hit incidents, or eight percent.

Source	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Radio Call	3	3	1	3	4
Observation	1	4	6	6	5
Citizen Flag Down	0	0	0	1	0
Pre-Planned	0	1	2	3	0
Station Call	0	0	1	0	0
Ambush	0	0	0	0	0
Off-Duty	0	2	3	1	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**4**	**10**	**13**	**14**	**9**

ncidents, or 56 percent, ervations (i.e. pedestrian point increase compared gate percentage of OIS- on officers' observations enced a 15 percentage eld detentions based on category of OIS-No Hit r 44 percent.

In 2018, four of the Department's nine OIS-No Hit incidents, or 44 percent, originated from radio calls. This accounted for a 23 percentage point increase compared to 21 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of OIS-No Hit incidents resulting from radio calls from 2014 through 2017 of 24 percent, 2018 experienced a 20 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, radio calls represented the second largest source category of OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for 14 of the 50 total incidents, or 28 percent.

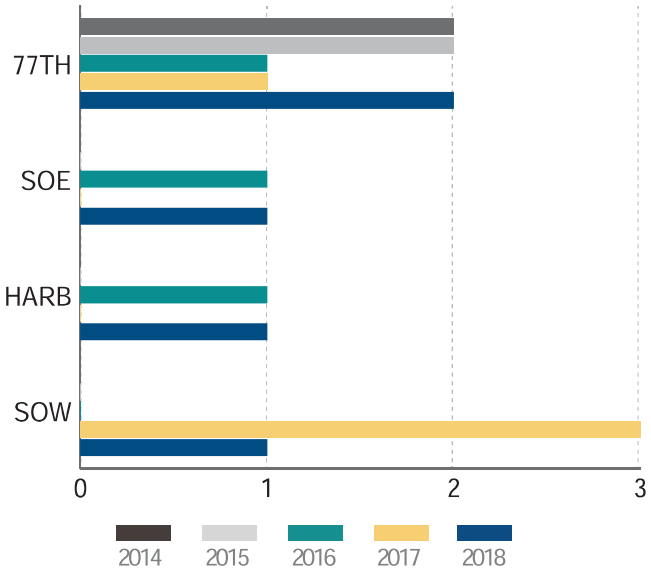


Area
Central
Newton
Northeast
Rampart
Hollenbeck
Total

In 2018, two of the Department's OIS-No Hit incidents occurred within the geographical area of Central Bureau, which was a decrease of three incidents, or 60 percent, compared to 2017. Twenty-two percent of the Department's OIS-No Hit incidents occurred in Central Bureau (Department - nine; Central Bureau- two).

In the four-year period occurred in Central Bur The Central Bureau cou average by 1.8 incidents

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

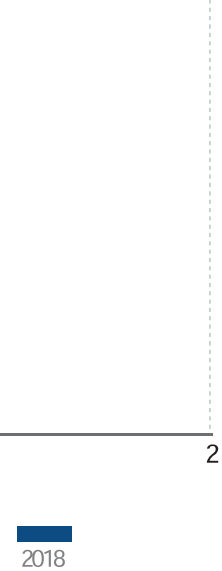


Area
77th Street
Southeast
Harbor
Southwest
Total

In 2018, five of the Department's OIS-No Hit incidents occurred within the

In the four-year period

Area	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Hollywood	0	0	1	1	0
Olympic	0	1	0	1	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**0**

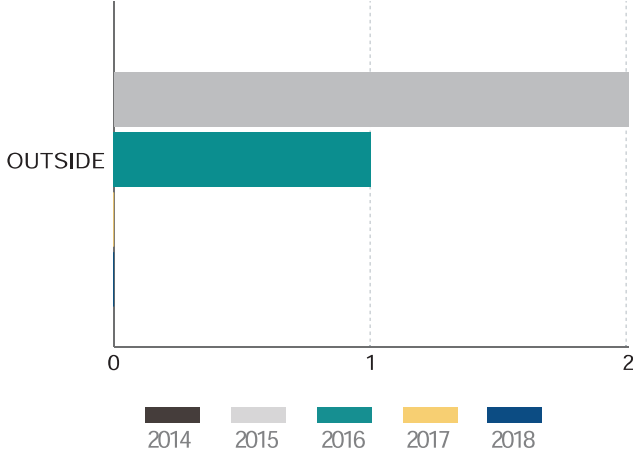


ents occurred within the
crease of two incidents
through 2017, four OIS-
in an annual average of

Area	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Devonshire	1	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	1	0	0
Mission	0	1	0	1	0
North Hollywood	0	1	0	0	1
Topanga	0	1	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	1	1
West Valley	0	0	0	1	0
Total	**1**	**3**	**1**	**3**	**2**

ents occurred within the
rease of one incident, or
f the Department's OIS-

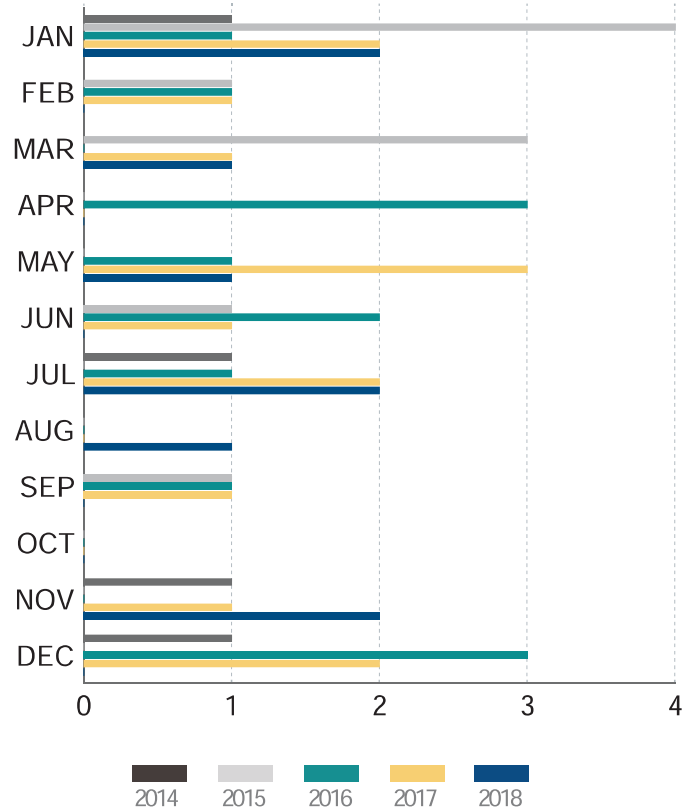
In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, eight OIS-No Hit incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of two incidents. The Valley Bureau count for 2018 remained the same as the 2014 through 2017



Area
Outside Jurisdiction

In 2018, none of the De
Department's jurisdictior
five-year period from 20
in areas outside the Dep

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE



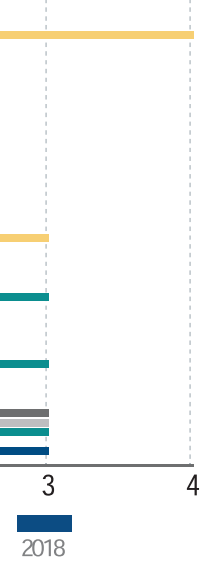
Month
January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December
Total

In 2018, January, July, and November represented the months with the most OIS-No Hit incidents with two occurrences each, or 22 percent each, of the nine total incidents for the year. March, May, and August represented the remaining three occurrences, or 11 percent each, respectively.

From 2014 through 2018, January represented the month with the most OIS-No Hit incidents with ten of the 50 total incidents, or 20 percent

The OIS-No Hit percent
through 2018 was as fo

- January through M
- April through June
- July through Septe
- October through D



Day	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Monday	0	2	0	4	2
Tuesday	0	1	2	1	0
Wednesday	1	1	2	2	0
Thursday	0	2	0	3	0
Friday	0	0	3	2	2
Saturday	0	1	3	2	2
Sunday	3	3	3	0	3
Total	**4**	**10**	**13**	**14**	**9**

k with the most OIS-No
nt. Monday, Friday, and
s, each representing two

From 2014 through 2018, Sunday represented the day with the most OIS-No Hit incidents with 12 of the 50 total incidents, or 24 percent. Monday and Saturday represented the days with the second most, accounting for eight incidents each, or 16 percent. The remaining 22 incidents, or 44 percent, were fairly evenly distributed throughout the remaining days of the week.

Time of Day	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
0600 - 1759	1	4	4	5	1
1800 - 0559	3	6	9	9	8
Total	**4**	**10**	**13**	**14**	**9**

occurred between the
or 89 percent, occurred

7, where 14 OIS-No Hit
urs of 6 a.m. and 5:59
een the hours of 6 p.m.

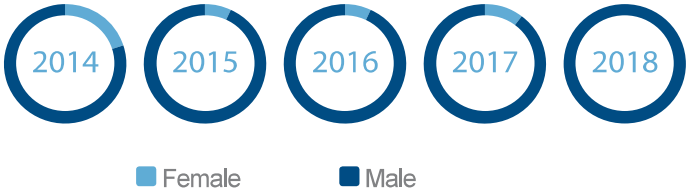
The five-year annual average from 2014 through 2018 was three OIS-No Hit incidents occurring between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and seven incidents between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

were pending, BOPC "lethal force" adjudicative findings for their involvement in OIS-No Hit incidents.

In 2018, ten Department personnel were involved in the nine OIS-No Hit incidents throughout the year, resulting in an average of 1.1 officers per incident. This accounted for a 48 percent decrease compared to an average

average fell below the 2
by 27 percent.

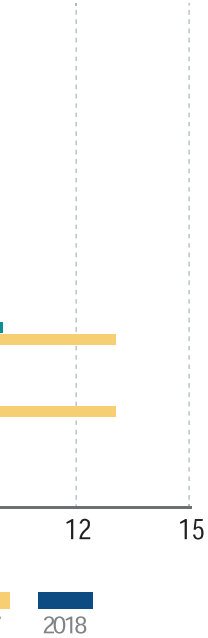
OFFICER - GENDER



Gender
Female
Male
Total

In 2018, ten male officers were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 100 percent of the ten total employees. This accounted for a ten percentage point increase compared to 90 percent in 2017. The percentage of male officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2018 was 18 percentage points above the Department's overall male total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2014 through 2017 of 90 percent, 2018 experienced a ten percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents were male, accounting for 66 of the 72 total employees, or 92 percent.

In 2018, no female of
accounted for a decrea
percentage of female o
18 percentage points b
compared to the aggre
2014 through 2017 of te
decrease. Historically, f
total involved employees



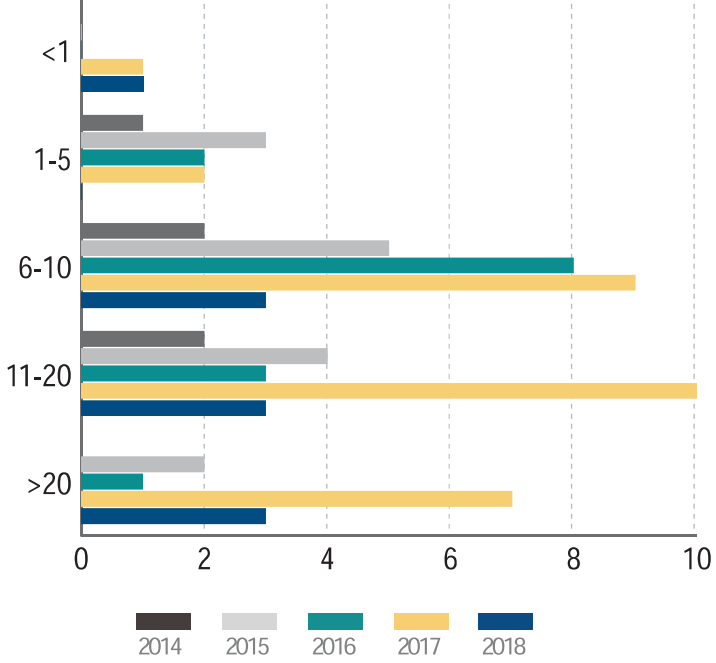
Ethnicity	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	1	1	1
Black	0	0	1	1	0
Filipino	0	0	1	1	0
Hispanic	3	8	10	13	5
White	2	6	1	13	4
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**5**	**14**	**14**	**29**	**10**

-No Hit incidents, which
This accounted for a five
2017. The percentage of
018 was two percentage
When compared to the
from 2014 through 2017
nt decrease. Historically,
d in OIS-No Hit incidents
yees, or 54 percent.

No Hit incidents, which
This accounted for a five
n 2017. The percentage
018 was nine percentage
When compared to the
rom 2014 through 2017
int increase. Historically,
he second largest ethnic
, accounting for 26 of the

018 OIS-No Hit incidents

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	OIS-No Hit Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	8%	10%
Black	9%	10%	0%
Hispanic	49%	48%	50%
White	28%	31%	40%
Other	3%	3%	0%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**



Years
Less than 1
1 - 5
6 - 10
11 - 20
More than 20
Total

The following depicts the percentage of personnel involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2018 based on their respective years of service classifications:

- Less than one year of service – ten percent (one out of ten total officers);
- 1-5 years of service – zero percent (zero out of ten total officers);
- 6-10 years of service – 30 percent (three out of ten total officers);
- 11-20 years of service – 30 percent (three out of ten total officers); and,
- More than 20 years of service – 30 percent (three out of ten total officers).

In 2018, there were percentage point increases in two of the five categories and decreases in three, when compared to 2017. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – seven percentage point increase (three percent in 2017, ten percent in 2018);
- 1-5 years of service – seven percentage point decrease (seven percent in 2017, zero percent in 2018);
- 6-10 years of service – one percentage point decrease (31 percent in 2017, 30 percent in 2018);
- 11-20 years of service – four percentage point decrease (34 percent in 2017, 30 percent in 2018); and,
- More than 20 years of service – six percentage point increase (24 percent in 2017, 30 percent in 2018).

In 2018, there were pe
service categories and
percentage of personn
year period from 2014 t

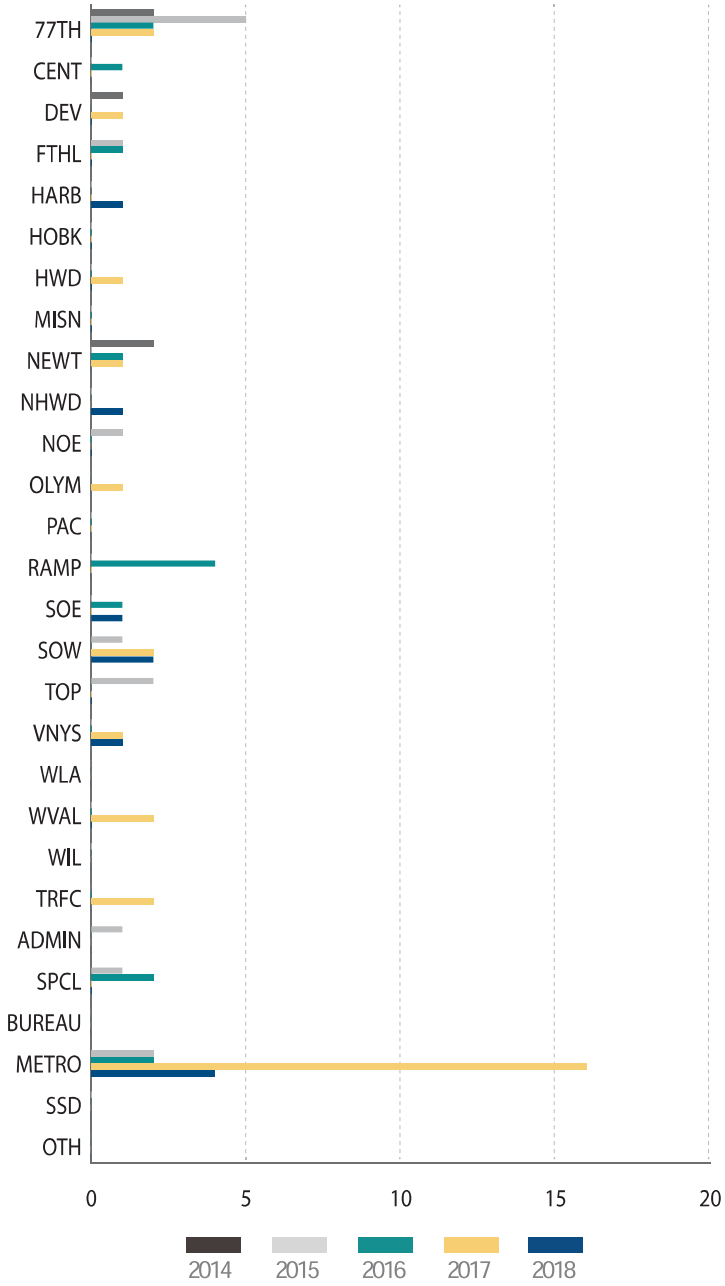
- Less than one yea
percent during fou
- 1-5 years of servic
during four-year pe
- 6-10 years of serv
during four-year pe
- 11-20 years of ser
during four-year pe
- More than 20 year
percent during fou

Historically, from 2014
No Hit incidents had 6-
employees, or 38 perc
for the second largest c
Officers with more than
with 13 personnel, or
service, which had eig
one year of service, w
percent of the total.

Rank	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	0	1	0	0	0
Detective	0	1	2	0	0
Police Officer	5	12	12	29	10
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**5**	**14**	**14**	**29**	**10**

r were involved in OIS-
all involved employees.
ompared to 2017. The
ncidents in 2018 was 32
olice officer total. When
personnel at the rank of
ately 94 percent, 2018

experienced a six percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of personnel involved in OIS-No Hit incidents were at the rank of police officer, accounting for 68 of the 72 total employees, or 94 percent.



Division/Area/Bur
77th Street
Central
Devonshire
Foothill
Harbor
Hollenbeck
Hollywood
Mission
Newton
North Hollywood
Northeast
Olympic
Pacific
Rampart
Southeast
Southwest
Topanga
Van Nuys
West Los Angeles
West Valley
Wilshire
All Traffic Divisions
Administrative Units
Specialized Units
Bureau Level
Metropolitan
Security Services
Other Areas
Total

In 2018, four personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 40 percent of the ten total employees. This accounted for a 15 percentage point decrease compared to 55 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division from 2014 through 2017 of 32 percent, 2018 experienced an eight percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, most of the officers involved in OIS-No Hit incidents were assigned to Metropolitan Division, accounting for 24 of the 72 total employees, or 33 percent.

employees. This accou
to seven percent in 201
of involved personnel a
2017 of five percent, 20
Historically, from 2014 t
Division accounted for f
incidents, or seven perc

The remaining four Dep

r the ten total

wo of the six Bureau
2017. The following

se (three percent in

e (seven percent in

4 percent in 2017, 40

4 percent in 2017, 20

cent in 2017, 40

n percent in 2017, zero

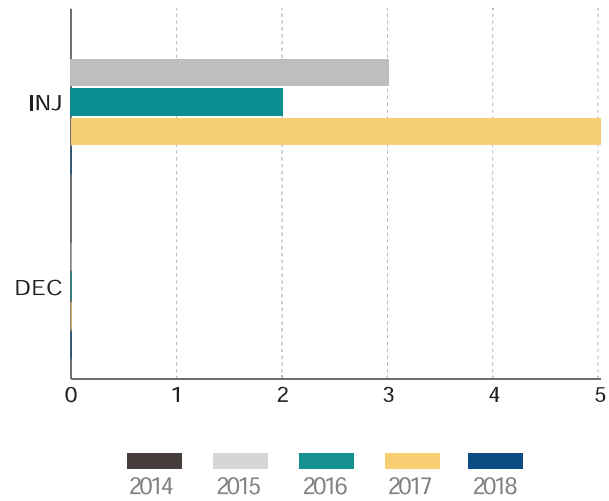
In 2018, there were percentage point increases in three of the six Bureau categories and, also, decreases in three categories when compared to their respective aggregate percentages during the four-year period from 2014 through 2017. The following depicts these changes:

- Central Bureau: 16 percentage point decrease (16 percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2018);
- West Bureau: three percentage point decrease (three percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2018);
- South Bureau: 16 percentage point increase (24 percent during four-year period, 40 percent in 2018);
- Valley Bureau: five percentage point increase (15 percent during four-year period, 20 percent in 2018);
- CTSOB: eight percentage point increase (32 percent during four-year period, 40 percent in 2018); and,
- Other: ten percentage point decrease (ten percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2018).

Unit	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Administrative	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	0	2	2	16	4
Patrol	5	4	2	9	6
Specialized	0	6	6	4	0
Investigative	0	2	4	0	0
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**5**	**14**	**14**	**29**	**10**

nvolved in OIS-No Hit
n total personnel. This
pared to 31 percent in
e of involved personnel

In 2018, four personnel assigned to Metropolitan Division were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 40 percent of the ten total personnel. This accounted for a 15 percentage point decrease compared to 55 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel

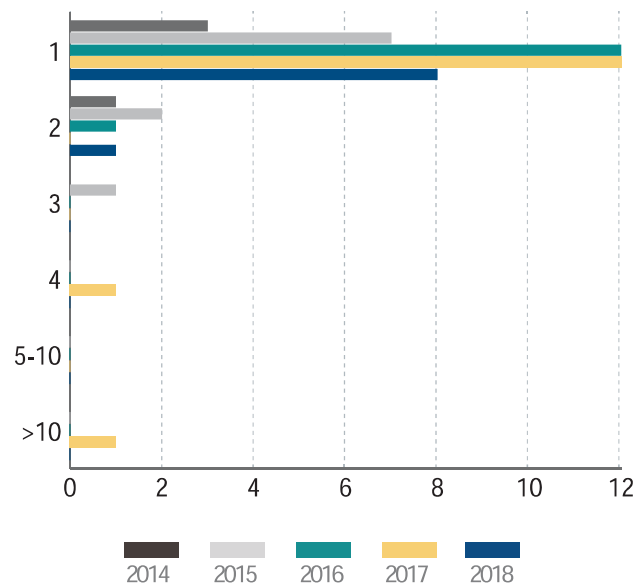


Category
Injured
Deceased
Total

No Department personnel were killed during or resulting from OIS-No Hit incidents during the five-year period from 2014 through 2018.

No Department personnel were injured during or resulting from OIS-No Hit incidents in 2018. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, ten officers sustained injuries during or resulting from OIS-No Hit incidents, resulting in an annual average of two injured officers per year.

NUMBER OF OFFICERS FIRING PER INCIDENT



No. of Shooters
1
2
3
4
5 - 10
11 or more
Total

In 2018, there were eight single shooter OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 89 percent of the nine total incidents. This accounted for a three percentage point increase compared to 86 percent in 2017. When compared

The remaining incident,
two shooters were involv
No Hit incidents involve

Weapon Type	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Handgun	5	13	14	20	9
Shotgun	0	2	0	0	0
Rifle	0	1	0	9	1
Total	**5**	**16**	**14**	**29**	**10**

No Hit incidents, which
es. This accounted for
ercent in 2017. When
ns utilized during OIS-
cent, 2018 experienced
m 2014 through 2018,
g OIS-No Hit incidents,
rcent.

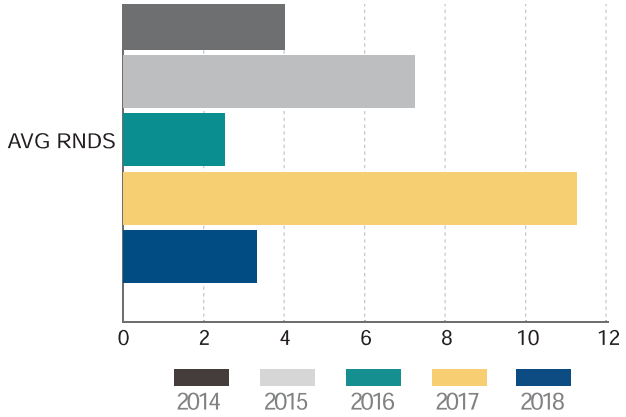
In 2018, one rifle was utilized during OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented ten percent of the ten total weapon types. This accounted for a 21 percentage point decrease compared to 31 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rifles utilized during OIS-No Hit incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 16 percent, 2018 experienced a six percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, rifles were the second most utilized weapon type during OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for 11 of the 74 total weapons, or 15 percent.

D BY OFFICERS PER YEAR

OIS - No Hit	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total Rounds	16	72	32	157	30

In 2018, 30 rounds were fired during all nine OIS-No Hit incidents. When compared to the 2017 total of 157 rounds fired, 2018 experienced a decrease of 127 rounds, or 81 percent. Additionally, when compared to the 2014 through 2017 annual average of 69.25 rounds fired, 2018 was 39.25 rounds, or 57 percent, below the four-year annual average.

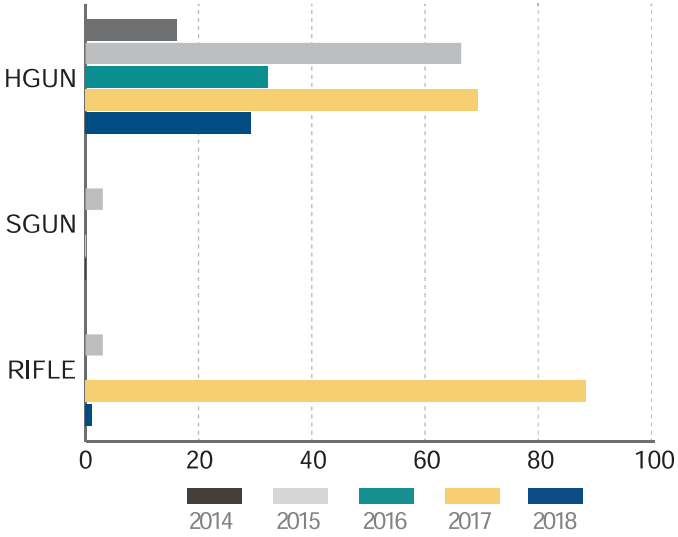
The average number of rounds fired in 2018 was the second lowest in the last five years.



OIS - No Hit
Average Rounds

In 2018, an average of
When compared to the
a decrease of 7.9 round
2014 through 2017 an
was 3.5 rounds, or 51
average number of ro
last five years.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER WEAPON TYPE



Weapon Type
Handgun
Shotgun
Rifle
Total

In 2018, 29 rounds were fired from handguns during OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 97 percent of the 30 total rounds fired. This accounted for a 53 percentage point increase compared to 44 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from handguns during OIS-No Hit incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 66 percent, 2018 experienced a 31 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, rounds fired from handguns were the most frequent round type fired during OIS-No Hit incidents, accounting for 212 of the 307 total rounds, or 69 percent.

In 2018, one round was
represented three perc
a 53 percentage point
compared to the aggreg
No Hit incidents from 20
30 percentage point dec
fired from rifles were th
No Hit incidents, accour

No. of Rounds	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1 - 5	3	6	12	11	7
6 - 10	0	1	1	0	1
11 - 15	1	1	0	1	1
16 - 20	0	2	0	1	0
21 - 25	0	0	0	0	0
26 - 30	0	0	0	0	0
31 - 35	0	0	0	0	0
36 - 40	0	0	0	0	0
41 - 45	0	0	0	0	0
46 - 50	0	0	0	0	0
51 or more	0	0	0	1	0
Total	**4**	**10**	**13**	**14**	**9**

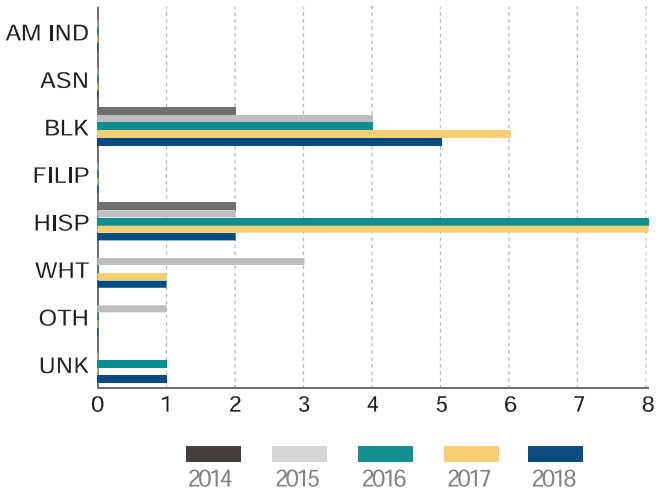
s in which 1-5 rounds
ne total incidents. This
npared to 79 percent in
of incidents in which 1-5
014 through 2017 of 78
nge.

6-10 rounds were fired,
idents. This accounted
2017. When compared
6-10 rounds were fired
7 of five percent, 2018

In 2018, there was one OIS-No Hit incident in which 11-15 rounds were fired, which represented 11 percent of the nine total incidents. This accounted for a four percentage point increase compared to seven percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which 11-15 rounds were fired during OIS-No Hit incidents from 2014 through 2017 of seven percent, 2018 experienced a four percentage point increase.

Hit incidents.

SUSPECT – ETHNICITY



Ethnicity
American Indian
Asian/Pacific Islander
Black
Filipino
Hispanic
White
Other
Unknown
Total

In 2018, five Black suspects were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 56 percent of the nine total suspects. This accounted for a 16 percentage point increase compared to 40 percent in 2017. The percentage of Black suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2018 was 47 percentage points above the City's overall Black population total. However, the percentage of Black suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2018 was 13 percentage points above the City's overall Black violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black suspects from 2014 through 2017 of 38 percent, 2018 experienced an 18 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, the Black category was the second most represented ethnic group involved in OIS-No Hit incidents with 21 of the 51 total suspects, or 41 percent.

Ethnicity
Asian/Pacific Isl.
Black
Hispanic
White
Other
Unknown
Total

In 2018, two Hispanic suspects were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents, which represented 22 percent of the nine total suspects. This accounted for a 31 percentage point decrease compared to 53 percent in 2017. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2018 was 27 percentage points below the City's overall Hispanic population total. Additionally, the percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2018 was 18 percentage points below the City's overall Hispanic violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic suspects from 2014 through 2017 of 48 percent, 2018 experienced a 26 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, the Hispanic category was the most represented ethnic group involved in OIS-No Hit incidents with 22 of the 51 total suspects, or 43 percent.

four percentage point i
percentage of White sus
percentage points below
the percentage of Whit
was three percentage
offender total. When c
White suspects from 20
a one percentage point
White category was the
No Hit incidents with fiv

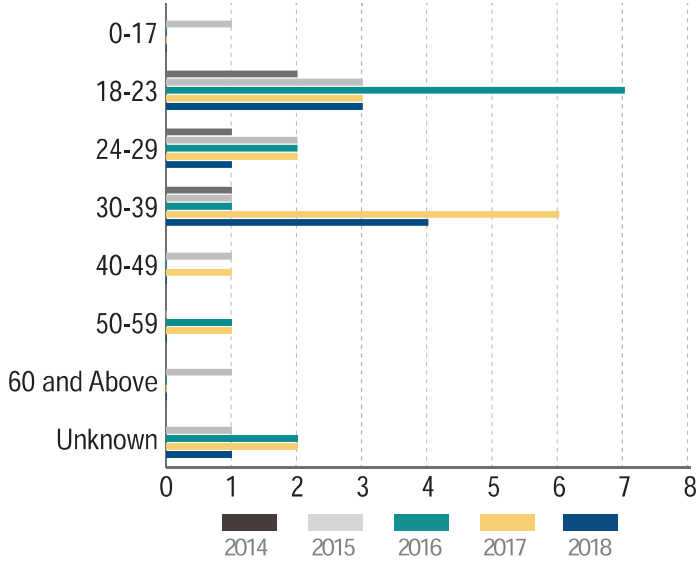
One suspect, represe
classification, pending c

In 2018, one White suspect was involved in an OIS-No Hit incident, which

Gender	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Female	0	0	0	1	0
Male	4	10	12	14	9
Unknown	0	0	1	0	0
Total	**4**	**10**	**13**	**15**	**9**

No Hit incidents, which
s. This accounted for a
percent in 2017. When
ed male suspects from
ced a five percentage
, a majority of suspects
enting 49 of the 51 total

No female suspects were involved in OIS-No Hit incidents in 2018. This accounted for a decrease of one female suspect compared to 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female suspects from 2014 through 2017 of two percent, 2018 experienced a two percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, only one suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents was a female, representing 1 of the 51 total suspects, or two percent.



Age
0-17
18-23
24-29
30-39
40-49
50-59
60 and Above
Unknown
Total

In 2018, OIS-No Hit suspects within the 30-39 age group accounted for four of the nine total suspects, or 44 percent. The 30-39 age category accounted for a four percentage point increase compared to 40 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 30-39 age range from 2014 through 2017 of 21 percent, 2018 experienced a 23 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, the 30-39 age group represented the second largest age category of suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents with 13 of the 51 total suspects, or 25 percent.

In 2018, OIS-No Hit suspects within the 18-23 age group accounted for three of the nine total suspects, or 33 percent. The 18-23 age category accounted for a 13 percentage point increase compared to 20 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 18-23 age range from 2014 through 2017 of 36 percent, 2018 experienced a three percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, the 18-23 age group represented the largest age category of suspects involved in OIS-No Hit incidents with 18 of the 51 total suspects, or 35 percent.

In 2018, OIS-No Hit sus
of the nine total suspect
for a two percentage po
compared to the aggreg
29 age range from 2014
percentage point decrea
age group represented
OIS-No Hit incidents wit

The remaining suspect
designation.

LNESS

Per. Mental Illness	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Yes	1	3	0	4	2
No	3	6	13	9	6
Unknown	0	1	0	2	1
Total	**4**	**10**	**13**	**15**	**9**

, involved in OIS-No Hit
s and/or a mental health
crease compared to 27
percentage of involved
l illness and/or a mental

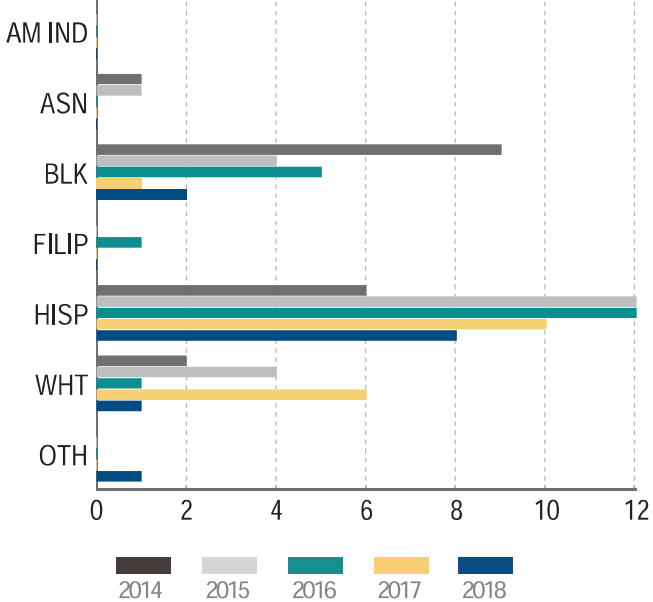
health crisis from 2014 through 2017 of 19 percent, 2018 experienced a three percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, suspects who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis accounted for ten of the 51 total suspects, or 20 percent.

Homeless	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Yes	N/A	N/A	1	0	0
No	N/A	N/A	10	13	8
Unknown	N/A	N/A	2	2	1
Total	**N/A**	**N/A**	**13**	**15**	**9**

cidents were homeless.

Category	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Injured	0	1	2	6	2
Deceased	1	0	1	0	2
Unknown	0	0	0	2	1
None	3	9	10	7	4
Total	**4**	**10**	**13**	**15**	**9**

IS-No Hit incidents died
fire. The data, however,
al self-inflicted gunshot
an police gunfire during

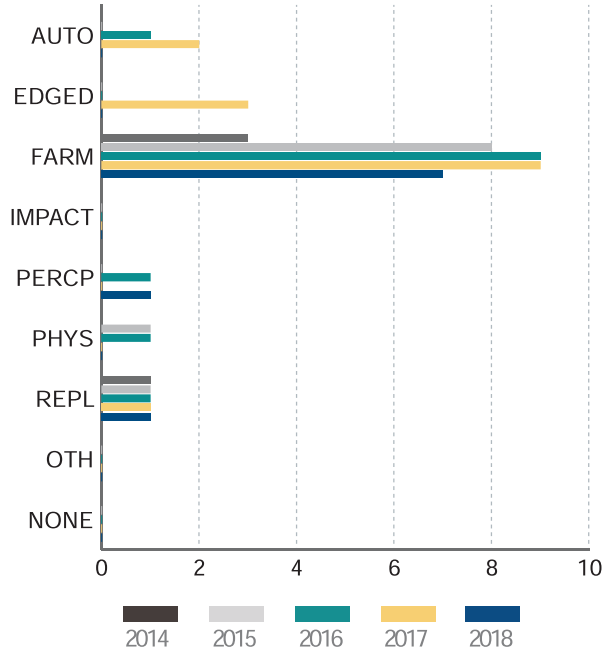


Ethnicity
American Indian
Asian/Pacific Islander
Black
Filipino
Hispanic
White
Other
Total

Note: The two suspec
gunfire, died from self-i

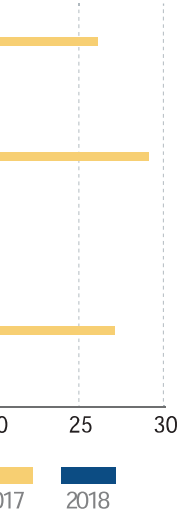
In 2018, two suspects, representing 22 percent of the nine total suspects, sustained injuries during OIS-No Hit incidents from causes other than police gunfire. Additionally, one suspect, representing 11 percent of the nine total suspects, currently has an unknown injury designation pending completion of the investigation by FID.

SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE



Weapon Type
Automobile
Edged Weapon
Firearm
Impact Device
Perception
Physical Force
Replica/Pellet
Other
None
Total

2018 experienced a nin
through 2018, firearms
during OIS-No Hit incid
percent.



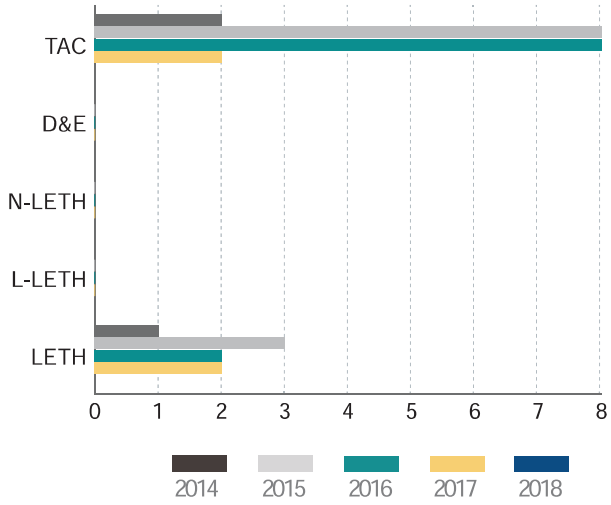
Category	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Tactics	3	6	6	26	N/A
Tactics - No Findings [29]	0	0	0	1	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	5	14	14	29	N/A
Non-Lethal	1	0	0	0	N/A
Less Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	4	11	11	27	N/A
Lethal-No Findings [29]	0	0	1	0	N/A
Total	**13**	**31**	**32**	**83**	**N/A**

ulted in a "No Findings" S-No Hit Tactics findings, Debrief." This accounted percent in 2016. When brief" findings from 2014 ercentage point increase. udicated Tactics findings 41 of the 61 total Tactics

ng findings, representing her Action)." Historically, biting findings resulted in

indings, representing 93 Action)." This accounted

for an eight percentage point increase compared to 85 percent in 2016. When compared to the aggregate percentage of "In Policy (No Further Action)" Lethal force findings from 2014 through 2016 of 81 percent, 2017 experienced a 12 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of adjudicated Lethal force findings resulted in an "In Policy (No Further Action)" outcome, accounting for 53 of the 61 total findings, or 87 percent.

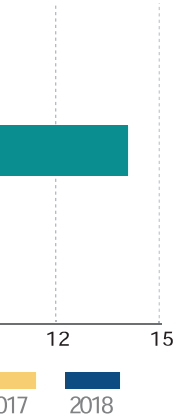


Category
Tactics
Drawing & Exhibiting
Non-Lethal
Less Lethal
Lethal
Total

In 2017, the Tactics in one OIS-No Hit incident resulted in a "No Findings" decision by the BOPC. As such, two of the 28 total OIS-No Hit Tactics findings, representing seven percent, were adjudicated as "Administrative Disapproval." This accounted for a 50 percentage point decrease compared to 57 percent in 2016. When compared to the aggregate percentage of "Administrative Disapproval" Tactics findings from 2014 through 2016 of 55 percent, 2017 experienced a 48 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2017, 20 of the 61 total Tactics findings, representing 33 percent, resulted in an "Administrative Disapproval" outcome.

In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, none of the 62 total OIS-No Hit Drawing/Exhibiting findings were adjudicated as "Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)."

In 2017, two of the 2 percent, were adjudica This accounted for an percent in 2016. When Policy (Administrative D 2016 of 19 percent, 2 Historically, from 2014 findings, representing 1 Disapproval)" outcome.



OIS - Animal	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Department Total	9	8	14	9[31]	7

In 2018, Department personnel were involved in seven Animal Shooting incidents, a decrease of two incidents, or 22 percent, compared to 2017. In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, there were a total of 40 Animal Shooting incidents, resulting in an annual average of 10 incidents. The 2018 count fell below the 2014 through 2017 annual average by three incidents, or 30 percent.

The number of incidents in 2018 was the lowest in the last five years.

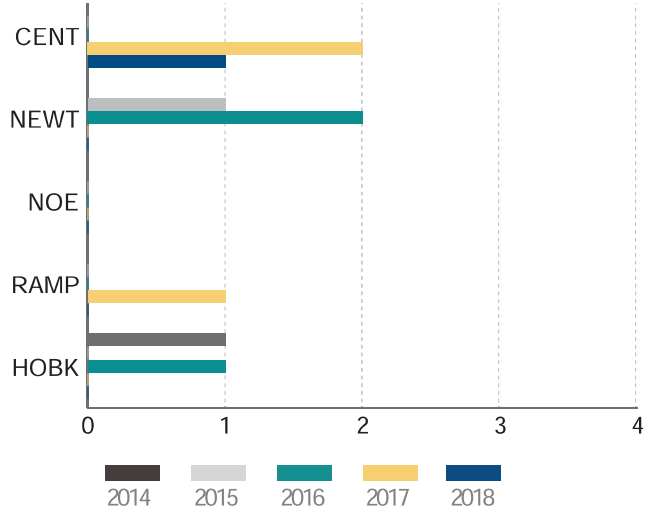
Source	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Radio Call	2	5	8	5	3
Observation	2	1	2	0	1
Citizen Flag Down	0	0	0	0	1
Pre-Planned	3	1	3	1	1
Station Call	0	0	0	0	0
Ambush	0	0	0	0	0
Off-Duty	2	1	1	3	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**9**	**8**	**14**	**9**	**7**

hooting incidents, or 43
or a 13 percentage point
npared to the aggregate
om radio calls from 2014
seven percentage point
io calls represented the
ts, accounting for 23 of

Shooting incidents, or
his accounted for a 19
2017. When compared
dents resulting from off-

Shooting incidents, accounting for eight of the 47 total incidents, or 17 percent.

In 2018, one of the Department's Animal Shooting incidents, representing 14 percent, originated from a preplanned activity (i.e. warrant services; parole/probation checks; etc.). This accounted for a three percentage point increase compared to 11 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Animal Shooting incidents resulting from pre-planned activities from 2014 through 2017 of 20 percent, 2018 experienced a six percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, preplanned activities represented the second largest source category of Animal Shooting incidents, accounting for nine of the 47 total incidents, or 19 percent.

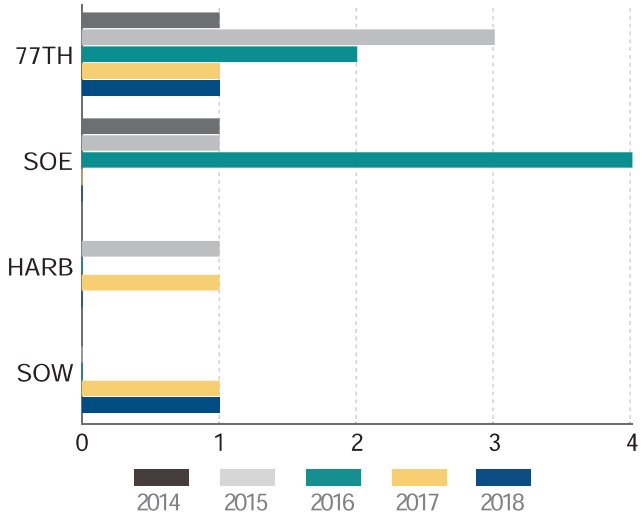


Area	201
Central	0
Newton	0
Northeast	0
Rampart	0
Hollenbeck	1
Total	**1**

In 2018, one of the Department's Animal Shooting incidents occurred within the geographical area of Central Bureau, which was a decrease of two incidents, or 67 percent, compared to 2017. Fourteen percent of the Department's Animal Shooting incidents occurred in Central Bureau (Department - seven; Central Bureau - one).

In the four-year period
incidents occurred in C
incidents. The Central
2017 annual average b

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU



Area	201
77th Street	1
Southeast	1
Harbor	0
Southwest	0
Total	**2**

In 2018, two of the Department's Animal Shooting incidents occurred within the geographical area of South Bureau, which was a decrease of one incident, or 33 percent, compared to 2017. Twenty-nine percent of the Department's Animal Shooting incidents occurred in South Bureau (Department - seven; South Bureau – two).

In the four-year period fr
occurred in South Burea
South Bureau count for
by two incidents, or 50 p

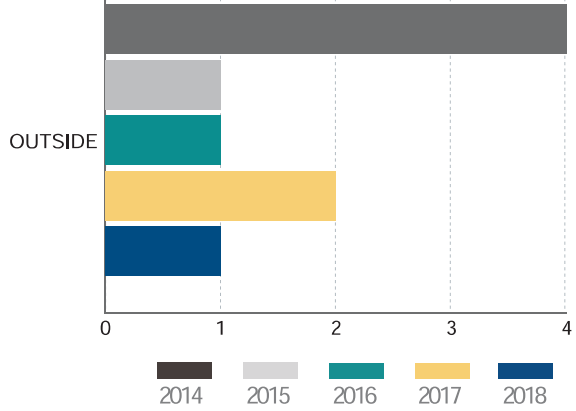
Area	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Hollywood	1	1	0	1	2
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	1	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	1
Wilshire	0	0	1	0	0
Total	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**3**

ncidents occurred within
of two incidents, or 200
he Department's Animal
artment - seven; West

In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, five Animal Shooting incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 1.3 incidents. The West Bureau count for 2018 exceeded the 2014 through 2017 annual average by 1.7 incidents, or 131 percent.

Area	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	1	0	2	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**

Bureau in 2018. In the

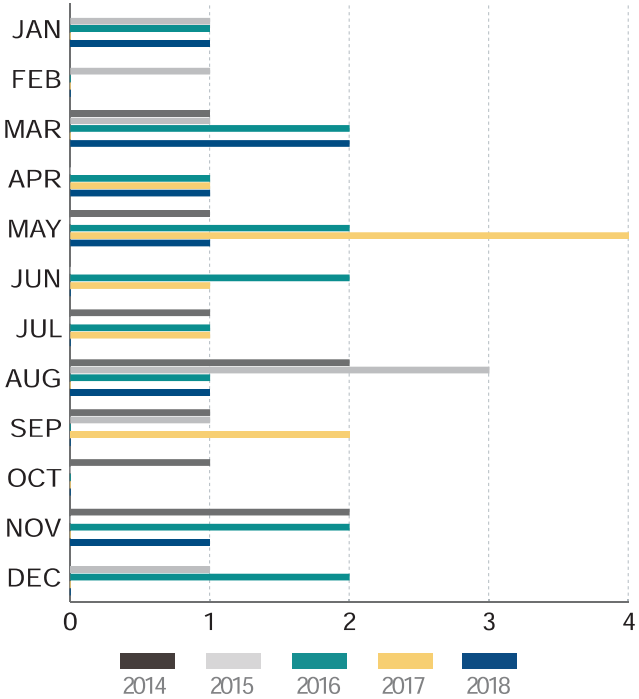


Area
Outside Jurisdiction

In 2018, one of the Department's Animal Shooting incidents occurred outside the Department's geographical jurisdiction, a decrease of one incident, or 50 percent, compared to 2017. Fourteen percent of the Department's Animal Shooting incidents occurred in areas outside the Department's jurisdiction (Department - seven; Outside Areas - one).

In the four-year period fro
occurred in areas outsid
average of two incidents
below the 2014 through

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

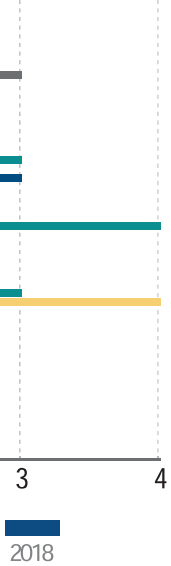


Month
January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December
Total

In 2018, March represented the month with the most Animal Shooting incidents with two occurrences, or 29 percent, out of seven total incidents for the year. The remaining five incidents were distributed throughout the remaining months of the year without any apparent pattern. From 2014 through 2018, May represented the month with the most Animal Shooting

The Animal Shooting pe
through 2018 was as fo

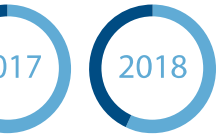
- January – March:
- April – June: 14 in



Day	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Monday	2	1	2	0	0
Tuesday	3	1	0	1	0
Wednesday	0	2	3	2	3
Thursday	2	1	4	1	1
Friday	1	2	3	4	2
Saturday	1	1	1	1	1
Sunday	0	0	1	0	0
Total	**9**	**8**	**14**	**9**	**7**

ek with the most Animal
rences, or 43 percent.
s with the least with no
18, Friday represented

the day with the most Animal Shooting incidents with 12 of the 47 total, or 26 percent. Thursday had the second highest count with nine incidents, or 19 percent. Sunday represented the day with the least occurrences with one incident, or two percent.



Time of Day	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
0600 - 1759	7	6	5	7	4
1800 - 0559	2	2	9	2	3
Total	**9**	**8**	**14**	**9**	**7**

t, occurred between the
or 43 percent, occurred
e four-year period from
or 63 percent, occurred
ncidents, or 38 percent,

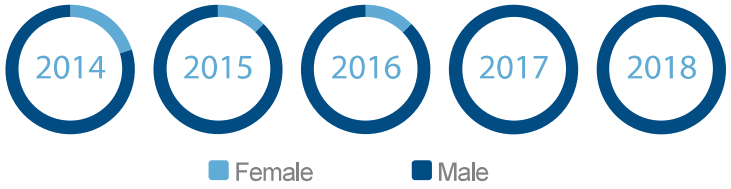
occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m. The five-year annual average for 2014 through 2018 was 5.8 Animal Shooting incidents occurring between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and 3.6 incidents between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

The officer sections below include data for all employees who received, or were pending, lethal force BOPC adjudicated findings for their involvement in an Animal Shooting incident.

In 2018, seven Department personnel were involved in the seven Animal Shooting incidents throughout the year, resulting in an average of one officer per incident. This accounted for a zero percent change compared

to an average of one of
to incident average fel
average of 1.1 by nine p

OFFICER – GENDER



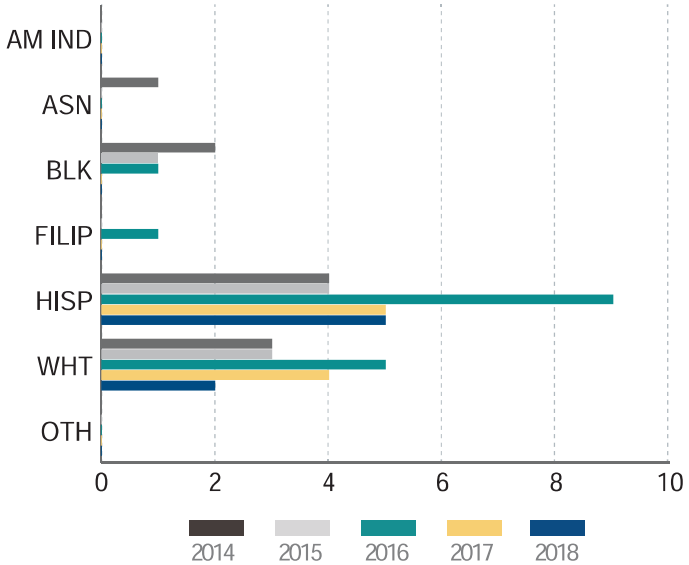
Gender
Female
Male
Total

In 2018, seven male officers were involved in Animal Shooting incidents, which represented 100 percent of the seven total employees. This accounted for a zero percentage point change compared to 2017. The percentage of male officers involved in Animal Shooting incidents in 2018 was 18 percentage points above the Department's overall male total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from

2014 through 2017 of 8
increase. Historically, fr
in Animal Shooting inci
employees, or 90 perce

No female officers were

OFFICER – ETHNICITY



Ethnicity
American Indian
Asian/Pacific Islander
Black
Filipino
Hispanic
White
Other
Total

Ethnicity
Asian/Pacific Isl.
Black
Hispanic
White
Other

In 2018, five Hispanic officers were involved in Animal Shooting incidents, which represented 71 percent of the seven total employees. This accounted for a 15 percentage point increase compared to 56 percent in 2017. The percentage of Hispanic officers involved in Animal Shooting incidents in 2018 was 23 percentage points above the Department's overall Hispanic

re Hispanic, accounting
018, two White officers
represented 29 percent
a 15 percentage point
e percentage of White
18 was two percentage

points below the Department's overall White total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2014 through 2017 of 35 percent, 2018 experienced a six percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, White officers represented for the second largest ethnic category of personnel involved in Animal Shooting incidents, accounting for 17 of the 50 total employees, or 34 percent.

Years	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Less than 1	0	0	0	0	0
1 - 5	4	0	4	1	3
6 - 10	2	1	3	1	2
11 - 20	3	7	7	3	2
More than 20	1	0	2	4	0
Total	**10**	**8**	**16**	**9**	**7**

olved in Animal Shooting
service classifications:

zero out of seven total

seven total officers);
even total officers);
seven total officers);

zero out of seven total

o of the five categories,
mpared to 2017. The

point change (zero

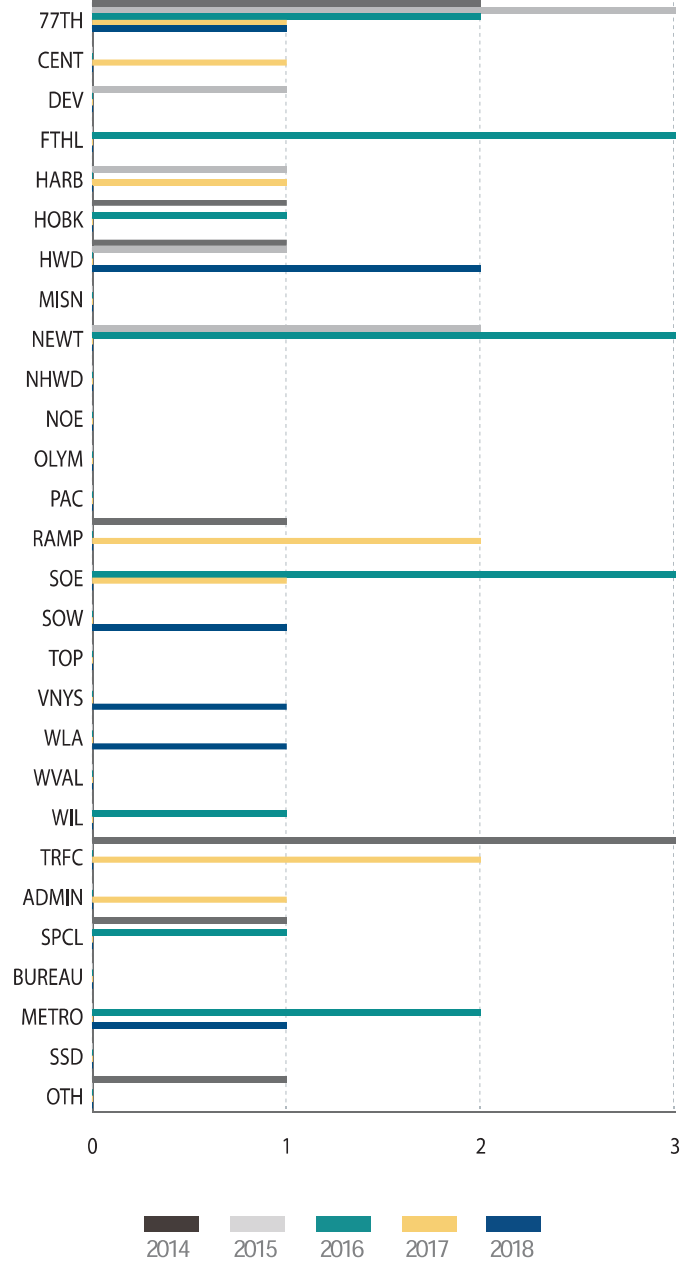
ease (11 percent in

rease (11 percent in

In 2018, there were percentage point increases in two of the five years of service categories, decreases in two, and no change in one when compared to the aggregate percentage of personnel involved in Animal Shooting incidents during the four-year period from 2014 through 2017. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – no percentage point change (zero percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2018);
- 1-5 years of service – 22 percentage point increase (21 percent during four-year period, 43 percent in 2018);
- 6-10 years of service – 13 percentage point increase (16 percent during four-year period, 29 percent in 2018);
- 11-20 years of service – 18 percentage point decrease (47 percent during four-year period, 29 percent in 2018); and,
- More than 20 years of service – 16 percentage point decrease (16 percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2018).

Historically, from 2014 through 2018, most of the officers involved in Animal Shooting incidents had 11-20 years of service, accounting for 22 of the 50 total employees, or 44 percent. Officers with 1-5 years of service accounted for the second largest category with 12 employees, or 24 percent. Officers



77th Street
Central
Devonshire
Foothill
Harbor
Hollenbeck
Hollywood
Mission
Newton
North Hollywood
Northeast
Olympic
Pacific
Rampart
Southeast
Southwest
Topanga
Van Nuys
West Los Angeles
West Valley
Wilshire
All Traffic Divisions
Administrative Units
Specialized Units
Bureau Level
Metropolitan
Security Services
Other Areas
Total

In 2018, two personnel assigned to Hollywood Division were involved in Animal Shooting incidents, which represented 29 percent of the seven total employees. This accounted for a 29 percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to Hollywood Division from 2014 through 2017 of five percent, 2018 experienced a 24 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, personnel assigned to Hollywood Division accounted for four of the 50 total employees involved in Animal Shooting incidents, or eight percent.

The following is the e
personnel involved in A

- Central Bureau: n
- West Bureau: thre
- South Bureau: two
- Valley Bureau: one
- CTSOB: one empl
- Other: no personn

2017. The following

(33 percent in 2017,

ero percent in 2017, 43

(33 percent in 2017,

ero percent in 2017, 14

rcent in 2017, 14

nt in 2017, zero

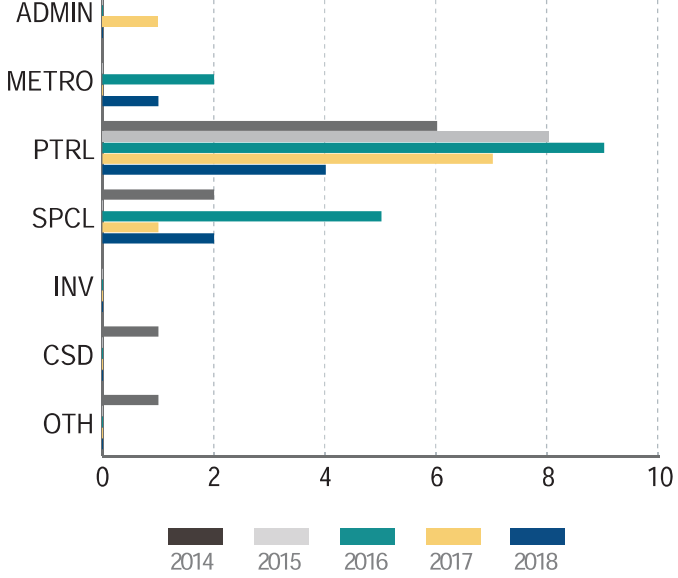
categories and decreases in three, when compared to their respective aggregate percentages during the four-year period from 2014 through 2017. The following depicts these changes:

- Central Bureau: 26 percentage point decrease (26 percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2018);
- West Bureau: 36 percentage point increase (seven percent during four-year period, 43 percent in 2018);
- South Bureau: four percentage point decrease (33 percent during four-year period, 29 percent in 2018);
- Valley Bureau: five percentage point increase (nine percent during four-year period, 14 percent in 2018);
- CTSOB: nine percentage point increase (five percent during four-year period, 14 percent in 2018); and,
- Other: 21 percentage point decrease (21 percent during four-year period, zero percent in 2018).

Rank	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	0	0	0	2	0
Detective	0	0	0	0	0
Police Officer	10	8	16	7	7
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**10**	**8**	**16**	**9**	**7**

fficer were involved in
ercent of the seven total
oint increase compared
cers involved in Animal
above the Department's
ggregate percentage of

involved personnel at the rank of police officer from 2014 through 2017 of 95 percent, 2018 experienced a five percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of personnel involved in Animal Shooting incidents were at the rank of police officer, accounting for 48 of the 50 total employees, or 96 percent.



Unit
Administrative
Metropolitan
Patrol
Specialized
Investigative
Custody
Other
Total

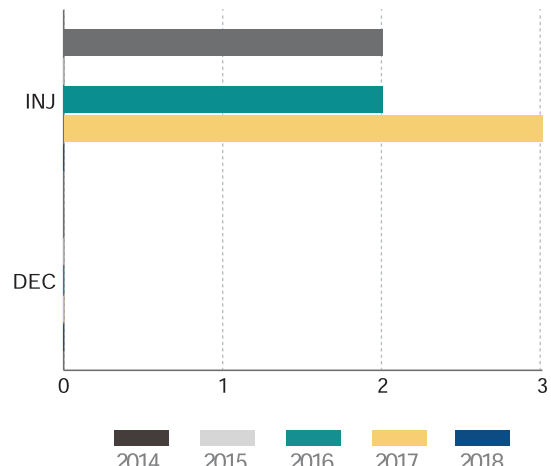
In 2018, four personnel assigned to patrol were involved in Animal Shooting incidents, which represented 57 percent of the seven total personnel. This accounted for a 21 percentage point decrease compared to 78 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2014 through 2017 of 70 percent, 2018 experienced a 13 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of officers involved in Animal Shooting incidents were assigned to patrol, accounting for 34 of the 50 total employees, or 68 percent.

In 2018, two employees assigned to a specialized assignment were involved in Animal Shooting incidents, which represented 29 percent of the seven total personnel. This accounted for an 18 percentage point increase compared to 11 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate

percentage of involve
from 2014 through 201
point increase. Histori
to specialized assignm
category of personnel i
50 total employees, or

The remaining employ
representing 14 perce
compared to the aggr
to Metropolitan Divisio
experienced a nine per

OFFICER – INJURIES



Category
Injured
Deceased
Total

No Department person
Animal Shooting incide
from 2014 through 2018
to the 2014 through 201
injured officers below th

Weapon Type	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Handgun	10	8	16	8	5
Shotgun	0	0	0	1	1
Rifle	0	0	0	0	1
Total	**10**	**8**	**16**	**9**	**7**

nal Shooting incidents, al weapon types. This mpared to 89 percent in ge of handguns utilized gh 2017 of 98 percent, ase. Historically, from ed weapon type during e 50 total weapons, or

Shooting incident, which types. When compared during Animal Shooting

incidents from 2014 through 2017 of two percent, 2018 experienced a 12 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, shotguns were the second most utilized weapon type during Animal Shooting incidents, accounting for two of the 50 total weapons, or four percent.

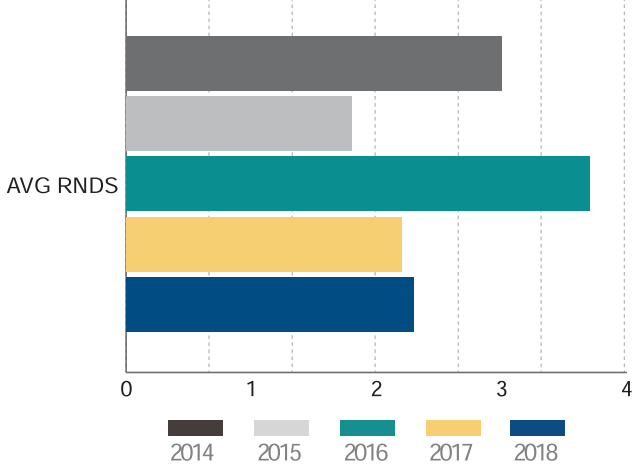
In 2018, one rifle was utilized during an Animal Shooting incident, which represented 14 percent of the seven total weapon types. This accounted for the only occurrence in which a rifle was utilized during an Animal Shooting incident in the five-year period from 2014 through 2018.

D BY OFFICERS PER YEAR

OIS - Animal	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total Rounds	27	14	52	20	16

In 2018, 16 rounds were fired during all seven Animal Shooting incidents. When compared to the 2017 total of 20 rounds fired, 2018 experienced a decrease of four rounds, or 20 percent. Additionally, when compared to the 2014 through 2017 annual average of 28.3 rounds fired, 2018 was 12.3 rounds, or 43 percent, below the four-year annual average.

The total number of rounds fired in 2018 was the second lowest in the last five years.

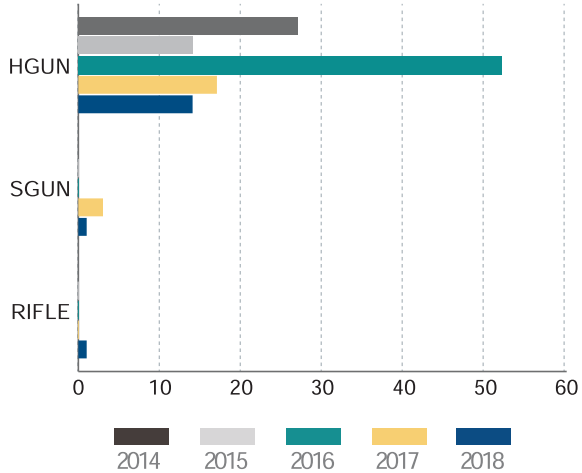


OIS - Animal

Average Rounds

In 2018, an average incidents. When compa experienced an increas compared to the 2014 t incident, 2018 was 0.4 average.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER WEAPON TYPE

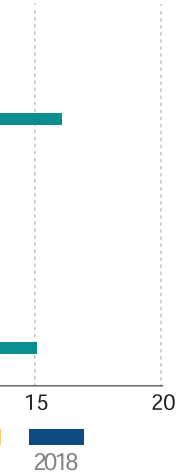


Weapon Type
Handgun
Shotgun
Rifle
Total

In 2018, 14 rounds were fired from handguns during Animal Shooting incidents, which represented 88 percent of the 16 total rounds fired. This accounted for a three percentage point increase compared to 85 percent in 2017. Similarly, when compared to the aggregate percentage of rounds fired from handguns during Animal Shooting incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 97 percent, 2018 experienced a nine percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, rounds fired from handguns were the most frequent round type fired during Animal Shooting incidents, accounting for 124 of the 129 total rounds, or 96 percent.

In 2018, one round w incidents, which repres was a decrease of two

In 2018, one round was which represented six p Shooting incident in wh in the five-year period f



Category	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Tactics	10	8	13	9	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	10	8	16	9	N/A
Non-Lethal	2	0	1	2	N/A
Less Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	10	8	15	9	N/A
Total	**32**	**24**	**45**	**29**	**N/A**

s findings, representing
This accounted for a 19
2016. When compared
ctics findings from 2014
nine percentage point
majority of adjudicated
me, accounting for 40 of

ing/ Exhibiting findings,
licy (No Further Action)."
imal Shooting Drawing/

Exhibiting findings resulted in an "In Policy (No Further Action)" outcome.

In 2017, nine of the nine total Animal Shooting Lethal force findings, representing 100 percent, were adjudicated as "In Policy (No Further Action)." This accounted for a six percentage point increase compared to 94 percent in 2016. When compared to the aggregate percentage of "In Policy (No Further Action)" Lethal force findings from 2014 through 2016 of 97 percent, 2017 experienced a three percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2017, a majority of adjudicated Lethal force findings resulted in an "In Policy (No Further Action)" outcome, accounting for 42 of the 43 total findings, or 98 percent.

UT OF POLICY

Category	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Tactics	0	0	3	0	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Less Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	0	0	1	0	N/A
Total	**0**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**N/A**

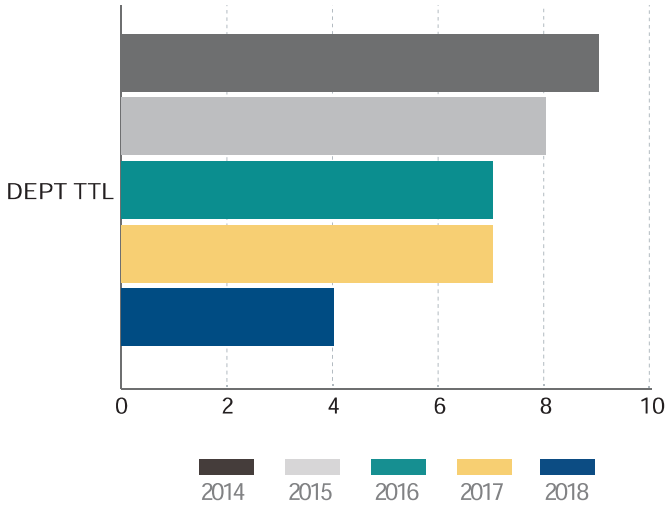
dings were adjudicated
for a 19 percentage
When compared to the
al" Tactics findings from

In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, none of the Animal Shooting Drawing/Exhibiting findings resulted in an "Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)" outcome.

In 2017, none of the Animal Shooting Lethal force findings were adjudicated as "Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)." Historically, from 2014

The unintentional discharge of a firearm by a Department employee regardless of cause. Unintentional discharges are evaluated and categorized as "Tactical Discharges" or "Non-Tactical Discharges" (2018 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS



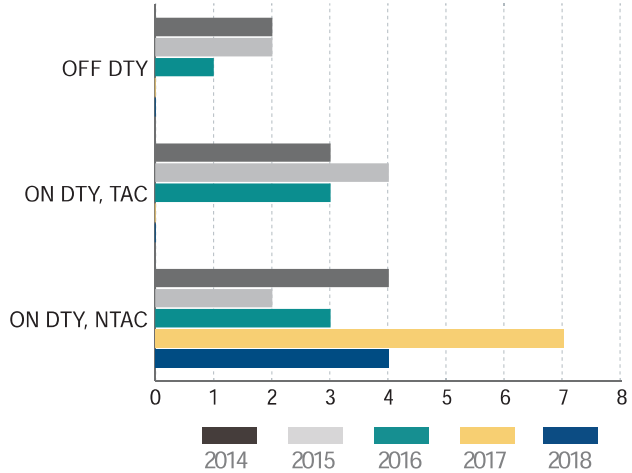
Unintentional Disc
Department Total

In 2018, Department personnel were involved in four Unintentional Discharge incidents, a decrease of three incidents, or 43 percent, compared to 2017. In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, there were a total of 31 Unintentional Discharge incidents, resulting in an annual average of 7.8

incidents. The 2018 cou
by 3.8 incidents, or 48 p

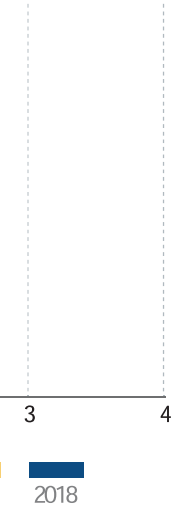
The total number of in

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY



Source
Off-Duty
On-Duty, Tactical
On-Duty, Non-Tactical
Total

In 2018, all **four of the Department's Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred during on-duty non-tactical situations** (e.g. weapon inspections, weapon cleaning, etc.).



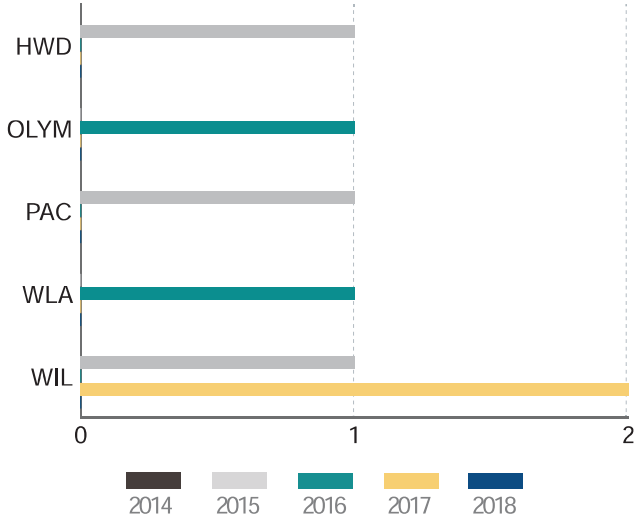
Area	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Central	0	0	2	0	2
Newton	1	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	2
Rampart	0	1	0	2	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**1**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**4**

al Discharge incidents
Bureau, which was an
to 2017. One hundred
e incidents occurred in
– four).

In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, six Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred in Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 1.5 incidents. The Central Bureau count for 2018 exceeded the 2014 through 2017 annual average by 2.5 incidents or approximately 167 percent.

Area	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
77th Street	1	0	1	0	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor	2	0	0	0	0
Southwest	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**3**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**

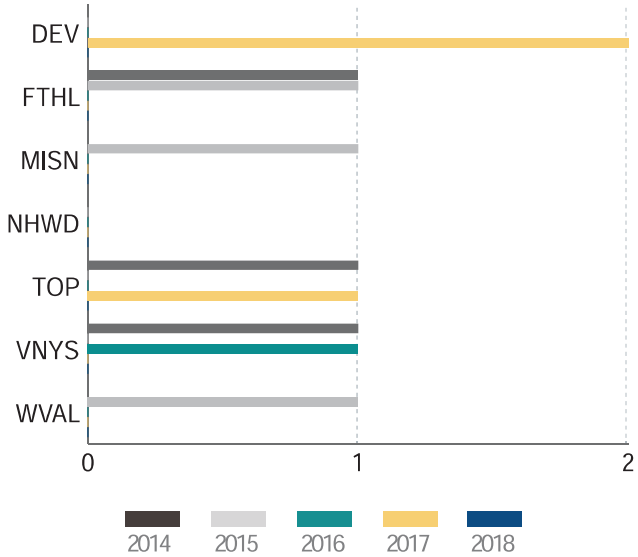
Unintentional Discharge
annual average of one
the 2014 through 2017



Area
Hollywood
Olympic
Pacific
West Los Angeles
Wilshire
Total

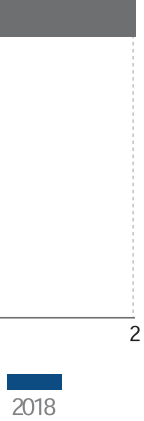
In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, seven Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 1.8 incidents. The West Bureau count for 2018 fell below the 2014 through 2017 annual average by 1.8 incidents, or 100 percent.

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU



Area
Devonshire
Foothill
Mission
North Hollywood
Topanga
Van Nuys
West Valley
Total

In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, ten Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 2.5 incidents. The Valley Bureau count for 2018 fell below the 2014 through 2017 annual average by 2.5 incidents, or 100 percent.



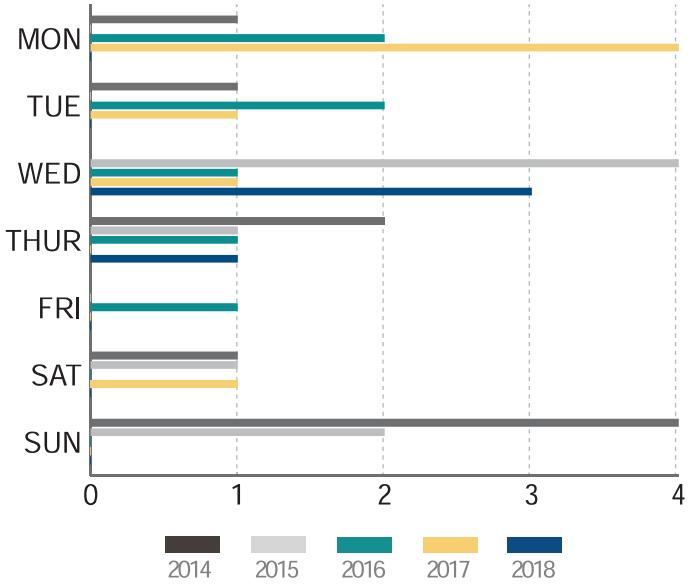
Area	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Outside Jurisdiction	2	1	1	0	0

Unintentional Discharge
diction, resulting in an
sdiction count for 2018
by one incident, or 100

Month	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
January	1	1	0	0	0
February	1	0	2	0	1
March	0	0	0	2	1
April	1	2	0	1	0
May	1	1	0	0	0
June	0	0	1	1	0
July	2	0	1	0	0
August	0	1	1	0	0
September	0	0	1	1	1
October	0	0	0	1	0
November	2	1	1	0	1
December	1	2	0	1	0
Total	**9**	**8**	**7**	**7**	**4**

were distributed
rent pattern.

The Unintentional Discharge incident percentage breakdown on a quarterly basis from 2014 through 2018 was as follows:

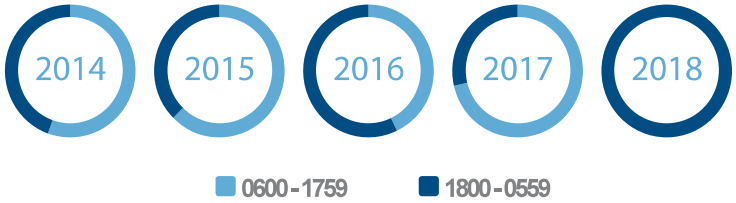


Day
Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday
Sunday
Total

In 2018, Wednesday represented the day of the week with the most Unintentional Discharge incidents with three of the four occurrences, or 75 percent. The remaining incident occurred on Thursday.

From 2014 through 2018, Wednesday represented the day with the most Unintentional Discharge incidents with nine of the 35 total incidents, or 26 percent. Monday accou
or 20 percent. Sunday a
or 17 percent. The rer
remaining days of the w

TIME OF OCCURRENCE



Time of Day
0600 - 1759
1800 - 0559
Total

In 2018, all four Unintentional Discharge incidents occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

During the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, 18 Unintentional Discharge incidents, or 58 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and 13 incidents, or 42 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

The five-year annual av
Discharge incidents oc
and 3.4 incidents betwe

dicative findings for their

n the four Unintentional
in an average of one
when compared to the

incident average represented no change when compared to the same officer to incident aggregate annual average from 2014 through 2017.

017 2018

le

Unintentional Discharge
total employees. This
pared to 100 percent in
Unintentional Discharge
of male officers involved
even percentage points
npared to the aggregate

Gender	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Female	0	3	1	0	1
Male	9	5	6	7	3
Total	**9**	**8**	**7**	**7**	**4**

percentage of involved male personnel from 2014 through 2018 of 87 percent, 2018 experienced a 12 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents were male, representing 30 of the 35 total employees, or 86 percent.

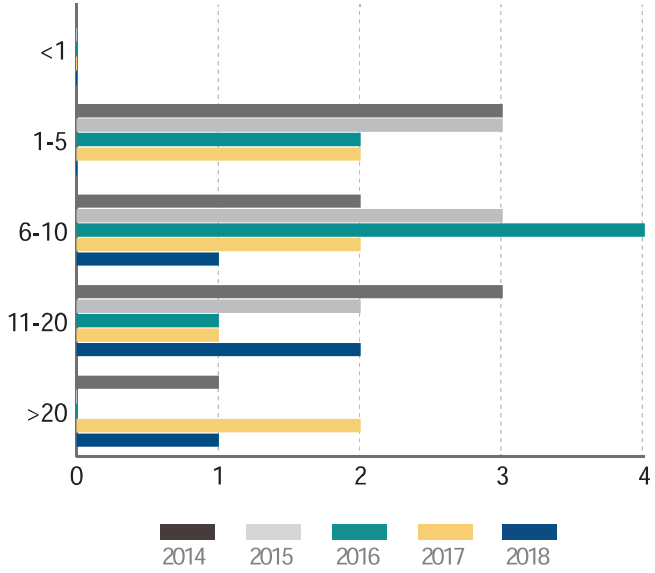
4 5 6

2018

Unintentional Discharge
total employees. This
npared to 86 percent in
Unintentional Discharge
he Department's overall

Ethnicity	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0	1	0	0
Black	2	0	2	0	1
Filipino	0	0	1	0	0
Hispanic	3	3	3	6	3
White	3	4	0	1	0
Other	0	1	0	0	0
Total	**9**	**8**	**7**	**7**	**4**

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	UD Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	8%	0%
Black	9%	10%	25%
Hispanic	49%	48%	75%
White	28%	31%	0%
Other	3%	3%	0%



Years
Less than 1
1 - 5
6 - 10
11 - 20
More than 20
Total

The following depicts the percentage of personnel involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents in 2018 based on their respect years of service classifications:

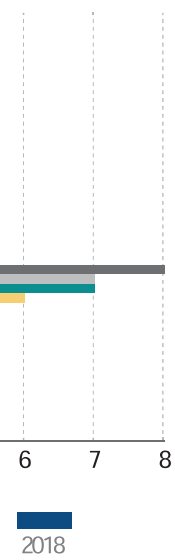
- Less than one year of service – (no involved officers);
- 1-5 years of service – (no involved officers);
- 6-10 years of service – 25 percent (one out of four total officers);
- 11-20 years of service – 50 percent (two out of four total officers);
- More than 20 years of service – 25 percent (one out of four total officers).

In 2018, there were pe
service categories, decre
compared to the aggreg
Discharge incidents duri
following depicts these c

- Less than one yea
percent during fou
- 1-5 years of servic
during four-year pe
- 6-10 years of servi
during four-year pe
- 11-20 years of ser
during four-year pe
- More than 20 year
percent during fou

In 2018, there was a percentage point increase in one of the five categories, a decrease in three, and one that remained unchanged, when compared to 2017. The following depicts these changes:

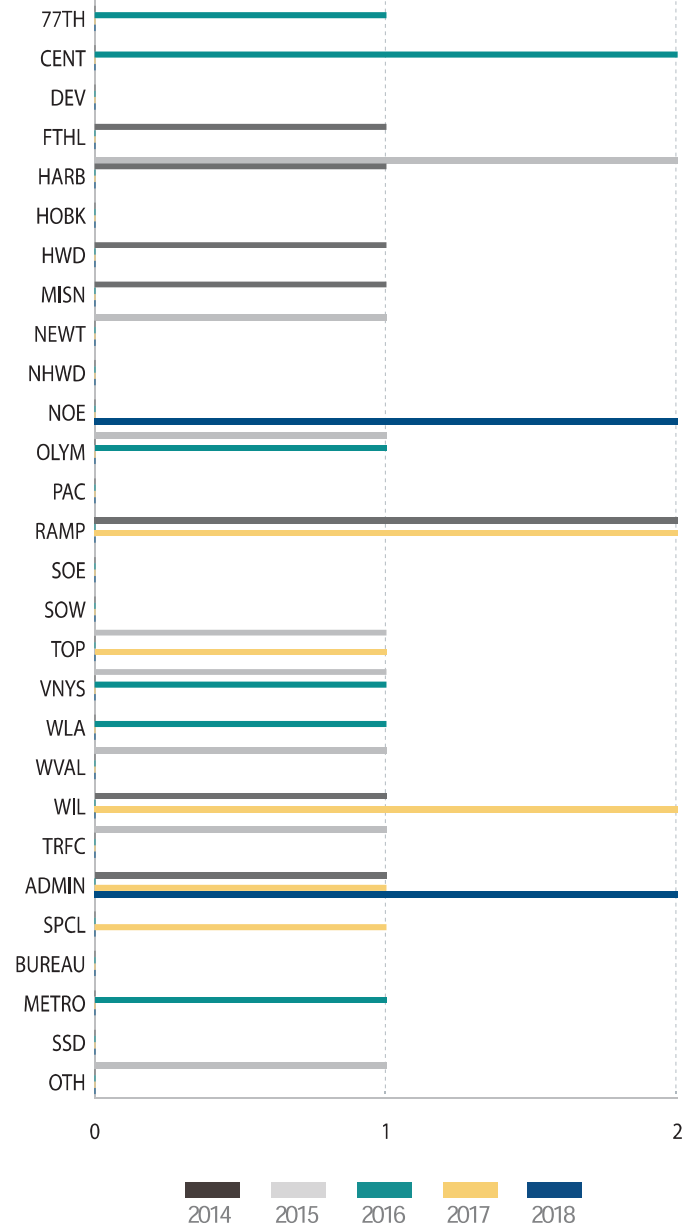
- Less than one year of service – no percentage point change (zero percent in 2017, zero percent in 2018);
- 1-5 years of service – 29 percentage point decrease (29 percent in 2017, zero percent in 2018);
- 6-10 years of service – Four percentage point decrease (29 percent in 2017, 25 percent in 2018);
- 11-20 years of service – 36 percentage point increase (14 percent in 2017, 50 percent in 2018);
- More than 20 years of service – Four percentage point decrease (29 percent in 2017, 25 percent in 2018).



Rank	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	0	0	0	0	0
Detective	1	1	0	1	0
Police Officer	8	7	7	6	3
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Property Officer	0	0	0	0	1
Total	**9**	**8**	**7**	**7**	**4**

fficer were involved in
ted 75 percent of the
centage point decrease
f police officers involved
even percentage points
When compared to the
e rank of police officer
enced a 15 percentage
8, a majority of officers
the rank of police officer,
cent.

In 2018 one employee at the rank of Property Officer was involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented 25 percent of the four total employees. There were no Property Officers involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents from 2014 through 2017.



Division/Area/Bur
77th Street
Central
Devonshire
Foothill
Harbor
Hollenbeck
Hollywood
Mission
Newton
North Hollywood
Northeast
Olympic
Pacific
Rampart
Southeast
Southwest
Topanga
Van Nuys
West Los Angeles
West Valley
Wilshire
All Traffic Divisions
Administrative Units
Specialized Units
Bureau Level
Metropolitan
Security Services
Other Areas
Total

In 2018, two personnel assigned to Northeast Division were involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents, which represented 50 percent of the four total employees. In the five-year period from 2014 through 2018, Northeast Division accounted for two of the 35 total Unintentional Discharge incidents, or six percent.

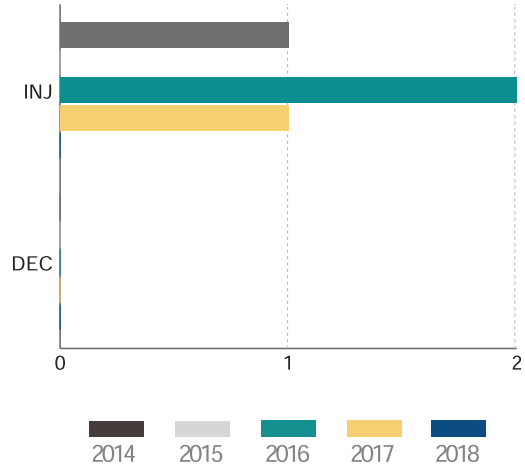
In 2018, two personnel
percent, were involved i
period from 2014 throug
for the most Unintention
with four of the 35 total,

Unit	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Administrative	0	1	0	1	2
Metropolitan	0	0	1	0	0
Patrol	6	3	5	5	1
Specialized	1	2	1	0	1
Investigative	2	2	0	1	0
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**9**	**8**	**7**	**7**	**4**

function were involved in
0 percent of the four total
ncrease compared to 14
e percentage of involved
2014 through 2017 of six
rease. Historically, from
rative function accounted
onal Discharge incidents,

lved in an Unintentional
the four total personnel.
compared to 71 percent
ge of involved personnel
ent, 2018 experienced a
through 2018, a majority
were assigned to patrol,

In 2018, one employee assigned to a specialized function was involved in an Unintentional Discharge incident, which represented 25 percent of the four total personnel. This accounted for a 25 percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to a specialized function from 2014 through 2017 of 13 percent, 2018 experienced a 12 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, personnel assigned to a specialized function accounted for five of the 35 total involved employees in Unintentional Discharge incidents, representing 14 percent.

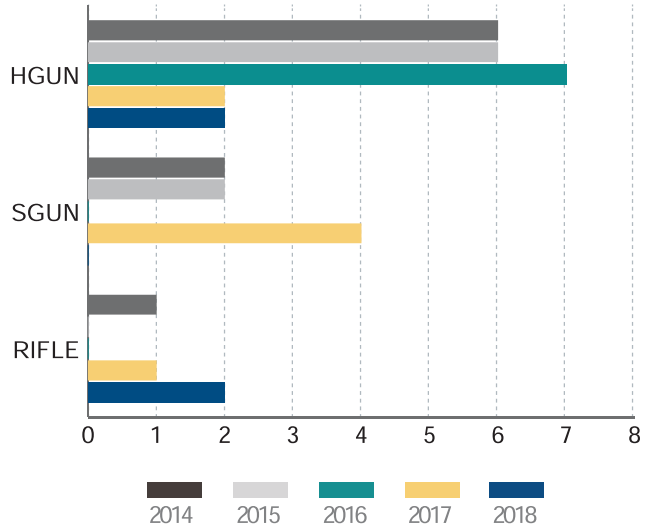


Category
Injured
Deceased
Total

No Department personnel were killed as a result of Unintentional Discharge incidents during the five-year period from 2014 through 2018. However, four officers sustained injuries as a result of Unintentional Discharge incidents during the same five-year period.

In 2018, no Departmen
Unintentional Discharg
point decrease compar
2014 through 2017 anr
percentage point decrea

OFFICER – WEAPON SYSTEM



Weapon Type
Handgun
Shotgun
Rifle
Total

In 2018, two handguns were utilized during Unintentional Discharge incidents, which represented 50 percent of the four total weapons. This accounted for a 21 percentage point increase compared to 29 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of handguns utilized during Unintentional Discharge incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 68 percent, 2018 experienced an 18 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, handguns represented the highest weapon type

In 2018, two rifles were
which represented 50 p
for a 36 percentage poi
compared to the aggreg
Discharge incidents from
a 44 percentage point i
accounted for the fewes

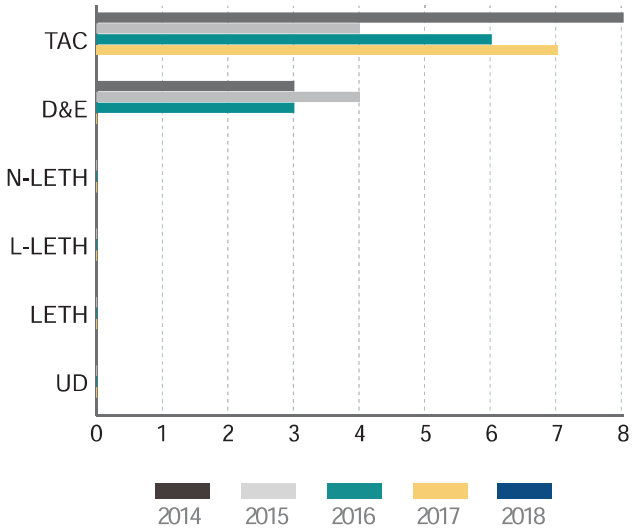
Weapon Type	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Handgun	6	6	7	2	2
Shotgun	2	2	0	4	0
Rifle	1	0	0	1	2
Total	**9**	**8**	**7**	**7**	**4**

014 through 2018, only

Handgun Type	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Beretta	0	0	0	0	1
Glock	6	4	5	1	0
Kimber 1911	0	0	0	1	0
Smith & Wesson (Semi-Auto)	0	2	1	0	0
Intratec 9mm	0	0	1	0	0
Ekol	0	0	0	0	1
Total	**6**	**6**	**7**	**2**	**2**

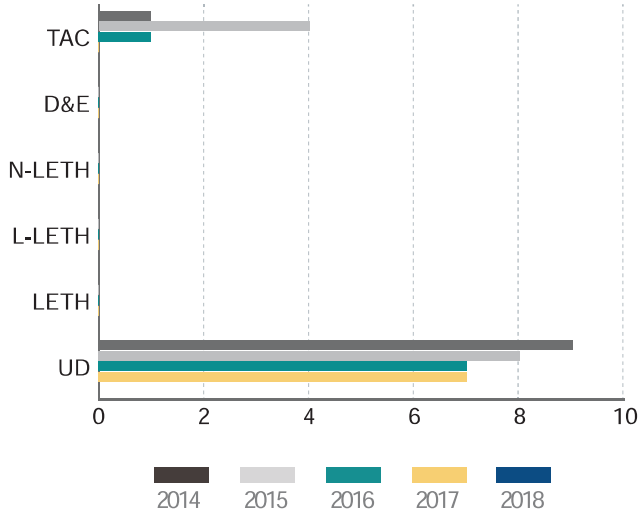
25 percent, involved a
m 2014 through 2018,
nvolved in Unintentional
makes), accounting for

In 2018, two of the four incidents, representing 50 percent, involved a rifle. During the five-year period from 2014 through 2018, rifles accounted for four of the 35 total firearms involved in Unintentional Discharge incidents, representing 11 percent.



Category
Tactics
Drawing & Exhibiting
Non-Lethal
Less Lethal
Lethal
Unintentional Discharge
Total

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY



Category
Tactics
Drawing & Exhibiting
Non-Lethal
Less Lethal
Lethal
Unintentional Discharge
Total

In 2017, seven of the seven total Unintentional Discharge Tactics findings, representing 100 percent, were adjudicated as "Tactical Debrief." This accounted for a 14 percentage point increase compared to 86 percent in 2016. When compared to the aggregate percentage of "Tactical Debrief" findings from 2014 through 2016 of 75 percent, 2017 experienced a 25 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2017, a majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in a "Tactical Debrief" outcome, accounting for 25 of the 31 total Tactics findings, or 81 percent.

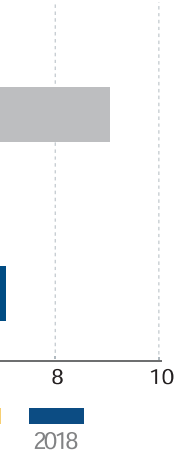
In 2017, none of the seven Unintentional Discharge Tactics findings,

findings from 2014 thr
percentage point decrea
total Tactics findings, or
outcome.

During the four-year per
Exhibiting findings resu
accounting for 11 of the

During the four-year

1), the Department is authorized to reclassify CUOF ICD investigations to death investigations when the
– Coroner's Office determines that the concerned subject's death was caused by natural, accidental, or
volve a UOF or evidence of foul play.



In-Custody Death	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Department Total	4	9	2	2	7

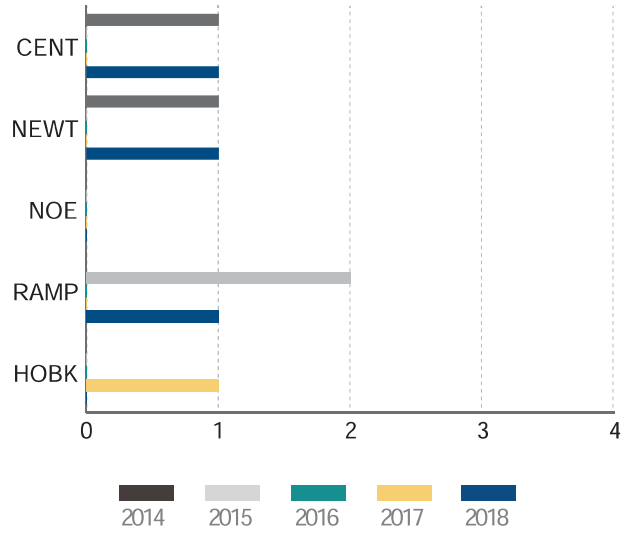
In 2018, Department personnel were involved in seven ICD incidents, an increase of five incidents, or 250 percent, compared to 2017. In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, there were a total of 17 ICD incidents, resulting in an annual average of 4.25 incidents. The 2018 count exceeded the 2014 through 2017 annual average by 2.75 incidents, or 65 percent.

The total number of incidents 2018 was the second highest in the last five years.

Source	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Radio Call	2	5	0	2	5
Observation	0	2	0	0	0
Citizen Flag Down	1	0	0	0	0
Pre-Planned	0	0	1	0	0
Station Call	0	0	0	0	1
Ambush	0	0	0	0	0
Off-Duty	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1	2	1	0	1
Total	**4**	**9**	**2**	**2**	**7**

idents, or 71 percent, a 29 percentage point mpared to the aggregate from 2014 through 2017 int increase. Historically

Additionally, in 2018 one of the Department's seven ICD incidents, or 14 percent, resulted from a Station Call and "Other" source of activity, respectively.

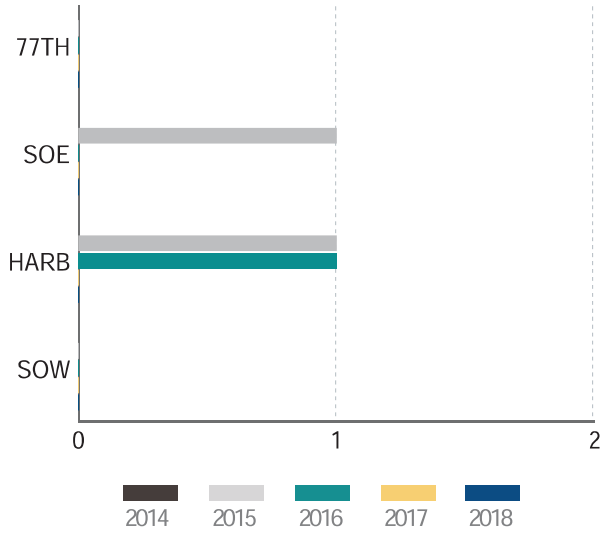


Area
Central
Newton
Northeast
Rampart
Hollenbeck
Total

In 2018, three of the Department's ICD incidents occurred within the geographical area of Central Bureau, which was an increase of two incidents compared to 2017. Forty-three percent of the Department's ICD incidents occurred in Central Bureau (Department - seven; Central Bureau - three).

In the four-year period f
in Central Bureau, resu
Central Bureau count
average by 1.75 incider

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU



Area
77th Street
Southeast
Harbor
Southwest
Total

In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, three ICD incidents occurred in South Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 0.8 incidents. The South Bureau count for 2018 fell below the 2014 through 2017 annual average by 0.8 incidents, or 100 percent.

Area	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	1	1	0	1	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	1
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**

2

2018

s occurred within the
ame number of incidents
artment's ICD incidents
ey Bureau - one).

In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, three ICD incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of .75 incidents. The Valley Bureau count for 2018 exceeded the 2014 through 2017 annual average by .25 incidents, or 33 percent.

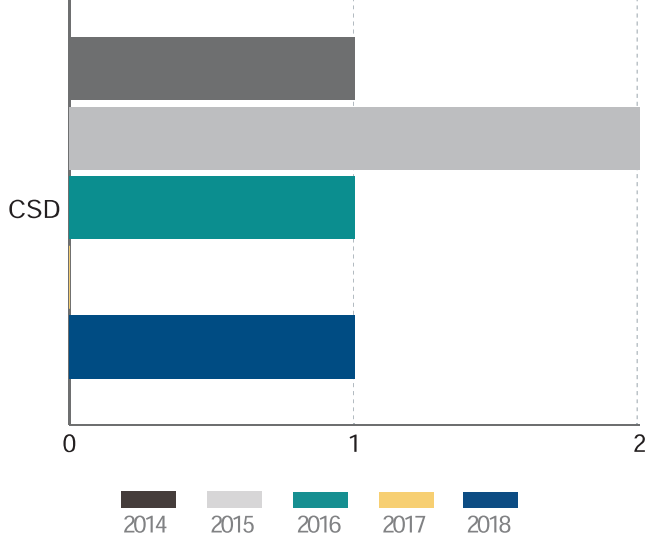
Area	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	1
Pacific	0	2	0	0	1
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2**

2

2018

s occurred within the
crease of two incidents
artment's ICD incidents
Bureau - two).

In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, two ICD incidents occurred in West Bureau, resulting in an annual average of .5 incidents. The West Bureau count for 2018 exceeded the 2014 through 2017 annual average by 1.5 incidents, or 300 percent.



Area

Custody Services

In 2018, one of the Department's ICD incidents occurred under the command of Custody Services Division, which was an increase of one incident compared to 2017. Fourteen percent of the Department's ICD incidents occurred within Custody Services Division (Department - seven; Custody Services Division - one).

In the four-year period f
within Custody Service
incident. The Custody
through 2017 annual av

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

No ICD incidents occurred outside the Department's geographical jurisdiction in 2018.

In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, zero ICD incidents occurred outside the Department's jurisdiction.

Area

Outside Jurisdiction

Month	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
January	0	0	0	0	0
February	0	0	0	1	1
March	0	1	1	1	0
April	0	1	0	0	0
May	1	0	0	0	1
June	1	2	1	0	0
July	1	1	0	0	1
August	1	1	0	0	0
September	0	0	0	0	1
October	0	0	0	0	2
November	0	0	0	0	0
December	0	3	0	0	1
Total	**4**	**9**	**2**	**2**	**7**

3

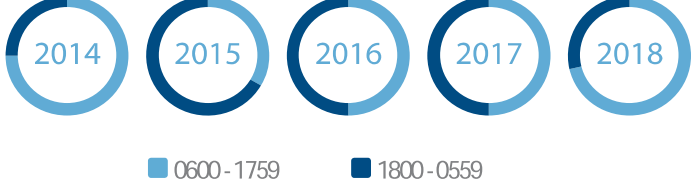
2018

14 through 2018, there
e month of occurrence

Day	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Monday	0	2	0	0	0
Tuesday	1	0	0	0	1
Wednesday	0	2	0	1	2
Thursday	0	3	1	0	0
Friday	0	1	0	0	1
Saturday	2	0	0	0	2
Sunday	1	1	1	1	1
Total	**4**	**9**	**2**	**2**	**7**

3

2018



Time of Day
0600 - 1759
1800 - 0559
Total

In 2018, five ICD incidents, or 71 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., while two incidents, or 29 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

The time distribution varied from 2014 through 2017, where eight ICD incidents, or 47 percent, occurred between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., and nine incident
p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

The five-year annual av
occurring between the
between the hours of 6

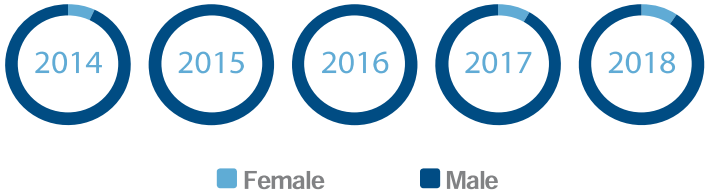
OFFICER INFORMATION

The officer sections below include data for all employees who received, or were pending, BOPC "non-lethal," "less-lethal," and/or "lethal" force adjudicative findings for their involvement in ICD incidents.

In 2018, four of the seven ICD incidents involved some application of force against a suspect. Of those four incidents, 21 Department personnel were identified, based on the preliminary investigations, as having used some type of force.

In 2018, 21 Department
throughout the year, re
This accounted for a 5
officers per incident in 2
the 2014 through 2017

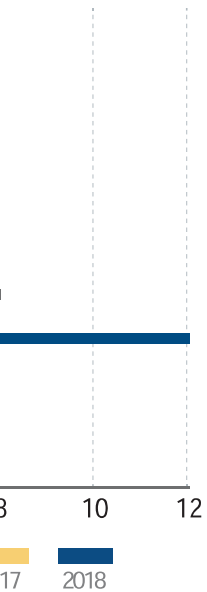
OFFICER – GENDER



Gender
Female
Male
Total

In 2018, 19 male officers were involved in ICD incidents, which represented 90 percent of the 21 total employees. This accounted for a two percentage point decrease compared to 92 percent in 2017. The percentage of male officers involved in ICD incidents in 2018 was eight percentage points above the Department's overall male total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2014 through 2017 of 95 percent, 2018 experienced a five percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of officers involved in ICD incidents were male, accounting for 57 of the 61 total employees, or 93 percent.

In 2018, two female offic
ten percent of the 21 to
point increase compare
officers involved in ICD
the Department's overa
percentage of involved
percent, 2018 experien
from 2014 through 2018
employees, or eight per



Ethnicity	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	2	0	1	2
Black	1	0	0	0	2
Filipino	0	0	1	0	0
Hispanic	8	6	1	7	12
White	4	4	0	4	5
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**14**	**12**	**2**	**12**	**21**

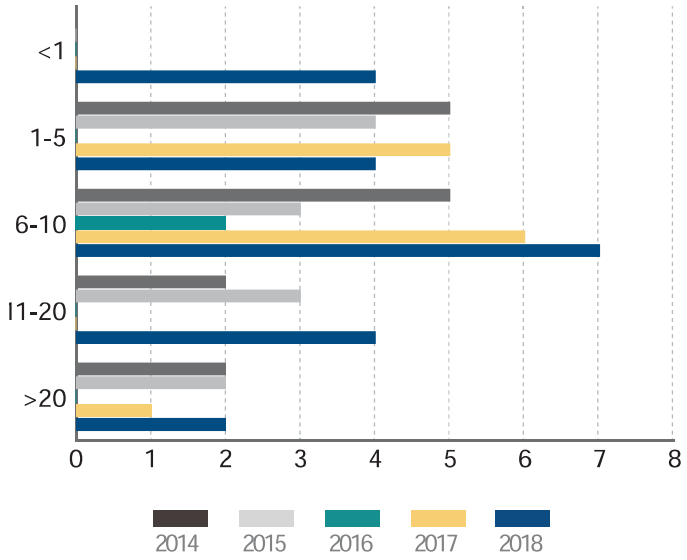
Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	ICD Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	8%	10%
Black	9%	10%	10%
Hispanic	49%	48%	57%
White	28%	31%	24%
Other	3%	3%	0%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

ICD incidents, which
. This accounted for a
2017. The percentage
8 was nine percentage
tal. When compared to
nnel from 2014 through
centage point increase.
officers involved in ICD
total employees, or 56

ents, which represented
d for a nine percentage
he percentage of White
percentage points below
ared to the aggregate
4 through 2017 of 30
decrease. Historically,
d for the second largest
ts, accounting for 17 of

In 2018, two Asian/Pacific Islander officers were involved in ICD incidents, which represented ten percent of the 21 total employees. This accounted for a two percentage point increase compared to eight percent in 2017. The percentage of Asian/Pacific Islander officers involved in ICD incidents in 2018 was two percentage points above the Department's overall Asian/Pacific Islander total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Asian/Pacific Islander personnel from 2014 through 2017 of ten percent, 2018 experienced no percentage point change. Historically from 2014 through 2018, Asian/Pacific Islander officers accounted for six of the 61 total employees involved in ICD incidents, or ten percent.

In 2018, two Black officers were involved in ICD incidents, which represented ten percent of the 21 total employees. This accounted for a ten percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2017. The percentage of Black officers involved in ICD incidents in 2018 was equal to the Department's overall Black personnel total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black personnel from 2014 through 2017 of three percent, 2018 experienced a seven percentage point increase. Historically from 2014 through 2018, Black officers accounted for three of the 61 total employees involved in ICD incidents, or five percent.



Years
Less than 1
1 - 5
6 - 10
11 - 20
More than 20
Total

The following depicts the percentage of personnel involved in ICD incidents in 2018 based on their respective years of service classifications:

- Less than one year of service – 19 percent (four out of 21 total officers);
- 1-5 years of service – 19 percent (four out of 21 total officers);
- 6-10 years of service – 33 percent (seven out of 21 total officers);
- 11-20 years of service – 19 percent (four out of 21 total officers); and,
- More than 20 years of service – ten percent (two out of 21 total officers).

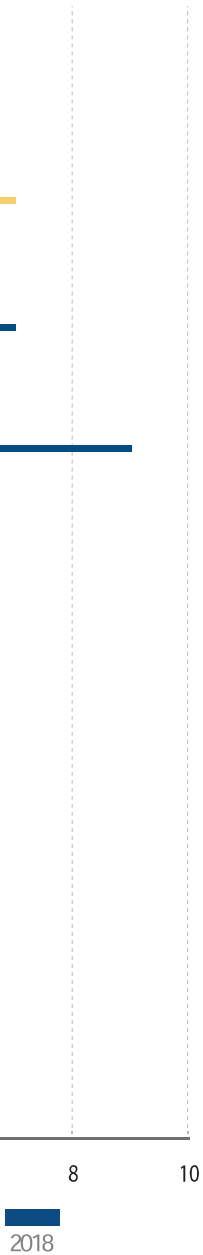
In 2018, there were percentage point increases in three of the years of service categories and decreases in two of the years of service categories when compared to the percentage of personnel involved in ICD incidents in 2017. The following depicts these changes:

- Less than one year of service – 19 percentage point increase (zero percent in 2017, 19 percent in 2018);
- 1-5 years of service – 23 percentage point decrease (42 percent in 2017, 19 percent in 2018);
- 6-10 years of service – 17 percentage point decrease (50 percent in 2017, 33 percent in 2018);
- 11-20 years of service – 19 percentage point increase (zero percent in 2017, 19 percent in 2018); and,
- More than 20 years of service – two percentage point increase (eight percent in 2017, ten percent in 2018).

In 2018, there were perc
categories and decreas
compared to the aggreg
during the four-year pe
these changes:

- Less than one yea
percent during fou
- 1-5 years of servic
during four-year pe
- 6-10 years of serv
during four-year pe
- 11-20 years of ser
during four-year pe
- More than 20 year
percent during fou

Historically, from 2014 t
ICD incidents had 6-10
employees, or 38 percen
second largest category
the same five-year peric
largest group, with nine p
than 20 years of service,
less than one year of se
eight percent of the total



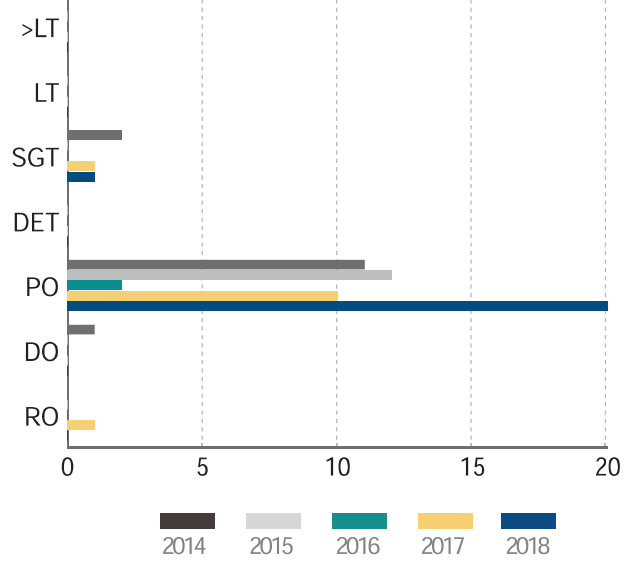
Division/Area/Bureau	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
77th Street	0	0	0	0	0
Central	0	0	0	0	2
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	2	0	0	3	0
Harbor	0	5	2	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	0	7	0
Hollywood	0	0	0	1	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
Newton	5	0	0	0	7
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	9
Pacific	0	4	0	0	0
Rampart	0	1	0	1	1
Southeast	0	2	0	0	0
Southwest	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	2
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
All Traffic Divisions	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative Units	0	0	0	0	0
Specialized Units	1	0	0	0	0
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	1	0	0	0	0
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Custody Services	5	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**14**	**12**	**2**	**12**	**21**

vision were involved in
21 total employees. In
vton Division personnel
olved in ICD incidents,

West Valley Divisions,
represented ten percent
ounted for all of Central
CD incidents during the

In 2018, one officer assigned to Rampart Division was involved in an ICD incident, which represented five percent of the 21 total employees. In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, Rampart Division personnel accounted for two of the 40 total employees involved in ICD incidents, representing five percent.

Based on data for the five-year period from 2014 through 2018, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the Bureau of assignment for personnel involved in ICD incidents.



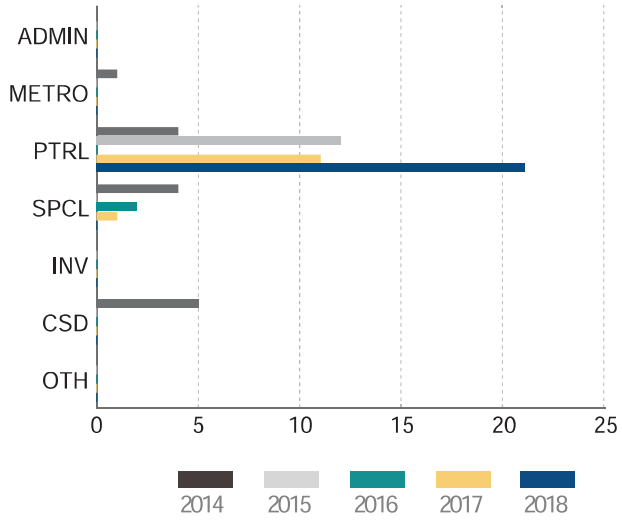
Rank
Captain and Above
Lieutenant
Sergeant
Detective
Police Officer
Detention Officer
Reserve Officer
Total

In 2018, 20 employees at the rank of police officer were involved in ICD incidents, which represented 95 percent of the 21 total employees. This accounted for a 12 percentage point increase compared to 83 percent in 2017. The percentage of police officers involved in ICD incidents in 2018 was 27 percentage points above the Department's overall police officer total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of police officer from 2014 through 2017 of 88 percent, 2018

experienced a seven p
through 2018, a major
the rank of police offic
90 percent.

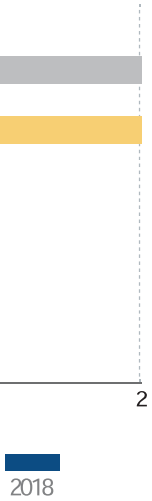
The one remaining emp
five percent, was at the

OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT



Unit
Administrative
Metropolitan
Patrol
Specialized
Investigative
Custody
Other
Total

In 2018, 21 personnel assigned to patrol were involved in ICD incidents, which represented 100 percent of the 21 total personnel. This accounted for an eight percentage point increase compared to 92 percent in 2017. When



Category	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Injured	1	2	0	2	0
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**1**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**

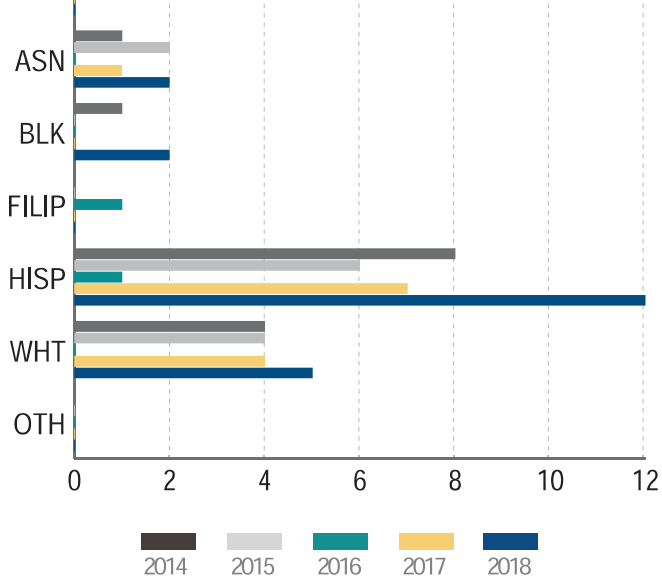
CD incidents during the
, five officers sustained
were injured during the

dividuals that Department personnel applied force against during
CD incidents.

Gender	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Female	0	1	1	0	1
Male	4	8	1	2	6
Total	**4**	**9**	**2**	**2**	**7**

ncidents, or 86 percent,
int decrease compared
ggregate percentage of
of 88 percent, 2018
Historically, from 2014
D incidents were male,
cent.

In 2018, one of the seven suspects involved in ICD incidents, or 14 percent, was female. This accounted for a 14 percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved female suspects from 2014 through 2017 of 12 percent, 2018 experienced a two percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, only three female suspects were involved in ICD incidents, accounting for three of the 24 total suspects, or 13 percent.



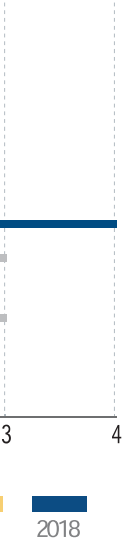
Ethnicity
American Indian
Asian/Pacific Islander
Black
Filipino
Hispanic
White
Other
Total

In 2018, three Black suspects were involved in ICD incidents, which represented 43 percent of the seven total suspects. This accounted for a 43 percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2017. The percentage of Black suspects involved in ICD incidents in 2018 was 34 percentage points above the City's overall Black population total. Additionally, the percentage of Black suspects involved in ICD incidents in 2018 was equal to the City's overall Black violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black suspects from 2014 through 2017 of 18 percent, 2018 experienced a 25 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, the Black category represented six of the 24 total suspects involved in ICD incidents, or 25 percent.

Ethnicity
Asian/Pacific Isl.
Black
Hispanic
White
Other
Unknown
Total

In 2018, two Hispanic suspects were involved in ICD incidents, which represented 29 percent of the seven total suspects. This accounted for a 21 percentage point decrease compared to 50 percent in 2017. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in ICD incidents in 2018 was 20 percentage points below the City's overall Hispanic population total. Additionally, the percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in ICD incidents in 2018 was 11 percentage points below the City's overall Hispanic violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic suspects from 2014 through 2017 of 47 percent, 2018 experienced an 18 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, the Hispanic category was the most represented ethnic group involved in ICD incidents with ten of the 24 total suspects, or 42 percent.

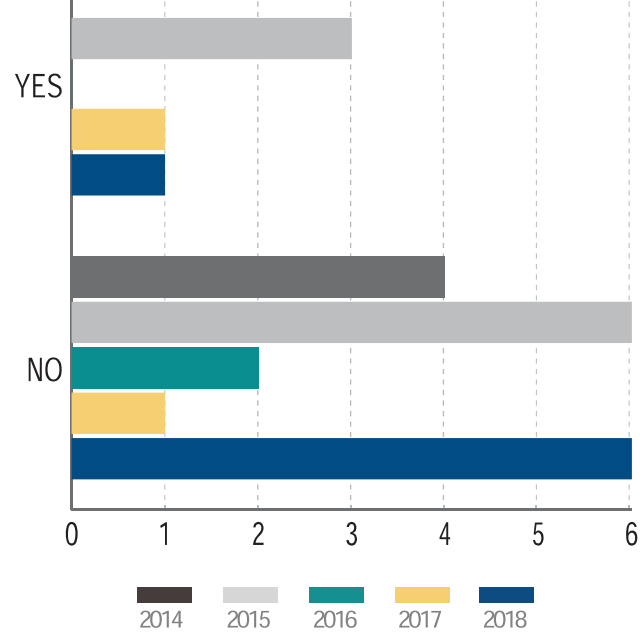
In 2018, two White s
represented 29 percen
a 21 percentage point
percentage of White su
percentage point above
the percentage of White
percentage points abov
When compared to the
from 2014 through 201
point decrease. Historic
the second most repre
eight of the 24 total sus



Age	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
0-17	0	0	0	0	0
18-23	0	0	0	0	0
24-29	0	1	0	1	1
30-39	1	2	1	0	4
40-49	2	3	1	0	1
50-59	1	3	0	1	1
60 and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**4**	**9**	**2**	**2**	**7**

ncidents, or 57 percent, category accounted for percent in 2017. When suspects within the 30- nt, 2018 experienced a 4 through 2018, the 30- uspects involved in ICD

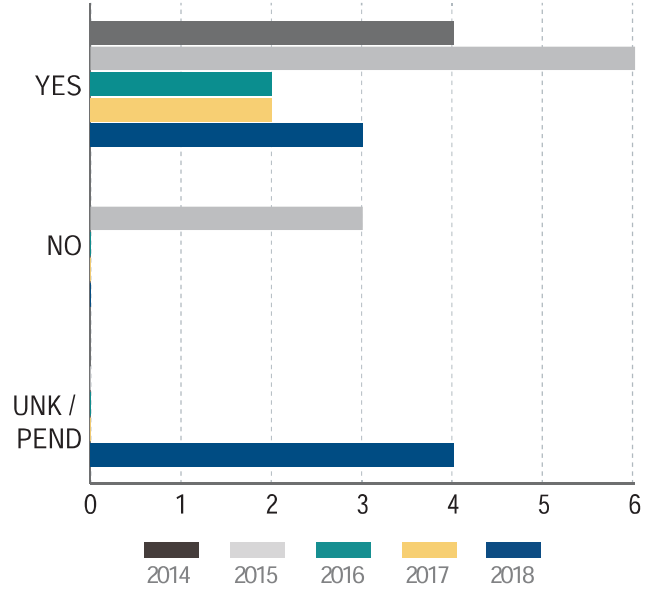
In 2018, the three remaining suspects involved in ICD incidents were in the 24-29, 40-49, and 50-59 age range. Each of these specific age ranges accounted for one of the seven total ICD incidents, or 14 percent respectively. There appears to be no statistical trend associated with these age ranges involved in ICD incidents in 2018.



Per. Mental Illness
Yes
No
Total

In 2018, two of the seven total suspects, representing 29 percent, involved in an ICD incident was perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis. This accounted for a 21 percentage point decrease compared to 50 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis from 2014 t percentage point decre who were perceived to crisis accounted for six

DECEASED SUSPECT TOXICOLOGY RESULTS



Substance Presen
Yes
No
Unknown/Pending
Total

Of the seven decedents involved in 2018 ICD incidents, three have

The partial 2018 percen

Substance	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Alcohol	0	2	1	0	0
Cocaine	3	1	0	0	1
Marijuana	1	2	0	1	1
Methamphetamine	1	4	1	2	2
Opiates	0	2	1	0	0
PCP	0	0	0	0	0
Psychiatric Medication	1	1	1	0	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
None	0	3	0	0	0
Pending	0	0	0	0	4

cedents involved in ICD
ding toxicology reports
l Examiner – Coroner.

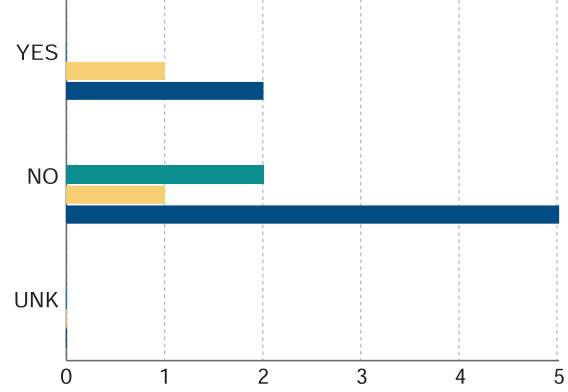
completed toxicology
for methamphetamine.
centage point decrease
methamphetamine
e 17 decedents involved
7 percent, had positive

completed toxicology
marijuana. This partial
int decrease compared
a results in 2017 ICD
volved in 2014 through
sitive toxicology results

completed toxicology
or cocaine. This partial
int increase compared
e results in 2017 ICD

Substance	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Alcohol	0%	22%	50%	0%	0%
Cocaine	75%	11%	0%	0%	33%
Marijuana	25%	22%	0%	50%	33%
Methamphetamine	25%	44%	50%	100%	67%
Opiates	0%	22%	50%	0%	0%
PCP	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Psychiatric Medication	25%	11%	50%	0%	33%
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
None	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%

In 2018, one of the three ICD decedents with completed toxicology examinations, or 33 percent, had positive results for psychiatric medication. This partial 2018 percentage accounted for a 33 percentage point increase compared to zero percent of decedents with positive psychiatric medication results in 2017 ICD incidents. Historically, three of the 17 decedents involved in 2014 through 2017 ICD incidents, representing 18 percent, had positive toxicology results for psychiatric medication.

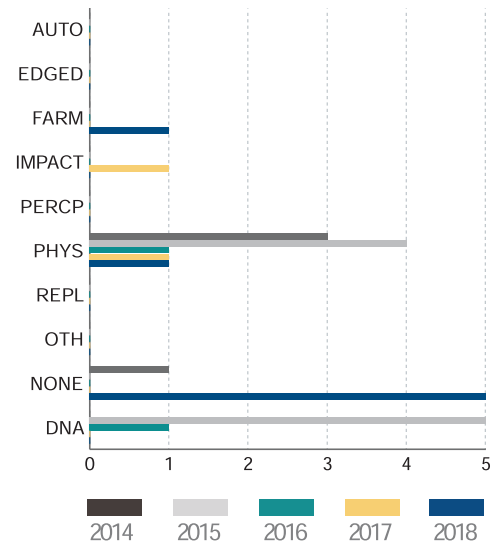


Homeless
Yes
No
Unknown
Total

In 2018, two of the seven total suspects, or 29 percent, involved in ICD incidents were homeless. This accounted for a 21 percentage point decrease compared to 50 percent in 2017. From 2016 through 2018,

homeless suspects invo
total suspects, represen

SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE



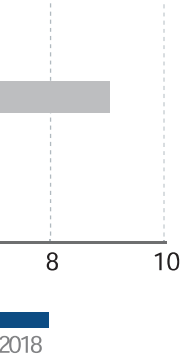
Weapon Type
Automobile
Edged Weapon
Firearm
Impact Device
Perception
Physical Force
Replica/Pellet
Other
None
DNA
Total

Of the two 2018 ICD incidents in which suspects were armed with a weapon or used some type of force, one suspect, representing 14 percent of the seven total ICD suspects, was armed with a firearm. This accounted for the only firearm utilized by ICD suspects during the five-year period from 2014 through 2018.

Of the two 2018 ICD incidents in which suspects were armed with a weapon or used some type of force, one suspect, representing 14 percent of the seven total ICD suspects, utilized physical force. This accounted for a 36 percentage point decrease compared to 50 percent of ICD suspects who used physical force in 2017 ICD incidents. When compared to the aggregate

percentage of ICD sus
period from 2014 thro
percentage point decre
force was the most utiliz
by 10 of the 24 total ICD

No weapons and/or forc
in 2018.



Category	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Injured	0	0	0	0	0
Deceased	4	9	2	2	7
Total	**4**	**9**	**2**	**2**	**7**

e deceased, this section
s (those who sustained
ceased, are included in

In 2018, seven individuals died while in the Department's custody. When compared to the 2017 total of two decedents, 2018 accounted for five more decedents, representing a 250 percent increase. When compared to the 2014 through 2017 annual average of 4.25 decedents from ICD incidents, 2018 was 2.75 decedents, or 65 percent, above the four year annual average.

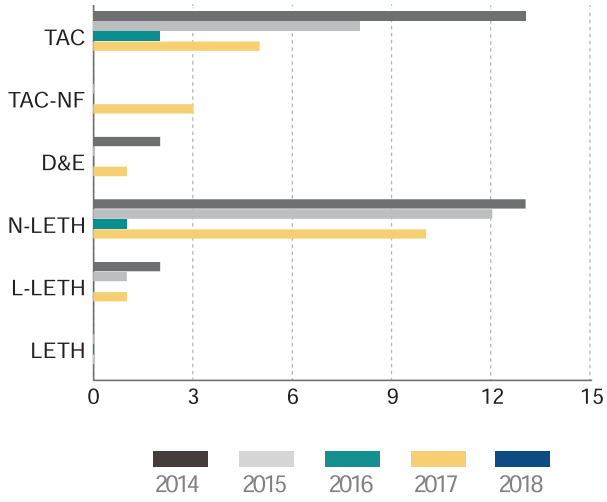
Manner	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Accidental	1	5	1	1	0
Homicide	3	2	0	1	1
Overdose	0	0	0	0	0
Suicide	0	2	1	0	2
Undetermined	0	0	0	0	1
Pending	0	0	0	0	3
Total	**4**	**9**	**2**	**2**	**7**

29 percent, died from
the seven decedents,
indicative of homicide.
had a manner of death
ecedents, or 43 percent,
ons, pending completion

50 percent, died from
ge change of decedent
to 50 percent in 2016.
CD decedents who died

Historically, during the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, ICD deaths attributed to accidental causes accounted for eight of the 17 total ICD deaths, or 47 percent.

In 2017, one of the two decedents, representing 50 percent, died from a manner of death indicative of homicide. This accounted for a 50 percentage point increase of decedent deaths attributed to homicide compared to zero percent in 2016. When compared to the aggregate percentage of ICD decedents who died from homicide during the three-year period from 2014 through 2016 of 33 percent, 2017 experienced a 17 percentage point increase. Historically, during the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, ICD deaths attributed to homicide accounted for six of the 17 total ICD



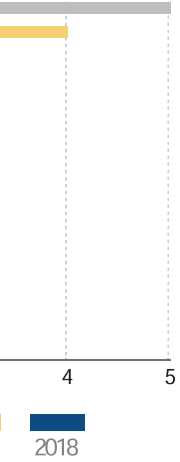
Category
Tactics
Tactics - No Findings
Drawing & Exhibiting
Non-Lethal
Less Lethal
Lethal
Total

In 2017, five of the nine total ICD Tactics findings, representing 56 percent, were adjudicated as "Tactical Debrief." This accounted for a 44 percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2016. When compared to the aggregate percentage of "Tactical Debrief" Tactics findings from 2014 through 2016 of 79 percent, 2017 experienced a 23 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2017, a majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in a "Tactical Debrief" outcome, accounting for 28 of the 38 total Tactics findings, or 74 percent.

In 2017, ten of the 11 total ICD Non-Lethal force findings, representing 91 percent, were adjudicated as "In Policy (No Further Action)." This accounted for a nine percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2016. When compared to the aggregate percentage of "In Policy (No Further Action)" Non-Lethal force findings from 2014 through 2016 of 100 percent, 2017 experienced

a nine percentage poin
majority of adjudicated N
Further Action)" outcom
findings, or 97 percent.

In 2017, one of the two
percent, was adjudicate
for a 50 percentage poi
compared to the aggreg
Lethal force findings fro
a ten percentage point
majority of adjudicated L
Further Action)" outcom
force findings, or 57 perc



Category	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Tactics	1	5	0	4	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	1	N/A
Less Lethal	1	0	1	1	N/A
Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Total	**2**	**5**	**1**	**6**	**N/A**

epresenting 44 percent, This accounted for a percent in 2016. When inistrative Disapproval" ent, 2017 experienced a 4 through 2017, Tactics outcome accounted for

dings, representing nine nistrative Disapproval)." ase compared to zero e percentage of "Out of rce findings from 2014 nine percentage point on-Lethal force findings Disapproval)" outcome ndings, or three percent.

e findings, representing nistrative Disapproval)." ompared to 100 percent ntage of "Out of Policy ings from 2014 through centage point increase. force findings resulting outcome accounted for or 43 percent.In 2018,

The Department engaged in proactive efforts to identify and implement best practices in an effort to reduce ICD incidents:

- All personnel were reminded on a continous basis regarding the Department's expectation to immediately request medical treatment when necessary.
- Physical changes were identified and corrected in detention areas to reduce or mitigate physical injury to detainees.
- New protocols to conduct hourly detainee welfare checks were implemented.
- The Inmate Classification Assessment form was revised to increase the interaction and information shared between arresting officers and jail personnel.
- Additionally, CSD required approximately 390 personnel to attend a one-day MHIT course, conducted on-going tactical training on cell extraction and inmate movement, and continuously reviewed tactical directives and Use of Force Policy with their personnel

CONTROL HOLD INCIDENTS

An upper body control hold by a Department employee, including the modified carotid, full carotid, and loc carotid hold (2018 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2018, Department personnel were involved in one CRCH incident, a decrease of one incident, or 50 percent, compared to 2017. In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, there were a total of six CRCH incidents, resulting in an annual average of 1.5 incidents. The 2018 count fell below the 2014 through 2017 annual average by 0.5 incidents, or 33 percent.

CRCH
Department Total

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

The single 2018 CRCH incident resulted from a field detention based on officer's observations (i.e. pedestrian and traffic stops). Historically, from 2014 through 2018, three of the seven total CRCH incidents, or 43 percent, resulted from field detentions based on officer's observations.

Source
Radio Call
Observation
Citizen Flag Down
Pre-Planned
Station Call
Ambush
Off-Duty
Other
Total

BUREAU OF OCCURRENCE

OPERATIONS-CENTRAL BUREAU

No CRCH incidents occurred within the geographical area of Central Bureau in 2018.

In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, four CRCH incidents occurred within the geographical area of Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of one incident.

Area
Central
Newton
Northeast
Rampart
Hollenbeck
Total

he geographical area of

CRCH incident occurred
ng in an annual average

Area	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
77th Street	0	0	0	0	1
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor	0	1	0	0	0
Southwest	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**

al area of West Bureau

Area	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

al area of Valley Bureau

CRCH incident occurred
ng in an annual average

Area	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	1	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**

artment's geographical
ugh 2018.

Area	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Outside Jurisdiction	0	0	0	0	0

In 2018, the single CRCH incident occurred in May.

In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, two CRCH incidents occurred in May, resulting in an annual average of 0.5 incidents.

Based on the data for the five-year period from 2014 through 2018, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the month of occurrence for CRCH incidents.

Month
January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December
Total

DAY OF OCCURRENCE

In 2018, the single CRCH incident occurred on a Sunday.

In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, two CRCH incidents occurred on Sunday, resulting in an annual average of 0.5 incidents.

Based on the data for the five-year period from 2014 through 2018, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the day of occurrence for CRCH incidents.

Day
Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday
Sunday
Total

TIME OF OCCURRENCE

In 2018, the single CRCH incident occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5:59 a.m.

Based on the data for the five-year period from 2014 through 2018, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the time of occurrence for CRCH incidents.

Time of Day
0600-1759
1800–0559
Total

oyees who received, or
ngs for their involvement

he single CRCH incident
fficer per incident. This

represented no change when compared to the same officer per incident average in 2017. Similarly, the 2018 officer to incident average represented no change when compared to the same officer to incident aggregate annual average from 2014 through 2017.

ident was male.

even involved personnel

Gender	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	1	1	2	2	1
Total	**1**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**1**

incident was Hispanic.
c officers were involved
ent of the seven total

Ethnicity	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
American Indian	1	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	0	0	0	1	0
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	0	1	1	1
White	0	1	1	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**1**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**1**

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	CRCH Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	8%	0%
Black	9%	10%	0%
Hispanic	49%	48%	100%
White	28%	31%	0%
Other	3%	3%	0%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

The single employee involved in the 2018 CRCH incident was within the 6-10 years of service category. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, five of the seven personnel involved in CRCH incidents, or 71 percent, were within the 6-10 years of service category.

Years
Less than 1
1 – 5
6 – 10
11 – 20
More than 20
Total

OFFICER – RANK

The single employee involved in the 2018 CRCH incident was at the rank of police officer. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, all seven employees involved in CRCH incidents were at the rank of police officer.

Rank
Captain and Above
Lieutenant
Sergeant
Detective
Police Officer
Detention Officer
Total

OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

The single officer involved in the 2018 CRCH incident was assigned to Metropolitan Division. In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, no Metropolitan Division officers were involved in CRCH incidents.

Unit
Administrative
Metropolitan
Patrol
Specialized
Investigative
Custody
Other

ncident was assigned to

014 through 2018, there
employee's Area/Division

Division/Area/Bureau	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
77th Street	0	0	0	1	0
Central	0	0	0	0	0
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	1	0	0
Harbor	0	1	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	0	0	0
Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
Newton	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	1	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	1	0	0	0	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
All Traffic Divisions	0	0	0	1	0
Administrative Units	0	0	0	0	0
Specialized Units	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	0	0	0	0	1
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**1**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**1**

resulting from CRCH
ugh 2018. However, 14
uring the same five-year

single CRCH incident
t decrease compared to
the 2014 through 2017
officers, or 69 percent,

Category	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Injured	3	2	5	3	1
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**3**	**2**	**5**	**3**	**1**

incidents.

SUSPECT – ETHNICITY

The single suspect involved in the 2018 CRCH incident was Black. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, Black suspects accounted for two of the seven total CRCH suspects, or 29 percent.

Ethnicity
American Indian
Asian/Pacific Islander
Black
Filipino
Hispanic
White
Other
Total

Ethnicity
Asian/Pacific Isl.
Black
Hispanic
White
Other
Unknown
Total

SUSPECT – GENDER

All suspects involved in CRCH incidents during the five-year period from 2014 through 2018 were male.

Gender
Female
Male
Total

SUSPECT – AGE

The single suspect involved in the 2018 CRCH incident was within the 50-59 age group. Based on the data for the five-year period from 2014 through 2018, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the age of suspects involved in CRCH incidents.

Age
0-17
18-23
24-29
30-39

r a mental health crisis.
ved in CRCH incidents
and/or a mental health
or 29 percent.

Per. Mental Illness	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Yes	1	1	0	0	0
No	0	0	2	2	1
Total	**1**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**1**

ncident was homeless.
ved in CRCH incidents
r three of the five total

Homeless	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Yes	N/A	N/A	1	1	1
No	N/A	N/A	1	1	0
Unknown	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Total	**N/A**	**N/A**	**2**	**2**	**1**

ent utilized a firearm. In
spects utilized a firearm

Weapon Type	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Automobile	0	0	0	0	0
Edged Weapon	0	0	0	0	0
Firearm	0	0	0	0	1
Impact Device	0	0	0	0	0
Perception	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Force	1	1	1	2	0
Replica/Pellet	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	1	0	0
None	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**1**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**1**

from 2014 through 2018. However, all seven involved suspects during the same five-year period sustained injuries during the respective incidents.

Category
Injured
Deceased
Total

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION [39]

TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)

In 2017, one of the two total Non-Lethal force findings in CRCH incidents was adjudicated as "In Policy (No Further Action.)" When compared to the aggregate percentage of "In Policy (No Further Action)" findings from 2014 through 2016 of 100 percent, 2017 experienced a 50 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2017, a majority of adjudicated Non-Lethal force findings resulted in "In Policy (No Further Action)" outcome, representing four of the five total findings, or 80 percent.

One of the two total Lethal force findings in CRCH incidents was adjudicated as "In Policy (No Further Action.)" When compared to the aggregate percentage of "In Policy (No Further Action)" findings from 2014 through 2016 of 75 percent, 2017 experienced a 25 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2017, a majority of adjudicated Lethal force findings resulted in an "In Policy (No Further Action)" outcome, representing four of the six total findings, or 67 percent.

Category
Tactics
Drawing & Exhibiting
Non-Lethal
Less Lethal
Lethal
Total

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY

In 2017, both CRCH Tactics findings were adjudicated as "Administrative Disapproval." This represented no change compared to the same percentage in 2016. Historically, from 2014 through 2017, a majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulting in an "Administrative Disapproval" outcome, representing four of the six total findings, or 67 percent.

In 2017, one of the two total CRCH Non-Lethal force findings were adjudicated as "Administrative Disapproval." This accounted for a 100 percentage point increase compared to no "Administrative Disapproval" Non-Lethal force findings during the three-year period from 2014 through 2015.

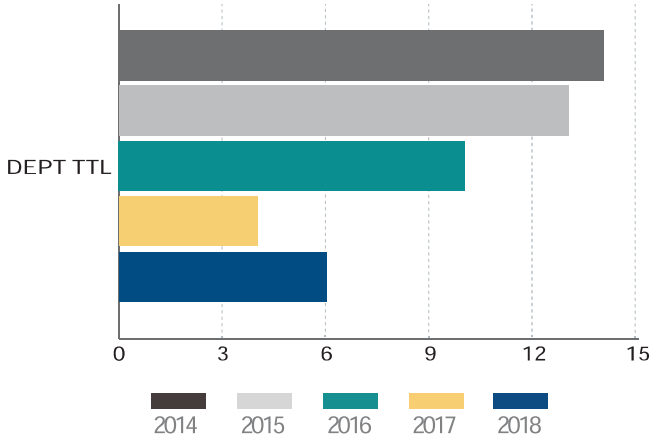
In 2017, one of the two total CRCH Lethal force findings was adjudicated as "Administrative Disapproval." When compared to the aggregate percentage of "Administrative Disapproval" findings from 2014 through 2016 of 25 percent, 2017 experienced a 25 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2017, a minority of adjudicated Lethal force findings resulted in an "Administrative Disapproval" outcome, representing two of the six total findings, or 33 percent.

Category
Tactics
Drawing & Exhibiting
Non-Lethal
Less Lethal
Lethal
Total

INJURY INCIDENTS

A use of force incident resulting in an injury requiring hospitalization, commonly referred to as a law enfor
related injury (2018 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

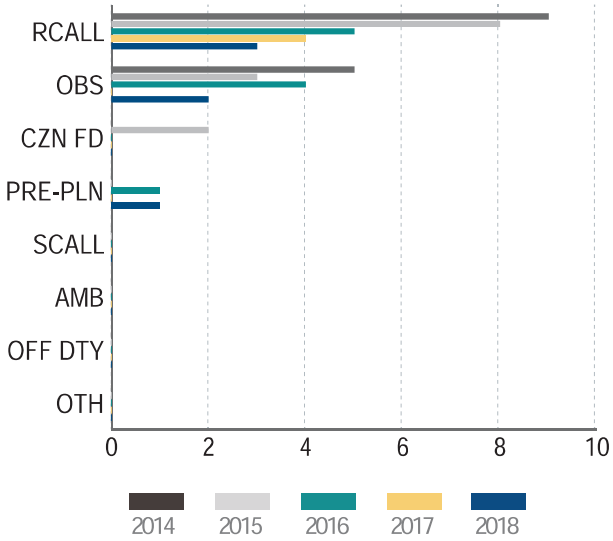


LERII
Department Total

In 2018, Department personnel were involved in six LERI incidents, an increase of two incidents, or 50 percent, compared to 2017. In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, there were a total of 41 LERI incidents, resulting in an annual average of 10.3 incidents. The 2018 count fell below the 2014 through 2017

The total number of r
last five years.

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY



Source
Radio Call
Observation
Citizen Flag Down
Pre-Planned
Station Call
Ambush
Off-Duty
Other
Total

In 2018, three of the six total LERI incidents, representing 50 percent, resulted from radio calls. This accounted for a 50 percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent of LERI incidents resulting from radio calls in 2017.

In 2018, two of the six t
from enforcement activi
for a 33 percentage p

nt activity based on an

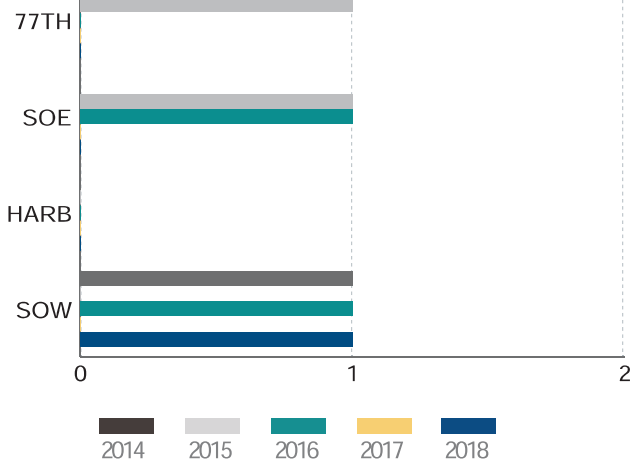
ing 17 percent, resulted
e five-year period from
al trend associated with

CE

Area	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Central	1	3	2	0	0
Newton	1	0	0	0	0
Northeast	2	1	0	1	0
Rampart	0	0	0	1	1
Hollenbeck	1	0	0	1	0
Total	**5**	**4**	**2**	**3**	**1**

s occurred within the
crease of two incidents,
ent of the Department's
artment – six; Central

In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, 14 LERI incidents occurred in Central Bureau, resulting in an annual average of 3.5 incidents. The Central Bureau count for 2018 fell below the 2014 through 2017 annual average by 2.5 incidents, or 71 percent.

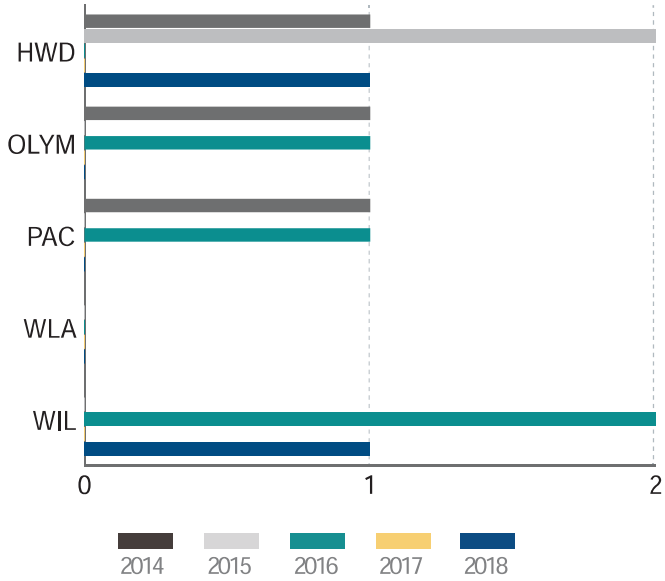


Area
77th Street
Southeast
Harbor
Southwest
Total

In 2018, one of the Department's LERI incidents occurred within the geographical area of South Bureau, which was an increase of one incident, or 100 percent, compared to 2017. Seventeen percent of the Department's LERI incidents occurred in South Bureau (Department – six; South Bureau – one).

In the four-year period f
in South Bureau, resulti
Bureau count for 2018 f
0.5 incidents, or 33 perc

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU



Area
Hollywood
Olympic
Pacific
West Los Angeles
Wilshire
Total

In 2018, two of the Department's LERI incidents occurred within the geographical area of West Bureau, which was an increase of two incidents, or 100 percent, compared to 2017. Thirty-three percent of the Department's

In the four-year period fr
in West Bureau, resultin
Bureau count for 2018 f

Area	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	1	1	0	1
Mission	0	1	0	0	0
North Hollywood	1	2	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	1	1	1	0	0
West Valley	2	0	0	1	0
Total	**4**	**5**	**2**	**1**	**1**

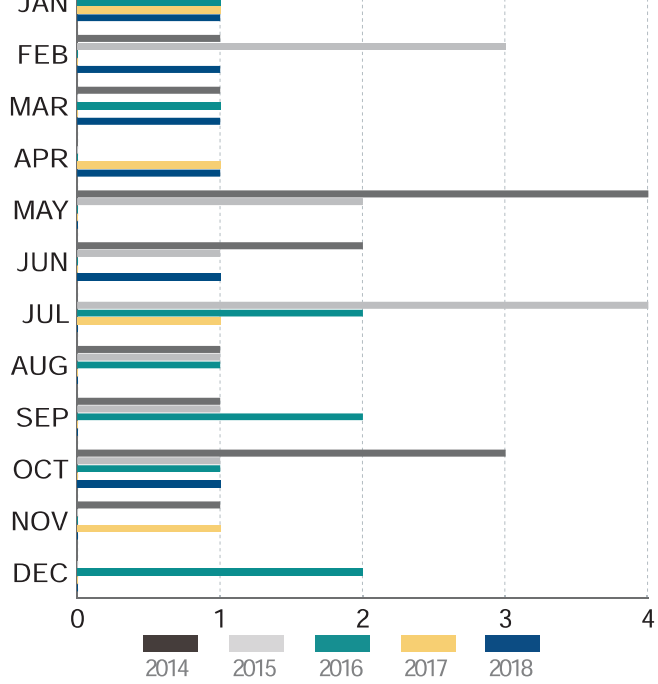
ts occurred within the
ame number of incidents
rtment's LERI incidents
Bureau – one).

In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, 12 LERI incidents occurred in Valley Bureau, resulting in an annual average of three incidents. The Valley Bureau count for 2018 fell below the 2014 through 2017 annual average by two incidents, or 67 percent.

s occurred outside the
increase of one incident,
ent of the Department's
geographical jurisdiction

LERI incidents occurred
resulting in an annual
ount for 2018 exceeded
ent, or 100 percent.

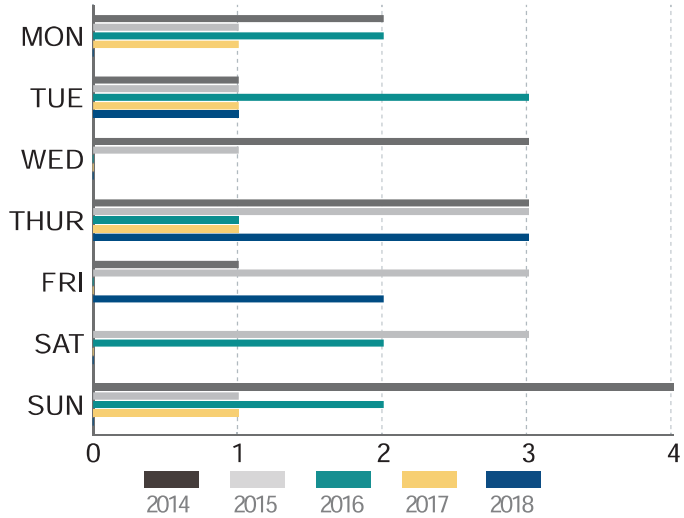
Area	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Outside Jurisdiction	0	0	0	0	1



Month
January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December
TOTAL

Based on the data for the five-year period from 2014 through 2018, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the month of occurrence for LERI incidents.

DAY OF OCCURRENCE



Day
Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday
Sunday
Total

Based on the data for
appears to be no statis
LERI incidents.

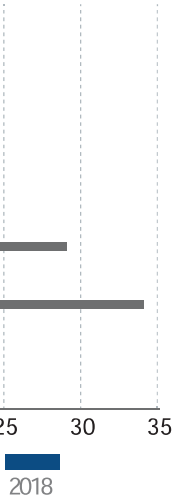
TIME OF OCCURRENCE

Time of Day
0600 - 1759
1800 - 0559

oyees who received, or
ethal" force adjudicative

the six LERI incidents
fficers per incident. This
average of 6.5 officers

per incident in 2017. The 2018 officer to incident average exceeded the 2014 through 2017 aggregate annual average of 4.1 by 10 percent.



LERI incidents, which
es. This accounted for
5 percent in 2017. The
idents in 2018 was 13
all White total. When
d White personnel from
a two percentage point
hite officers involved in
ployees, or 42 percent.

LERI incidents, which
es. This accounted for
percent in 2017. The
cidents in 2018 was 11
l Hispanic total. When
ed Hispanic personnel
nced a nine percentage
18, most of the officers
g for 87 of the 195 total

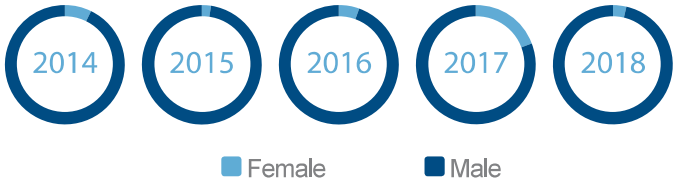
LERI incidents, which
es. This accounted for
four percent in 2017.

Ethnicity	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	2	5	1	1
Black	3	4	2	1	3
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	29	22	11	15	10
White	34	11	16	9	12
Other	0	0	1	0	1
Total	**68**	**39**	**35**	**26**	**27**

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	LERI Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	8%	4%
Black	9%	10%	11%
Hispanic	49%	48%	37%
White	28%	31%	44%
Other	3%	3%	4%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, Black officers involved in LERI incidents accounted for 13 of the 195 total employees, or seven percent.

One employee, representing four percent, involved in a 2018 LERI incident was Asian/Pacific Islander. Additionally, one employee, representing four percent, was classified as "Other."

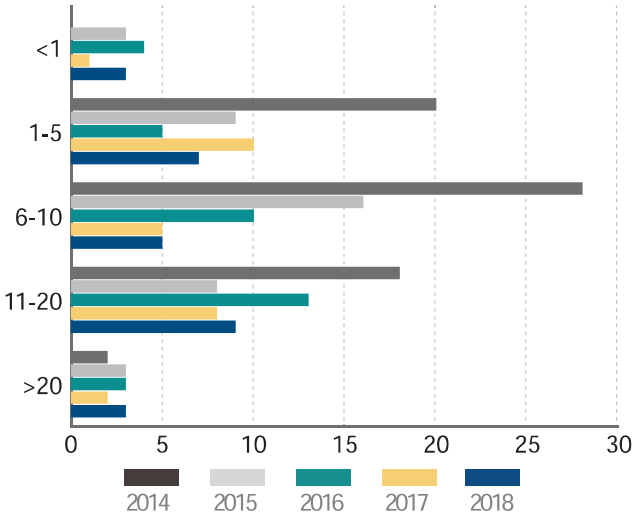


Gender
Female
Male
Total

In 2018, 26 male officers were involved in LERI incidents, which represented 96 percent of the 27 total employees. This accounted for a 15 percentage point increase compared to 81 percent in 2017. The percentage of male officers involved in LERI incidents in 2018 was 14 percentage points above the Department's overall male total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2014 through 2017 of 92 percent, 2018 experienced a four percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of officers involved in LERI incidents were male, accounting for 181 of the 195 total employees, or 93 percent.

In 2018, one female offic
four percent of the 27 to
point decrease compare
officers involved in LER
the Department's overa
percentage of involved
percent, 2018 experien
from 2014 through 2018
employees, or seven pe

OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE



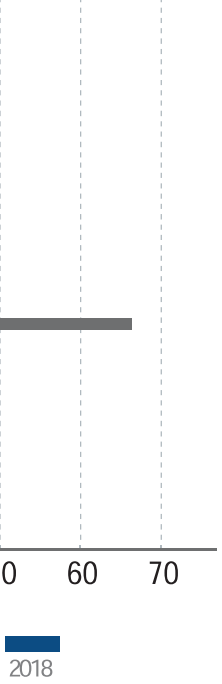
Years
Less than 1
1 - 5
6 - 10
11 - 20
More than 20
Total

In 2018, nine of the 27 involved employees in LERI incidents, or 33 percent, were within the 11-20 years of service category. This accounted for a two percentage point increase compared to 31 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel within the 11-20 years of service category from 2014 through 2017 of 28 percent, 2018 experienced a five percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, 56 of the 195 total employees involved in LERI incidents, or 29 percent, were within the 11-20 years of service category.

In 2018, seven of the 27 involved employees in LERI incidents, or 26 percent, were within the 1-5 years of service category. This accounted for an 12

the 1-5 years of service

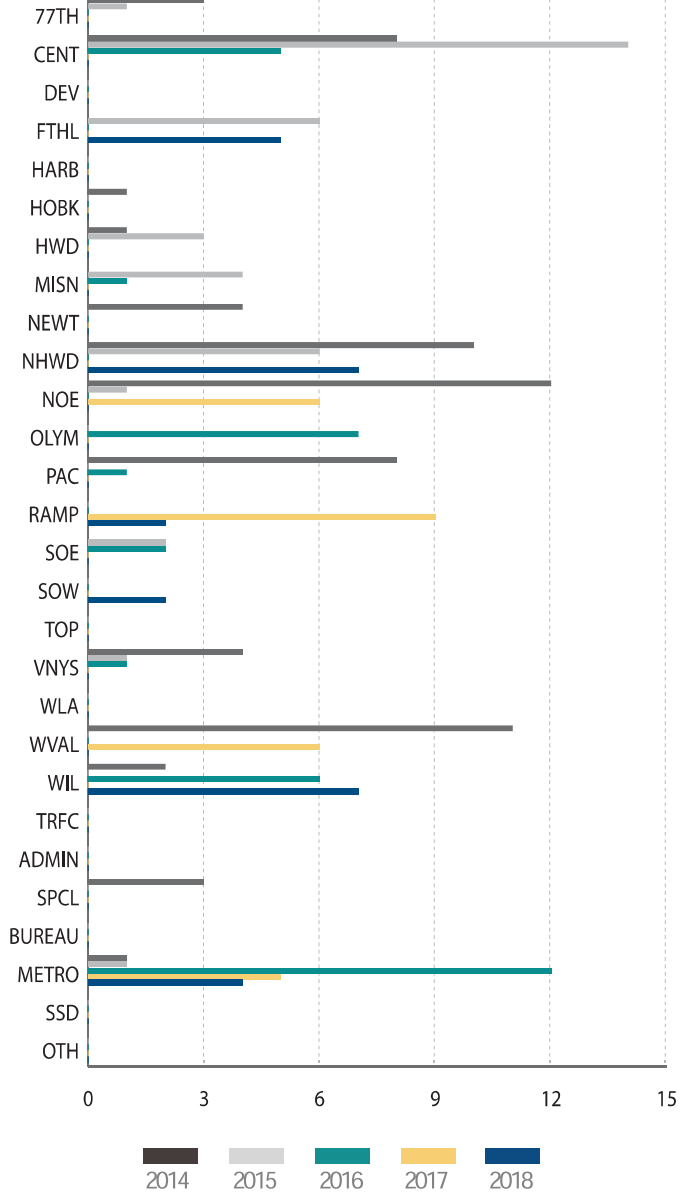
In 2018, five of the 27 i
were within the 6-10
percentage point chang
to the aggregate percen
service category from 2
an 16 percentage point
of the 195 total employ
within the 6-10 years of



Rank	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	1	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	1	2	1	0	1
Detective	0	0	0	0	0
Police Officer	66	37	34	26	26
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**68**	**39**	**35**	**26**	**27**

were involved in LERI
total employees. This
mpared to 100 percent
LERI incidents in 2018
verall police officer total.
volved personnel at the
rcent, 2018 experienced
2014 through 2018, a
re at the rank of police
s, or 97 percent.

esenting four percent of
ergeant.



Division/Area/Bure
77th Street
Central
Devonshire
Foothill
Harbor
Hollenbeck
Hollywood
Mission
Newton
North Hollywood
Northeast
Olympic
Pacific
Rampart
Southeast
Southwest
Topanga
Van Nuys
West Los Angeles
West Valley
Wilshire
All Traffic Divisions
Administrative Units
Specialized Units
Bureau Level
Metropolitan
Security Services
Other Areas
Total

One 2018 LERI incident that occurred in North Hollywood Division accounted for the involvement of seven personnel assigned to North Hollywood Division. From 2014 through 2017, 16 personnel assigned to North Hollywood Division were involved in LERI incidents, which represented ten percent of the 168 total involved employees in all LERI incidents during the same four-year period.

One 2018 LERI incident that occurred in Wilshire Division accounted for the involvement of seven personnel assigned to Wilshire Division. From 2014 through 2017, eight personnel assigned to Wilshire Division were involved in LERI incidents, which represented five percent of the 168 total involved

LERI incidents, which
employees in all LERI i

In 2018, Rampart and S
percent, that were invol

One 2018 LERI incider
the involvement of four
2014 through 2017, 19
involved in LERI incide
involved employees in a

Unit	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Administrative	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	2	1	12	5	4
Patrol	50	26	15	21	23
Specialized	15	12	8	0	0
Investigative	1	0	0	0	0
Custody	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**68**	**39**	**35**	**26**	**27**

were assigned to patrol.
compared to 81 percent
ge of involved personnel
cent, 2018 experienced
2014 through 2018, a
ere assigned to patrol,
percent.

In 2018, four personnel involved in LERI incidents were assigned to Metropolitan Division. This accounted for a four percentage point decrease compared to 19 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2014 through 2017 of 12 percent, 2018 experienced a two percentage point increase.

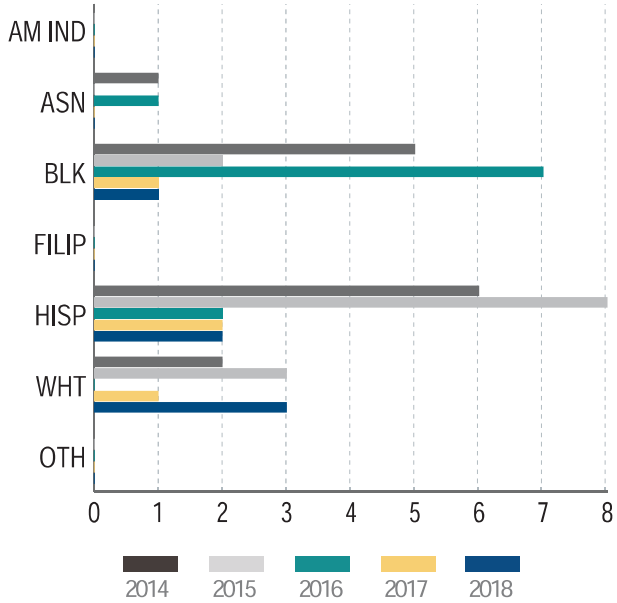
Category	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Injured	13	6	8	3	2
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**13**	**6**	**8**	**3**	**2**

ting from LERI incidents
8. However, 32 officers
ame five-year period.

In 2018, two officers sustained injuries during the six LERI incidents throughout the year. This accounted for a 33 percent decrease compared to three injured officers in 2017. Additionally, when compared to the 2014

The suspect sections below include data for all individuals that Department personnel applied force agai
incidents.

SUSPECT – ETHNICITY



Ethnicity
American Indian
Asian/Pacific Islander
Black
Filipino
Hispanic
White
Other
Total

In 2018, two Hispanic suspects were involved in LERI incidents, which represented 33 percent of the six total suspects. This accounted for a 17 percentage point decrease compared to 50 percent in 2017. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in LERI incidents in 2018 was nine percentage point below the City's overall Hispanic population total. Additionally, the percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in LERI incidents in 2018 was seven percentange points below the City's overall Hispanic violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic suspects from 2014 through 2017 of 44 percent, 2018 experienced an 11 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, the Hispanic category was the most represented ethnic group involved in LERI incidents with 20 of the 47 total suspects, or 43 percent.

Ethnicity
Asian/Pacific Isl.
Black
Hispanic
White
Other
Unknown
Total

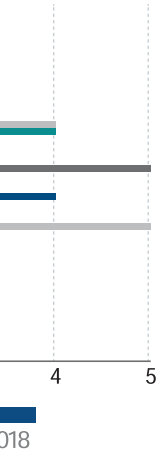
In 2018, three White suspects were involved in LERI incidents, which represented 50 percent of the six total suspects. This accounted for a 25 percentage point increase compared to 25 percent in 2017. The percentage of White suspects involved in LERI incidents in 2018 was 22 percentage point above the City's overall White population total. Additionally, the percentage of White suspects involved in LERI incidents in 2018 was 42 percentage points above the City's overall White violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White suspects from 2014 through 2017 of 15 percent, 2018 experienced a 35 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, the White category accounted for nine of the 47 total suspects involved in LERI incidents, or 19 percent.

suspects involved in LE
the City's overall Black
aggregate percentage o
37 percent, 2018 exper
from 2014 through 2018
suspects involved in LER

Gender	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Female	3	1	0	0	1
Male	11	12	10	4	5
Total	**14**	**13**	**10**	**4**	**6**

l incidents, representing
centage point decrease
-year period from 2014
al LERI suspects, or 89

In 2018, one of the six total suspects involved in LERI incidents, representing 17 percent, was female. This accounted for a 17 percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2017. During the five-year period from 2014 through 2018, females accounted for five of the 47 total LERI suspects, or 11 percent.

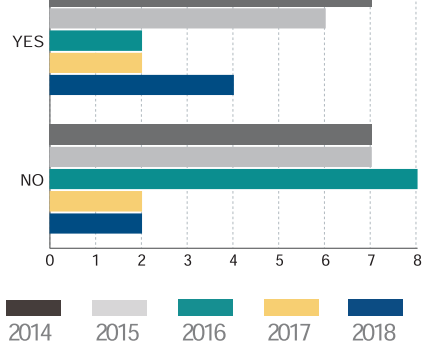


Age	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
0-17	0	0	0	0	0
18-23	1	2	1	0	0
24-29	2	4	4	1	1
30-39	5	2	3	1	4
40-49	3	5	1	2	1
50-59	2	0	1	0	0
60 and Above	1	0	0	0	0
Total	**14**	**13**	**10**	**4**	**6**

ts, which represented
30-39 age range. This
pared to 25 percent in
of LERI suspects in the
ent, 2018 experienced a
4 through 2018, the 30-
suspects, or 32 percent.

In 2018, one suspect involved in a LERI incident, which represented 17 percent of the six total suspects, was in the 24-29 age range. This accounted for an eight percentage point decrease compared to 25 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of LERI suspects in the 24-29 age range from 2014 through 2017 of 27 percent, 2018 experienced a ten percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, the 24-29 age range accounted for 12 of the 47 total LERI suspects, or 26 percent.

which represented 17
e range. This accounted
percent in 2017. When
spects in the 40-49 age
018 experienced a ten
hrough 2018, the 40-49
pects, or 26 percent.

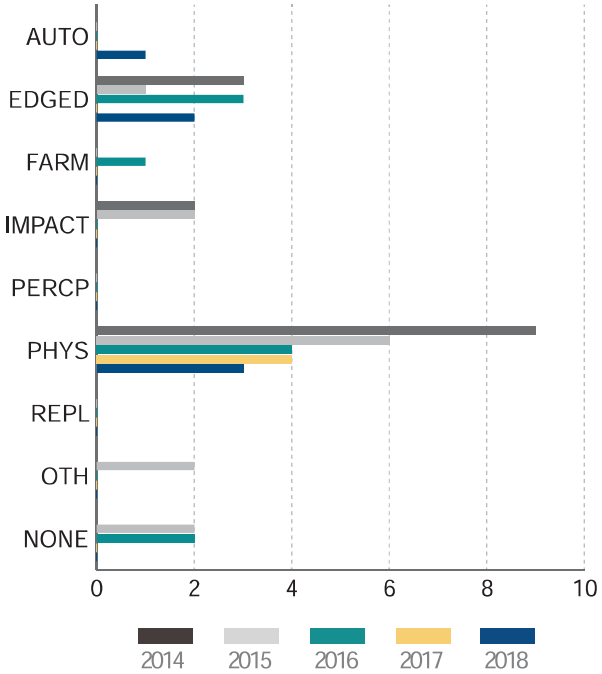


Per. Mental Illness
Yes
No
Total

In 2018, four of the six total suspects, or 67 percent, involved in LERI incidents were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis. This accounted for a 17 percentage point increase compared to 50 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis from 2014 through 2017 of 41 percent, 2018 experienced a

26 percentage point in
suspects who were perc
health crisis accounted

SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE

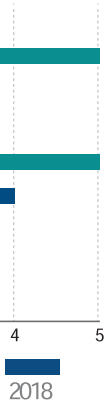


Weapon Type
Automobile
Edged Weapon
Firearm
Impact Device
Perception
Physical Force
Replica/Pellet
Other
None
TOTAL

In 2018, three of the six suspects, representing 50 percent, involved in LERI incidents utilized physical force against officers. This specific weapon/force type category accounted for a 50 percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of incidents in which physical force was utilized during LERI incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 56 percent, 2018 experienced a six percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, the physical force category accounted for 26 of the 47 total suspect weapon/force types utilized during

to zero percent in 201
incidents in which edge
2014 through 2017 of 1
increase. Historically, fr
accounted for nine of th
LERI incidents, or 19 pe

In 2018, one of the six



Homeless	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Yes	N/A	N/A	5	1	2
No	N/A	N/A	5	3	4
Unknown	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Total	**N/A**	**N/A**	**10**	**4**	**6**

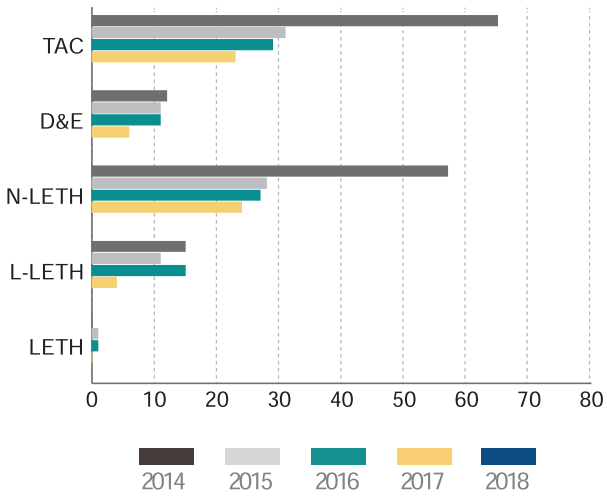
cent, involved in LERI
eight percentage point
n 2016 through 2018,
unted for eight of the 20

Category	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Injured	14	13	10	4	6
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**14**	**13**	**10**	**4**	**6**

ose wherein suspects
. Thus, suspects who
artment personnel are

In 2018, six suspects sustained injuries during the six LERI incidents throughout the year. The number of involved suspects in 2018 increased by two individuals, or 50 percent, when compared to 2017. Additionally, the 2018 count fell below the 2014 through 2017 annual average of 10.3 suspects by 4.3 individuals, or 41 percent.

TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)



Category
Tactics
Drawing & Exhibiting
Non-Lethal
Less Lethal
Lethal
Total

In 2017, 23 of the 26 total LERI incident Tactics findings, representing 88 percent, were adjudicated as "Tactical Debrief." This accounted for a five percentage point increase compared to 83 percent in 2016. When compared to the aggregate percentage of "Tactical Debrief" Tactics findings from 2014 through 2016 of 88 percent, 2017 experienced no percentage point change. Historically, from 2014 through 2017, a majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in a "Tactical Debrief" outcome, accounting for 148 of the 168 total Tactics findings, or 88 percent.

In 2017, 24 of the 25 total LERI incident Non-Lethal force findings, representing 96 percent, were adjudicated as "In Policy (No Further Action)." This accounted for a four percentage point decrease compared to 100 percent in 2016. When compared to the aggregate percentage of "In Policy (No Further Action)" Non-Lethal force findings from 2014 through 2016 of 97 percent, 2017 experienced a one percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2017, a majority of adjudicated Non-Lethal force findings resulted in an "In Policy (No Further Action)" outcome, accounting for 136 of the 140 total findings, or 97 percent.

In 2017, four of the
representing 67 percent
This accounted for a 33
in 2016. When compa
Further Action)" Less-L
percent, 2017 experien
from 2014 through 2017
resulted in an "In Policy
the 48 total findings, or

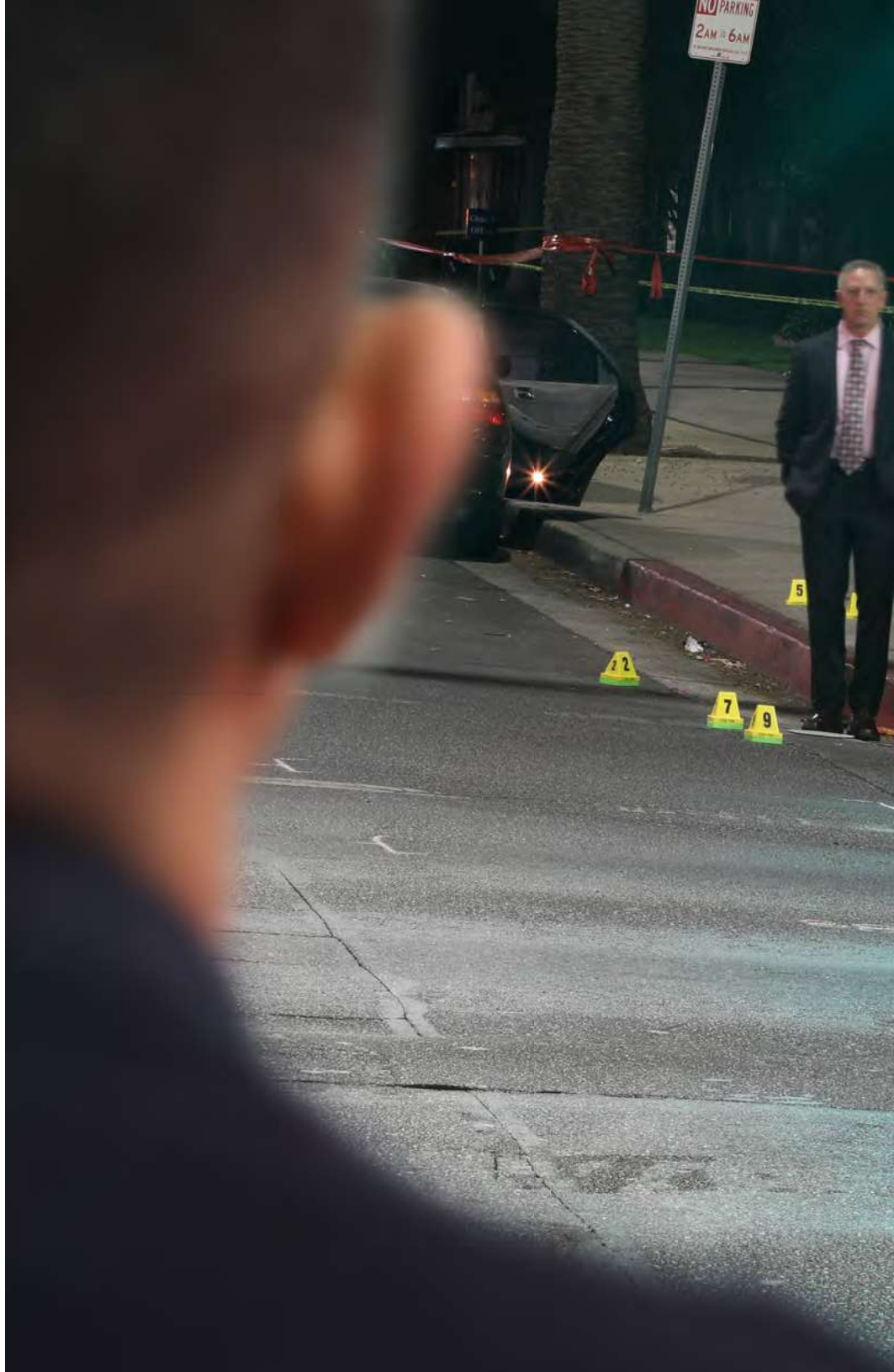
Category	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Tactics	3	8	6	3	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	2	1	0	1	N/A
Less Lethal	0	1	0	2	N/A
Lethal	2	0	0	0	N/A
Total	**7**	**10**	**6**	**6**	**N/A**

ndings, representing 12
proval." This accounted
percent in 2016. When
inistrative Disapproval"
nt, 2017 experienced no
ugh 2017, 20 of the 168
ted in an "Administrative

n-Lethal force findings,
of Policy (Administrative
point increase compared
ggregate percentage of
thal force findings from

2014 through 2016 of three percent, 2017 experienced a one percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2017, four of the 140 total Non-Lethal force findings, representing three percent, resulted in an "Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)" outcome.

In 2017, two of the six total LERI incident Less-Lethal force findings, representing 33 percent, were adjudicated as "Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)." This accounted for a 33 percentage point increase compared to zero percent in 2016. When compared to the aggregate percentage of "Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)" Less-Lethal force findings from 2014 through 2016 of two percent, 2017 experienced a 31 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2017, three of the 48 total Less-Lethal force findings, representing six percent, resulted in an "Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)" outcome.



device (e.g., baton, flashlight) and all unintentional (inadvertent or accidental) head strikes that
ath (2018 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

o Head Strike incidents,
he four-year period from
Strike incidents, resulting
unt exceeded the 2014
percent.

Head Strike	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Department Total	3	1	0	1	2

epresenting 50 percent,
cent decrease compared
om radio calls in 2017.
ate percentage of Head
ent, 2018 experienced a
14 through 2018, four of
esulted from radio calls.

an activity that requires
ctivity. Historically, from
cident that resulted from

Source	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Radio Call	2	0	0	1	1
Observation	1	1	0	0	0
Citizen Flag Down	0	0	0	0	0
Pre-Planned	0	0	0	0	1
Station Call	0	0	0	0	0
Ambush	0	0	0	0	0
Off-Duty	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**3**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**2**

In 2018, one of the two total Head Strike incidents, representing 50 percent, occurred within the geographical area of Central Bureau. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, three of the seven total Head Strike incidents, or 43 percent, occurred in Central Bureau.

Area
Central
Newton
Northeast
Rampart
Hollenbeck
Total

OPERATIONS-SOUTH BUREAU

No Head Strike incidents occurred within the geographical area of South Bureau in 2018. Historically from 2014 through 2018, one of the seven total Head Strike incidents, or 14 percent occured in South Bureau.

Area
77th Street
Southeast
Harbor
Southwest
Total

OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU

No Head Strike incidents occurred within the geographical area of West Bureau in 2018. Historically from 2014 through 2018, one of the seven total Head Strike incidents, or 14 percent occured in West Bureau.

Area
Hollywood
Olympic
Pacific
West Los Angeles
Wilshire
Total

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

No Head Strike incidents occurred within the geographical area of Valley Bureau in 2018. Historically from 2014 through 2018, one of the seven total Head Strike incidents, or 14 percent occured in Valley Bureau.

Area
Devonshire
Foothill
Mission
North Hollywood
Topanga
Van Nuys
West Valley

epresenting 50 percent,
urisdiction. Historically,
e incident that occurred
.

Area	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Outside Jurisdiction	0	0	0	0	1

the months of January
he five-year period from
al trend associated with

Month	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
January	0	0	0	1	1
February	0	0	0	0	0
March	1	0	0	0	0
April	0	0	0	0	0
May	0	1	0	0	0
June	1	0	0	0	0
July	0	0	0	0	0
August	0	0	0	0	0
September	0	0	0	0	0
October	1	0	0	0	0
November	0	0	0	0	1
December	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**3**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**2**

on a Wednesday and
e-year period from 2014
associated with the day

Day	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Monday	0	0	0	0	0
Tuesday	1	0	0	0	0
Wednesday	0	0	0	0	1
Thursday	0	1	0	0	1
Friday	1	0	0	1	0
Saturday	0	0	0	0	0
Sunday	1	0	0	0	0
Total	**3**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**2**

epresenting 50 percent,
The other Head Strike
tween the hours of 6

Time of Day	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
0600 - 1759	1	0	0	0	1
1800 - 0559	2	1	0	1	1
Total	**3**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**2**

The officer sections below include data for all employees who received, or were pending, BOPC "lethal" force adjudicative findings for their involvement in Head Strike incidents.

In 2018, two Departmen
throughout the year, res
2018 officer to incident a
same officer to incident a

OFFICER – GENDER

In 2018, one male officer was involved in a Head Strike incident, which represented 50 percent of the two total employees. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of officers involved in Head Strike incidents were male, accounting for five of the seven total employees, or 71 percent.

In 2018, one female officer was involved in a Head Strike incident, which represented 50 percent of the two total employees. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, two of the seven total employees, or 29 percent, involved in Head Strike incidents were female.

Gender
Female
Male
Total

OFFICER – ETHNICITY

The two employees involved in the 2018 Head Strike incidents were White. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, three of the seven total employees, or 43 percent, involved in Head Strike incidents were White.

Ethnicity
American Indian
Asian/Pacific Islander
Black
Filipino
Hispanic
White
Other
Total

Ethnicity
Asian/Pacific Isl.
Black
Hispanic
White
Other
Total

OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE

The two employees involved in the 2018 Head Strike incidents were within the 11-20 years of service category. Based on the data for the five-year period from 2014 through 2018, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with an employee's years of service for Head Strike incidents.

Years
Less than 1
1 - 5
6 - 10

hrough 2018, all seven
the rank of police officer.

Rank	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	0	0	0	0	0
Detective	0	0	0	0	0
Police Officer	3	1	0	1	2
Detention Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**3**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**2**

IGNMENT

ncidents were assigned
tively.

14 through 2018, there
n an employee's Area/
e incidents.

Division/Area/Bureau	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
77th Street	0	0	0	1	0
Central	0	0	0	0	0
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	2	0	0	0	0
Hollywood	1	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	1	0	0	0
Newton	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	1
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	0	0	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
All Traffic Divisions	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative Units	0	0	0	0	0
Specialized Units	0	0	0	0	1
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	0	0	0	0	0
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0

representing 50 percent, was assigned to patrol. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of officers involved in Head Strike incidents were assigned to patrol, accounting for five of the seven total employees, or 71 percent.

In 2018, the other employee involved in a Head Strike incident was assigned to an investigative unit. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, this was the only employee assigned to an investigative unit involved in a Head Strike incident.

Unit
Administrative
Metropolitan
Patrol
Specialized
Investigative
Custody
Other
Total

OFFICER – INJURIES

In 2018, both of the employees involved in Head Strike incidents sustained injuries. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, five of the seven total employees, representing 71 percent, sustained injuries during Head Strike incidents.

Category
Injured
Deceased
Total

Head Strike incidents,
lly, from 2014 through
involved in Head Strike

ke incident was White.
he only White suspect

Ethnicity	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	0	0	0	0	0
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	3	1	0	1	1
White	0	0	0	0	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**3**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**2**

Ethnicity	City Population	Violent Crime Suspect	Head Strike Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See Other)	0%
Black	9%	43%	0%
Hispanic	49%	40%	50%
White	28%	8%	50%
Other	3%	3%	0%
Unknown	DNA	6%	0%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

ke incidents were male.
spects involved in Head
seven total suspects, or

Gender	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Female	1	0	0	0	0
Male	2	1	0	1	2
Total	**3**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**2**

idents were in the 30-39
sed on the data for the
ears to be no statistical
e incidents.

Age	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
0-17	0	0	0	0	0
18-23	0	0	0	0	0
24-29	2	0	0	0	0
30-39	0	1	0	0	1

representing 50 percent, was perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or mental health crisis. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, two of the seven totals suspects, or 29 percent, were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or mental health crisis.

Per. Mental Illness
Yes
No
Total

SUSPECT – HOMELESS [42]

In 2018, both suspects involved in Head Strike incidents were determined not to be homeless.

Homeless
Yes
No
Unknown
Total

SUSPECT – WEAPON/FORCE

In 2018, one of the two total suspects involved in Head Strike incidents, representing 50 percent, utilized physical force against officers during the incident. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of suspects involved in Head Strike incidents utilized physical force, which accounted for four of the seven total weapon/force types, or 57 percent.

In 2018, the other suspect involved in a Head Strike incident utilized an edge weapon. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, two of the seven total weapon/force types, or 29 percent, were edged weapons.

Weapon Type
Automobile
Edged Weapon
Firearm
Impact Device
Perception
Physical Force
Replica/Pellet
Other
None
Total

SUSPECT - INJURIES

In 2018, both suspects sustained injuries during Head Strike incidents.

Category
Injured
Deceased
Total

adjudicated as "Tactical
majority of adjudicated
me, accounting for three

ling was adjudicated as
14 through 2017, all five
licy (No Further Action)."

ling was adjudicated as
2014 through 2017, this

was adjudicated as "In
hrough 2017, a majority
n "In Policy (No Further
tal Lethal force findings,

Category	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Tactics	2	0	0	1	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	3	1	0	1	N/A
Non-Lethal	3	1	0	1	N/A
Less Lethal	0	0	0	1	N/A
Lethal	2	0	0	1	N/A
Total	**10**	**2**	**0**	**5**	**N/A**

UT OF POLICY

icated as Administrative
al).

Category	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Tactics	1	1	0	0	N/A
Drawing & Exhibiting	0	0	0	0	N/A
Non-Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Less Lethal	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lethal	1	1	0	0	N/A
Total	**2**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**N/A**

An incident in which a member of the public has contact with a Department canine and hospitalization is n
Department policy, a canine contact is not a use of force but has been included in this category to satisfy
Consent Decree (2018 LAPD Manual 3/792.05)

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

In 2018, Department personnel were involved in one K-9 Contact incident, a decrease of three incidents, or 75 percent, compared to 2017. In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, there were a total of 15 K-9 Contact incidents, resulting in an annual average of 3.75 incidents. The 2018 count fell below the 2014 through 2017 annual average by 2.75 incidents, or 73 percent.

K-9 Contact
Department Total

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

In 2017, the single K-9 Contact incident resulted from field detentions based on officers' observations. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, 12 of the 16 total K-9 Contact incidents, or 75 percent, resulted from field detentions based on officers' observations.

Source
Radio Call
Observation
Citizen Flag Down
Pre-Planned
Station Call
Ambush
Off-Duty
Other
Total

raphical area of Central

Area	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Central	0	0	0	0	0
Newton	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	2	1	1	2	0
Total	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**0**

ent occurred within the
ame number of incidents
epartment's K-9 Contact
e; South Bureau - one).

e K-9 Contact incidents
erage of 0.75 incidents.
14 through 2017 annual

Area	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
77th Street	0	0	0	1	1
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	1	1	0	0	0
Total	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**

graphical area of West

Area	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Hollywood	0	0	1	0	0
Olympic	0	1	1	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**0**

No K-9 Contact incidents occurred within the geographical area of Valley Bureau in 2018.

Area
Devonshire
Foothill
Mission
North Hollywood
Topanga
Van Nuys
West Valley
Total

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

No K-9 Contact incidents occurred outside the Department's geographical jurisdiction in 2018.

Area
Outside Jurisdiction

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

Based on the data for the five-year period from 2014 through 2018, there appears to be no statistical trend associated with the month of occurrence for K-9 Contact incidents.

Month
January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December
Total

e day of occurrence for

Day	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Monday	0	1	0	0	0
Tuesday	1	0	1	1	0
Wednesday	0	0	2	1	0
Thursday	1	0	0	0	0
Friday	0	3	0	0	0
Saturday	1	0	1	2	0
Sunday	0	0	0	0	1
Total	**3**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**1**

between the hours of 6

14 through 2018, there
e time of occurrence for
een the hours of 6 a.m.
he hours of 6 p.m. and

Time of Day	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
0600 - 1759	2	1	3	2	0
1800 - 0559	1	3	1	2	1
Total	**3**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**1**

or were pending, BOPC K-9 Contact deployment and force adjudicative findings for their involvement in K-9 Contact incidents.

In 2018, one Department employee was involved in a K-9 Contact incident throughout the year, resulting in an average of one officer per incident. This represented no change when compared to the same officer per incident

no change when compa
average from 2014 thro

OFFICER – GENDER

The officer involved in the 2018 K-9 Contact incident was male. Similarly, from 2014 through 2018, all personnel involved in K-9 Contact incidents were male.

Gender
Female
Male
Total

OFFICER – ETHNICITY

In 2018, one White officer was involved in a K-9 Contact incident, which represented 100 percent of the total employees. This accounted for a 25 percentage point increase compared to 75 percent in 2017. The percentage of White officers involved in K-9 incidents in 2018 was 69 percentage points above the Department's overall White total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved White personnel from 2014 through 2017 of 60 percent, 2018 experienced a 40 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, White officers involved in K-9 Contact incidents accounted for ten of the 16 total personnel, or 63 percent.

Ethnicity
American Indian
Asian/Pacific Islander
Black
Filipino
Hispanic
White
Other
Total

Ethnicity
Asian/Pacific Isl.
Black
Hispanic
White
Other
Total

OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE

The only officer involved in a 2018 K-9 Contact incident had more than 20 years of service.

Historically, from 2014 through 2018, five of the 16 personnel involved in K-9 Contact incidents, or 31 percent, had this same years of service

Years
Less than 1
1 - 5
6 - 10

ll personnel involved in
cation.

Rank	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Captain and Above	0	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	0
Sergeant	0	0	0	0	0
Detective	0	0	0	0	0
Police Officer	3	4	4	4	1
Total	**3**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**1**

Metropolitan Division. From 2014 through 2018, all of the employees involved in K-9 Contact incidents were assigned to Metropolitan Division.

Unit
Administrative
Metropolitan
Patrol
Specialized
Investigative
Custody
Other
Total

IGNMENT

ntact was assigned to
all of the employees
Metropolitan Division.

Division/Area/Bureau	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
77th Street	0	0	0	0	0
Central	0	0	0	0	0
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	0	0	0
Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
Newton	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	0	0	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
All Traffic Divisions	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative Units	0	0	0	0	0
Specialized Units	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	3	4	4	4	1
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0

OFFICER – INJURIES

No Department personnel were killed during or resulting from K-9 Contact incidents during the five-year period from 2014 through 2018. However, three officers sustained injuries during the same five-year period.

In 2018, no officers sustained injuries during the one K-9 Contact incident that occurred throughout the year.

Category
Injured
Deceased
Total

K-9 Contact incident, cts. This accounted for percent in 2017. The ct incidents in 2018 was k population total. The ct incidents in 2018 was k violent crime offender tage of involved Black 018 experienced an 87 hrough 2018, the Black group involved in K-9 or 19 percent.

Ethnicity	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	0	1	0	1	1
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	2	2	4	3	0
White	0	1	0	0	0
DNA	1	0	0	0	0
Total	**3**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**1**

Ethnicity	City Population	Violent Crime Suspect	K-9 Contact Suspect
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	(See Other)	0%
Black	9%	43%	100%
Hispanic	49%	40%	0%
White	28%	8%	0%
Other	3%	3%	0%
Unknown	DNA	6%	0%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

The only suspect involved in a K-9 Contact incident was male. Similarly, from 2014 through 2018, all 16 suspects involved in K-9 Contact incidents were male.

Gender
Female
Male
DNA
Total

SUSPECT – AGE

In 2018, the only suspect involved in a K-9 Contact incident was in the 30-39 age group. This specific age category represented a 100 percentage point increase when compared to 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 30-39 age range from 2014 through 2017 of 20 percent, 2018 experienced an 80 percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, the 30-39 age group accounted for four of the 16 total suspects involved in K-9 Contact incidents, or 25 percent.

Age
0-17
18-23
24-29
30-39
40-49
50-59
60 and Above
DNA
Total

SUSPECT – PERCEIVED MENTAL ILLNESS

The only suspect involved in a 2018 K-9 Contact incident was determined not to suffer from perceived mental illnesses and/or mental health crises.

Per. Mental Illness
Yes
No
DNA
Total

ncident was determined
18, four of the nine total
idents were determined

Homeless	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Yes	N/A	N/A	2	1	1
No	N/A	N/A	2	3	0
Unknown	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Total	**N/A**	**N/A**	**4**	**4**	**1**

ncident did not use any
cident.

Weapon Type	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Automobile	0	0	0	0	0
Edged Weapon	0	0	1	0	0
Firearm	1	1	0	0	0
Impact Device	0	0	0	1	0
Perception	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Force	0	3	0	0	0
Replica/Pellet	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	1	0	0	0	0
None	0	0	3	3	1
DNA	1	0	0	0	0
Total	**3**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**1**

dent sustained an injury.

Category	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Injured	2	4	4	4	1
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
DNA	1	0	0	0	0
Total	**3**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**1**

Of the four K-9 Contact incidents in 2017, all received "consistent with established criteria" adjudicative K-9 deployment findings.

Of the four K-9 Contact incidents in 2017, three received "consistent with established criteria" adjudicative K-9 contact findings.

Of the four K-9 Contact incidents in 2017, all received "consistent with established criteria" adjudicative post contact procedure findings.

Category
Tactics
Drawing & Exhibiting
Non-Lethal
Less Lethal
Lethal
K-9 Deployment
K-9 Contact
K-9 Post Contact Procedu
Total

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY

In 2017, one K-9 Contact incident, or 25 percent, was determined not to be "consistent with established criteria" with regards to the adjudication of the K-9 contact findings. Historically, from 2014 through 2017, this was the only K-9 contact finding determined not to be "consistent with established criteria."

Category
Tactics
Drawing & Exhibiting
Non-Lethal
Less Lethal
Lethal
K-9 Deployment
K-9 Contact
K-9 Post Contact Procedu
Total

ntended to hit a person, to warn others that deadly force

Warning Shot incidents
2017.

Warning Shot	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Department Total	0	0	0	2	0

Source	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Radio Call	0	0	0	1	0
Observation	0	0	0	0	0
Citizen Flag Down	0	0	0	0	0
Pre-Planned	0	0	0	0	0
Station Call	0	0	0	0	0
Ambush	0	0	0	0	0
Off-Duty	0	0	0	1	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**

CE

au in 2018, which was a

Area	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Central	0	0	0	0	0
Newton	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	0	1	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**

au during the five-year

Area	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
77th Street	0	0	0	0	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0

No Warning Shot incidents occurred in West Bureau during the five-year period from 2014 through 2018.

Area
Hollywood
Olympic
Pacific
West Los Angeles
Wilshire
Total

OPERATIONS-VALLEY BUREAU

No Warning Shot incidents occurred in Valley Bureau during the five-year period from 2014 through 2018.

Source
Devonshire
Foothill
Mission
North Hollywood
Topanga
Van Nuys
West Valley
Total

OUTSIDE JURISDICTION

No Warning Shot incidents occurred outside of the Department's geographical jurisdiction in 2018, which was a decrease of one incident compared to 2017.

Area
Outside Jurisdiction

MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

No Warning Shot incidents occurred in 2018.

Month
January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December

Day	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Monday	0	0	0	0	0
Tuesday	0	0	0	1	0
Wednesday	0	0	0	1	0
Thursday	0	0	0	0	0
Friday	0	0	0	0	0
Saturday	0	0	0	0	0
Sunday	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**

Time of Day	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
0600 - 1759	0	0	0	2	0
1800 - 0559	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**

loyee who was pending
nvolvement in the 2017

No Department personnel were involved in Warning Shot incidents in 2018.

Shot incidents in 2018.

Ethnicity	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Black	0	0	0	0	0
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	0	0	0	0
White	0	0	0	2	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**

Ethnicity	City Population	Department Personnel	Warning Shot Personnel
Asian/Pacific Isl.	12%	8%	0%
Black	9%	10%	0%
Hispanic	40%	48%	0%

Gender
Female
Male
Total

OFFICER – YEARS OF SERVICE

No Department personnel were involved in Warning Shot incidents in 2018.

Years
Less than 1
1 - 5
6 - 10
11 - 20
More than 20
Total

OFFICER – RANK

No Department personnel were involved in Warning Shot incidents in 2018.

Rank
Captain and Above
Lieutenant
Sergeant
Detective
Police Officer
Detention Officer
Total

OFFICER – UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT

No Department personnel were involved in Warning Shot incidents in 2018.

Unit
Administrative
Metropolitan
Patrol
Specialized
Investigative
Custody

Division/Area/Bureau	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
77th Street	0	0	0	0	0
Central	0	0	0	0	0
Devonshire	0	0	0	0	0
Foothill	0	0	0	0	0
Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Hollenbeck	0	0	0	1	0
Hollywood	0	0	0	1	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0
Newton	0	0	0	0	0
North Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0
Rampart	0	0	0	0	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	0	0	0	0	0
Topanga	0	0	0	0	0
Van Nuys	0	0	0	0	0
West Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0
West Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Wilshire	0	0	0	0	0
All Traffic Divisions	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative Units	0	0	0	0	0
Specialized Units	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau Level	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	0	0	0	0	0
Security Services	0	0	0	0	0
Other Areas	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**

Shot incidents in 2018.

Category	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Injured	0	0	0	1	0
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**

Weapon Type
Handgun
Shotgun
Rifle
Total

TOTAL NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY OFFICERS PER YEAR

No Department personnel fired rounds during Warning Shot incidents in 2018, which was a decrease of one round per officer compared to 2017.

Warning Shot
Total Rounds

DEPARTMENT ADJUDICATION [47]

TACTICAL DEBRIEF/IN-POLICY (NO FURTHER ACTION)

Historically, from 2014 through 2017, the two 2017 Warning Shot incidents are the only Warning Shot incidents that have been adjudicated.

In 2017, one of the two total Warning Shot Tactics findings, representing 50 percent, was adjudicated as "Tactical Debrief."

In 2017, one of the two total Warning Shot Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing 50 percent, was adjudicated as "In Policy (No Further Action)."

In 2017, one of the two total Warning Shot Lethal force findings, representing 50 percent, was adjudicated as "In Policy (No Further Action)."

Category
Tactics
Drawing & Exhibiting
Non-Lethal
Less Lethal
Lethal
Total

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL/OUT OF POLICY

Historically, from 2014 through 2017, the two 2017 Warning Shot incidents are the only Warning Shot incidents that have been adjudicated.

In 2017, one of the two total Warning Shot Tactics findings, representing 50 percent, was adjudicated as "Administrative Disapproval."

In 2017, one of the two total Warning Shot Drawing/Exhibiting findings, representing 50 percent, was adjudicated as "Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)."

In 2017, the only Warning Shot Non-Lethal force finding was adjudicated as "Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)."

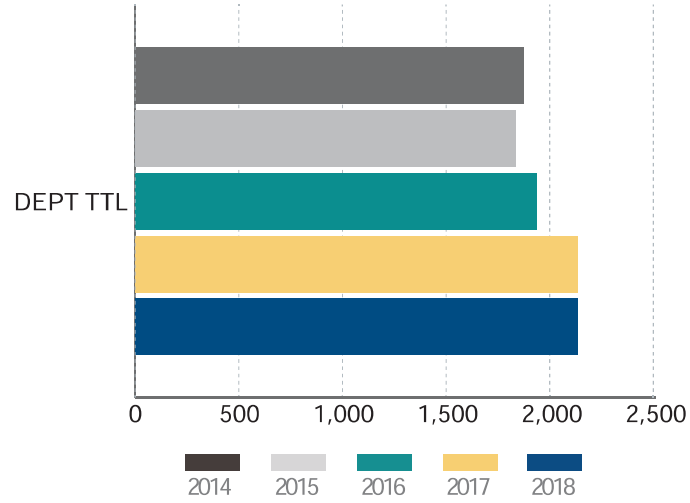
In 2017, one of the two total Warning Shot Lethal force findings, representing 50 percent, was adjudicated as "Out of Policy (Administrative Disapproval)."

Category
Tactics
Drawing & Exhibiting
Non-Lethal
Less Lethal
Lethal
Total

ATEGORICAL

FORCE INCIDENTS

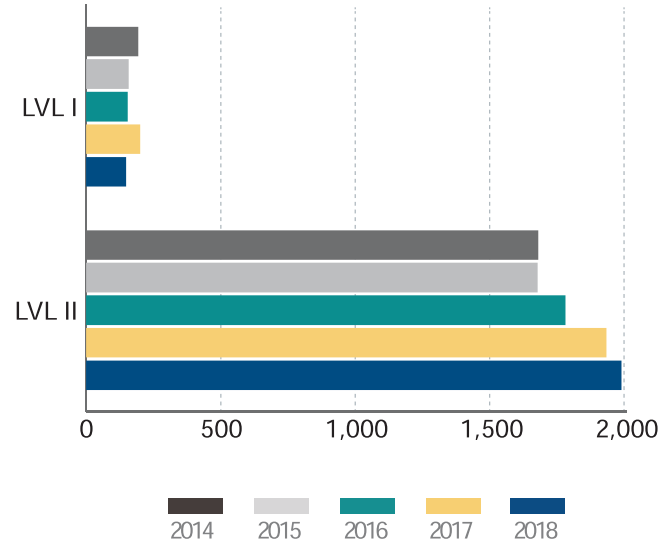
artment employee,
on as a Department
l control device
to comply with the
tance of a person during
y individual from an
(2018 LAPD Manual



Incident Count
Department Total

In 2018, Department p
an increase of three inc
In the four-year period f
incidents, resulting in a
incident count exceede
incidents, or ten percen

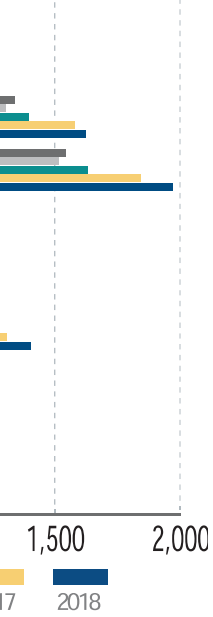
LEVEL TOTALS



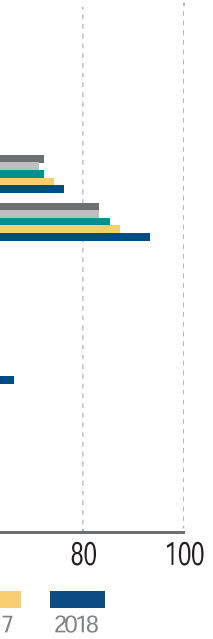
Level	20
Level I	1
Level II	1,6
Total	**1,8**

In 2018, 1,980 NCUOF incidents were Level II occurrences, which represented 93 percent of the 2,126 total incidents. This accounted for a two percentage point increase compared to 91 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Level II NCUOF incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 91 percent, 2018 experienced a two percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, the majority of NCUOF incidents were Level II occurrences, accounting for 9,018 of the 9,862 total incidents, or 91 percent.

In 2018, 146 NCUOF in
seven percent of 2,126
point decrease when c
compared to the aggre
2014 through 2017 of ni
decrease. Historically fr
accounted for 844 of the



Force Option	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
40MM Launcher	0	0	6	11	33
Baton/Impact Device	64	53	39	22	23
Beanbag Shotgun	54	71	74	97	60
Body Weight	1,335	1,301	1,394	1,576	1,620
Firm Grip/Joint Lock	1,539	1,511	1,627	1,840	1,968
OC Spray	98	85	55	32	20
Other	332	353	383	347	349
Physical Force	830	811	1,009	1,304	1,402
Strike/Kick/Punch	350	285	190	208	163
Takedown/Leg Sweep	787	736	775	794	836
TASER	419	522	577	580	313



Percentage of NCUOF Incidents Each Force Option Was Applied

Force Option	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
40MM Launcher	0%	0%	<1%	<1%	2%
Baton/Impact Device	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%
Beanbag Shotgun	3%	4%	4%	5%	3%
Body Weight	72%	71%	72%	74%	76%
Firm Grip/Joint Lock	83%	83%	85%	87%	93%
OC Spray	5%	5%	3%	2%	1%
Other	18%	19%	20%	16%	16%
Physical Force	45%	44%	52%	61%	66%
Strike/Kick/Punch	19%	16%	10%	10%	8%
Takedown/Leg Sweep	42%	40%	40%	37%	39%
TASER	22%	29%	30%	27%	15%

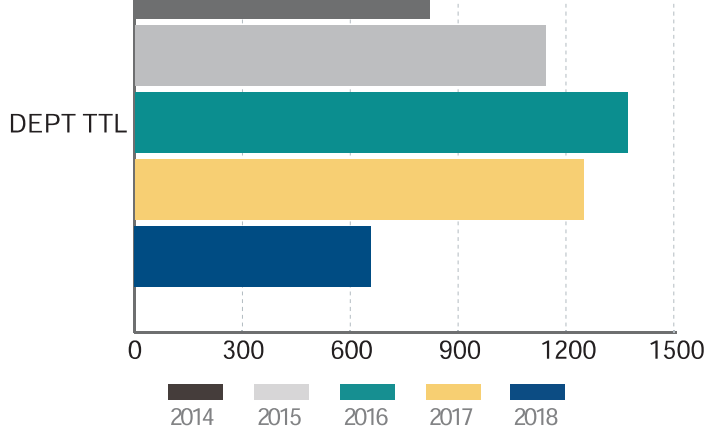
, of the 2,126 NCUOF
decrease compared to
e percentage of TASER
17 of 27 percent, 2018

ee percent, of the 2,126
entage point decrease
e aggregate percentage
om 2014 through 2017 of
decrease.

from 2016 through 2017 of less than one percent, 2018 experienced an approximate two percentage point increase.

In 2018, Strikes/Kicks/Punches were utilized in 163, or eight percent, of the 2,126 NCUOF incidents. This accounted for a two percentage point decrease when compared to ten percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of Strikes/Kicks/Punches utilized during NCUOF incidents from 2014 through 2017 of 13 percent, 2018 experienced a five percentage point decrease.

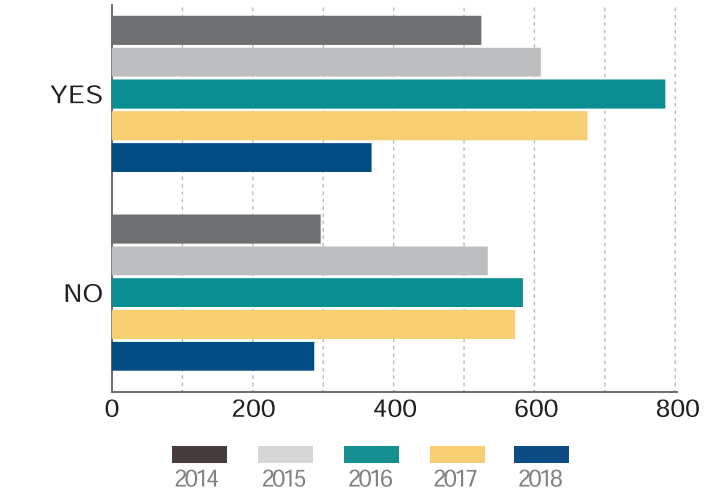
In 2018, batons or other impact devices were utilized in 23, or one percent, of



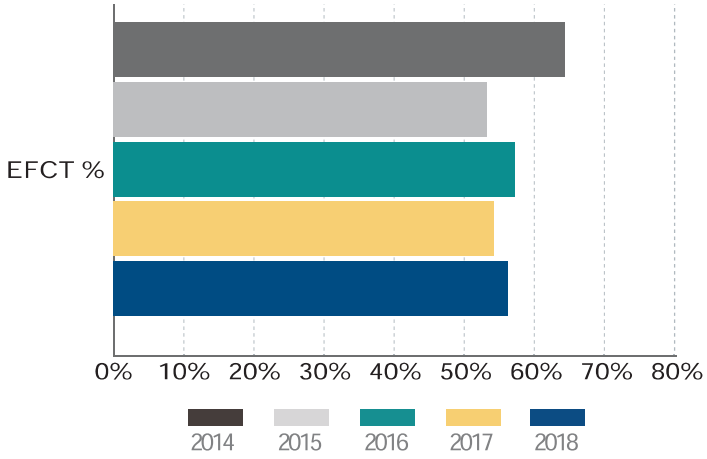
TASER Activations

Department Total

ANNUAL EFFECTIVENESS TOTALS & PERCENTAGES



TASER Effectiveness
Yes
No
Total



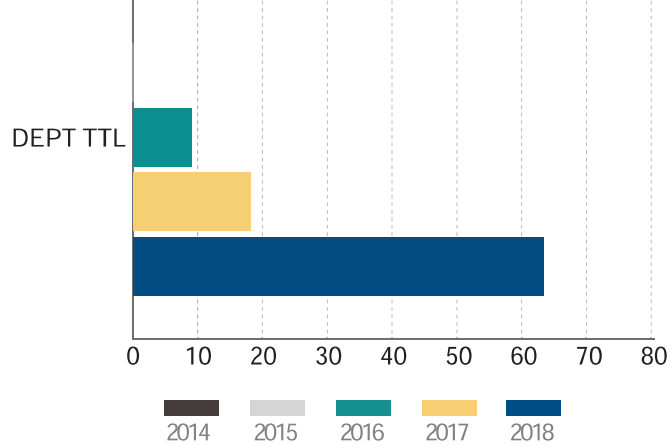
TASER Effectivene

Effectiveness Percenta

In 2018, Department personnel activated a TASER 653 times during 313 NCUOF incidents in which TASERs were utilized, resulting in an average of 2.09 activations per incident. This accounted for a two percentage point

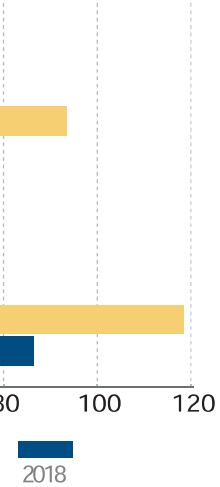
In 2018, TASER activ
incidents, which repres
accounted for a two pe

Beanbag Shotgun Discharges	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Department Total	113	215	179	211	128

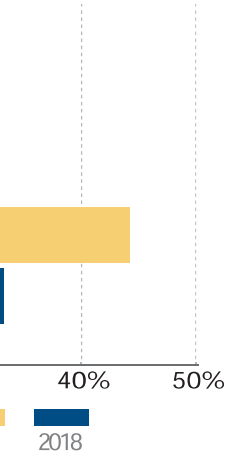


40MM Launcher Discharges
Department Total

PERCENTAGES



Beanbag Shotgun Effectiveness	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	93	42
No	N/A	N/A	N/A	118	86
Total	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**211**	**128**



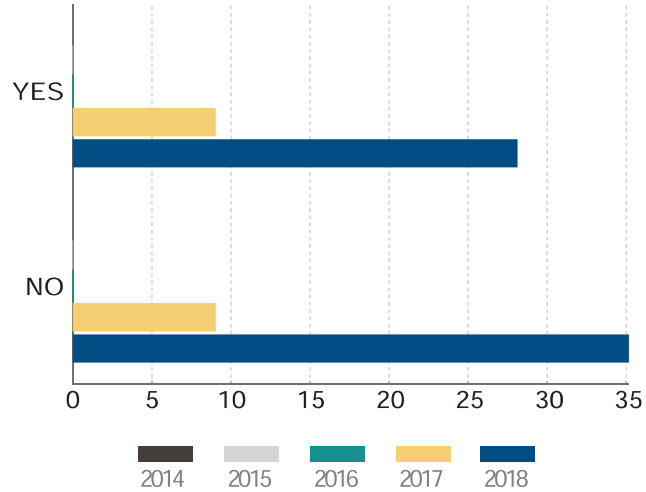
Beanbag Shotgun Effectiveness	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Effectiveness Percentage	N/A	N/A	N/A	44%	33%

bag Shotgun 128 times
Shotguns were utilized,
ed per incident. This

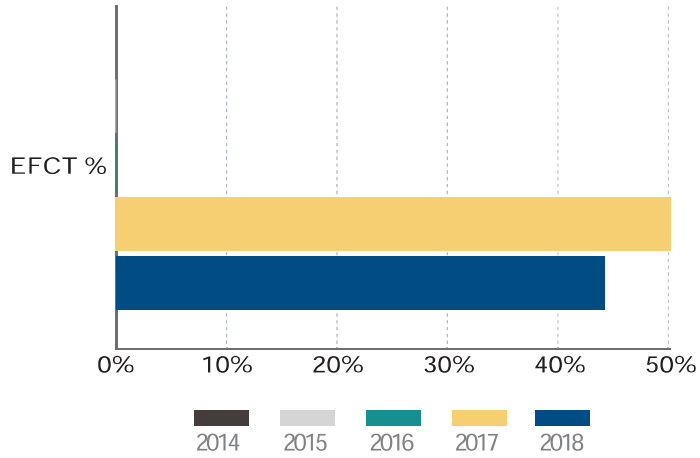
In 2018, Beanbag Rounds were effective 42 times during NCUOF incidents, which represented 33 percent of the 128 total rounds discharged. This accounted for an 11 percentage point decrease compared to 44 percent in 2017.

Note: The Department began tracking the effectiveness of the Beanbag Shotgun in late 2016. As such, an aggregate comparison of the Beanbag

ANNUAL EFFECTIVENESS TOTALS & PERCENTAGES



40MM Launcher Effectiveness
Yes
No
Total

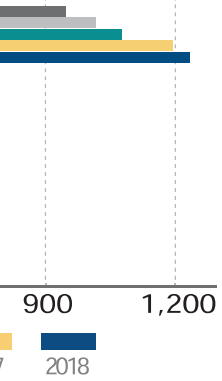


40MM Launcher Effectiveness
Effectiveness Percenta

In 2018, Department personnel discharged a 40mm Launcher 63 times during 33 NCUOF incidents in which 40mm Launchers were utilized, resulting in an average of 1.91 40mm Launcher Rounds discharged per

In 2018, 40mm Launc
incidents, which repres
This accounted for a si
in 2017.

Note: The Departme
Launcher in late 2016



Source	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Citizen Flag Down	135	120	148	152	169
Observation	609	549	547	594	570
Radio Call	941	1,010	1,070	1,188	1,226
Station Call	24	20	19	17	23
Other	154	126	141	172	132
Unknown	0	0	0	0	6
Total	**1,863**	**1,825**	**1,925**	**2,123**	**2,126**

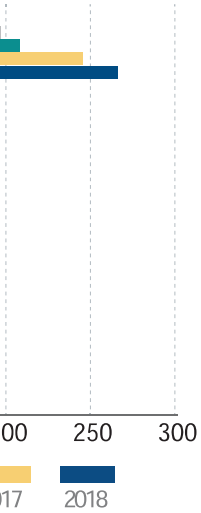
ncidents, or 58 percent,
ercentage point increase
pared to the aggregate
calls from 2014 through
centage point increase.
epresented the largest
5,435 of the 9,862 total

ncidents, or 27 percent,
ers' observations (i.e.
one percentage point
When compared to the

aggregate percentage of NCUOF incidents resulting from field detentions based on officers' observations from 2014 through 2017 of 30 percent, 2018 experienced a three percentage point decrease. Historically from 2014 through 2018, field detentions based on officers' observations represented the second largest source category of NCUOF incidents, accounting for 2,869 of the 9,862 total incidents, or 29 percent.

The remaining 330 NCUOF incidents, or 16 percent, in 2018 occurred during citizen flag downs, station calls, occurrences with "other" designations, and those with "unknown" classifications.

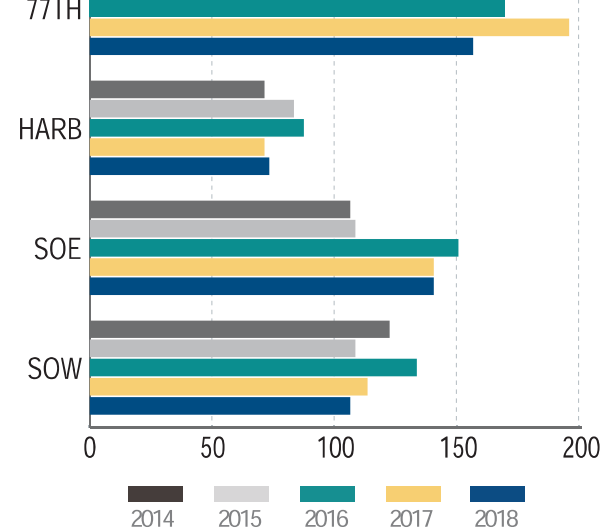
E



Area	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Central	187	196	207	244	265
Hollenbeck	75	74	83	102	99
Newton	87	101	125	122	107
Northeast	81	80	54	84	64
Rampart	102	103	104	106	102
Total	**532**	**554**	**573**	**658**	**637**

nts occurred within the
ecrease of 21 incidents

average of 579 incidents. The Central Bureau count for 2018 exceeded the 2014 through 2017 annual average by 58 incidents, or approximately ten

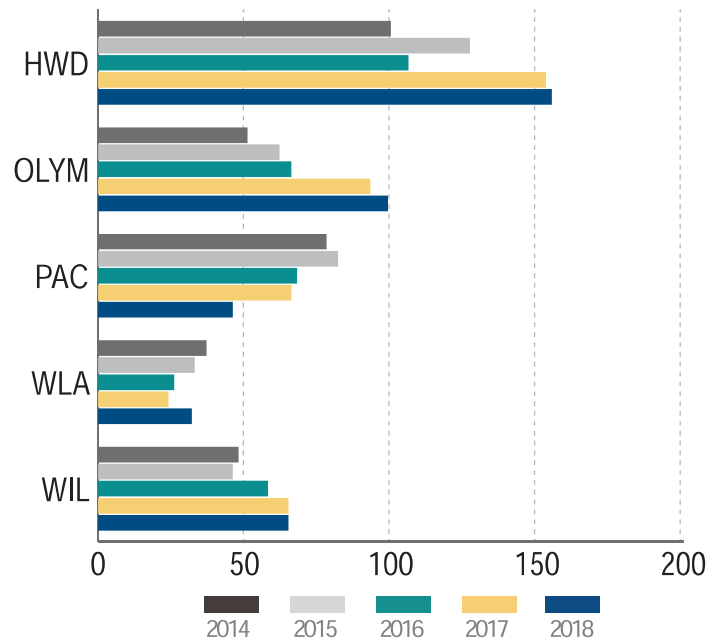


Area
77th Street
Harbor
Southeast
Southwest
Total

In 2018, 475 of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of South Bureau, which was a decrease of 48 incidents, or nine percent, compared to 2017. Approximately 22 percent of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred in South Bureau (Department – 2,126; South Bureau - 475). In the four-year period from 2014 through 2017, 2,007 NCUOF incidents occurred in South Bureau, resulting in an annual

average of 502 incident
2014 through 2017 ann
percent.

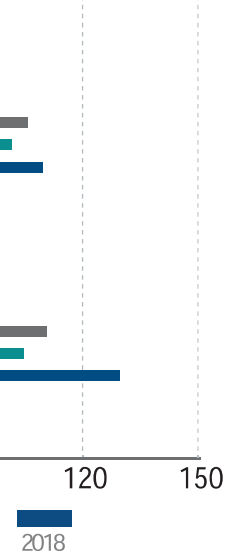
OPERATIONS-WEST BUREAU



Area
Hollywood
Olympic
Pacific
West Los Angeles
Wilshire
Total

In 2018, 397 of the Department's NCUOF incidents occurred within the geographic Areas of West Bureau, which was a decrease of four incidents, or one percent, compared to 2017. Approximately 19 percent of the

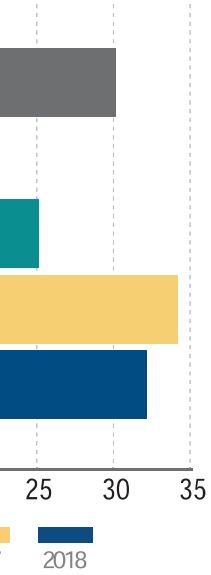
1,389 NCUOF incident
average of 347 inciden
2014 through 2017 ann



Area	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Devonshire	46	52	44	54	44
Foothill	86	67	62	60	82
Mission	105	89	101	92	109
North Hollywood	68	47	46	80	85
Topanga	50	37	60	64	42
Van Nuys	110	96	104	93	129
West Valley	50	41	47	64	94
Total	**515**	**429**	**464**	**507**	**585**

nts occurred within the
ncrease of 78 incidents,
ely 28 percent of the
Bureau (Department –
rom 2014 through 2017,
resulting in an annual

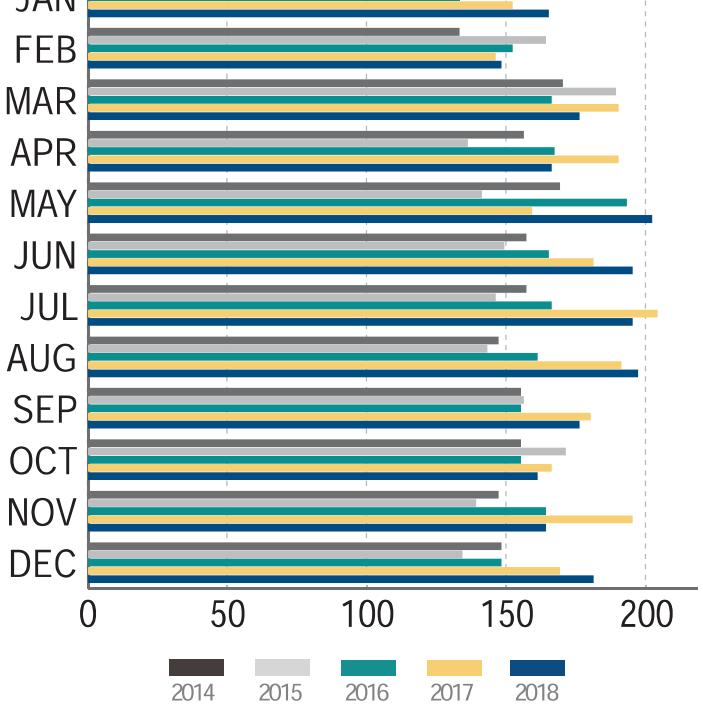
average of 479 incidents. The Valley Bureau count for 2018 exceeded the 2014 through 2017 annual average by 106 incidents, or approximately 22 percent.



Area	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Outside Jurisdiction	30	19	25	34	32

occurred outside of the
of two incidents, or six
ent of the Department's

Department's jurisdiction, resulting in an annual average of 27 incidents. The total incident count for outside areas in 2018 exceeded the 2014 through 2017 annual average by five incidents, or approximately 19 percent.



Month	2
January	
February	
March	
April	
May	
June	
July	
August	
September	
October	
November	
December	
Total	**1**

In 2018, May represented the month with the most NCUOF incidents with 202 occurrences, or approximately ten percent, of the 2,126 total incidents throughout the year. August had the second highest count with 197 incidents or nine percent, respectively. June and July had the third highest counts with 195 incidents, or nine percent. December had the fourth highest count with 181 occurrences, or approximately nine percent. The remaining 1,156 incidents, or 54 percent, were fairly evenly distributed throughout the remaining months of the year.

From 2014 through 2018, March represented the month with the most NCUOF incidents with 891 of the 9,862 total incidents, or nine percent. February represented the month with the fewest incidents during the same time period with 743 incidents, or approximately eight percent.

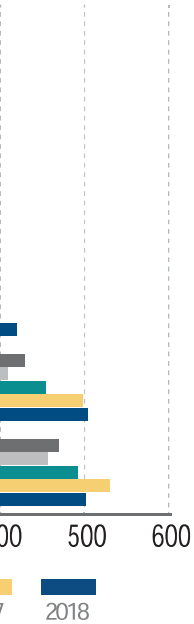
The NCUOF percentag
2018 was as follows:

- January through M
- April through June:
- July through Septe
  and,
- October through D
  percent.

Day	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Monday	279	266	284	295	290
Tuesday	258	216	249	308	308
Wednesday	264	238	266	300	330
Thursday	236	288	291	308	299
Friday	237	276	270	305	316
Saturday	315	262	266	311	307
Sunday	274	279	299	296	276
Total	**1,863**	**1,825**	**1,925**	**2,123**	**2,126**

with the most NCUOF
roximately 16 percent.
urrences, or 15 percent.
y with the most NCUOF

incidents with 1,461 of the 9,862 total, or 15 percent. Monday represented the day with the fewest number of incidents, with 1,339 occurrences, or 14 percent.



Time	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
0000 - 0359	309	274	259	273	266
0400 - 0759	119	135	157	141	150
0800 - 1159	214	254	255	317	294
1200 - 1559	328	302	314	367	417
1600 - 1959	426	406	451	498	501
2000 - 2359	467	454	489	527	498
Total	**1,863**	**1,825**	**1,925**	**2,123**	**2,126**

pproximately 24 percent,
p.m. The time category
9 p.m. which accounted

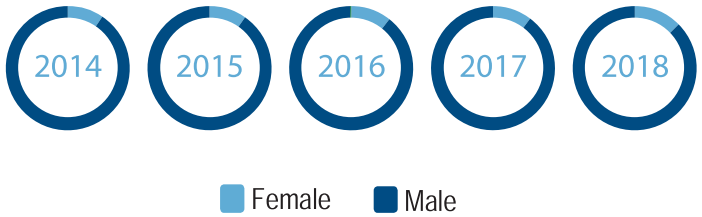
During the five-year period from 2014 through 2018, 2,435 NCUOF incidents occurred between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 11:59 p.m., which represented 25 percent of the 9,862 total incidents. The time category with

were pending, NCUOF findings for their involvement in NCUOF incidents.

In 2018, 7,963 Department personnel were involved in 2,126 NCUOF incidents, resulting in an average of 3.7 officers per incident. This accounted for a nine percent increase compared to an average of 3.4 officers per

aggregate annual avera

OFFICER – GENDER

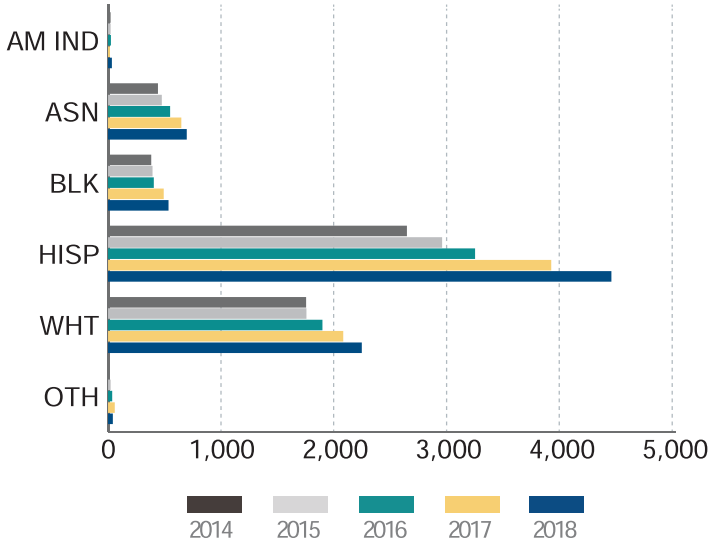


Gender
Female
Male
Non-Binary
Total

In 2018, 6,958 male officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 88 percent of the 7,963 total employees. This accounted for a two percentage point decrease compared to 90 percent in 2017. The percentage of male officers involved in NCUOF incidents in 2018 was six percentage points below the Department's overall male total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved male personnel from 2014 through 2017 of 90 percent, 2018 experienced a two percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of officers involved in NCUOF incidents were male, accounting for 28,630 of the 32,074 total employees, or 89 percent.

In 2018, 1,005 female
represented 13 percent
a three percentage poi
percentage of female
five percentage points
compared to the aggre
2014 through 2017 of
point increase. Historic
3,443 of the 32,074 tota

OFFICER – ETHNICITY



Ethnicity
American Indian
Asian
Black
Hispanic
White
Other
Total

Ethnicity
Asian/Pacific Isl.
Black
Hispanic
White
Other

In 2018, 4,436 Hispanic officers were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 56 percent of the 7,963 total employees. This accounted for

nting for 17,152 of the

CUOF incidents, which
es. This accounted for
percent in 2017. The
incidents in 2018 was
erall White total. When
l White personnel from
a three percentage point
ite officers represented
ved in NCUOF incidents,
or 30 percent.

e involved in NCUOF
3 total employees. This
percentage of involved
entage of Asian/Pacific

personnel from 2014 through 2017 of nine percent, 2018 experienced no percentage change. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, Asian/Pacific Islander officers accounted for 2,787 of the 32,074 total employees involved in NCUOF incidents, or nine percent.

The remaining 601 employees, or approximately eight percent, involved in 2018 NCUOF incidents included 531 Black officers, 31 American Indian officers, and 39 officers with "other" ethnic designations.

6,000 7,000 8,000

2018

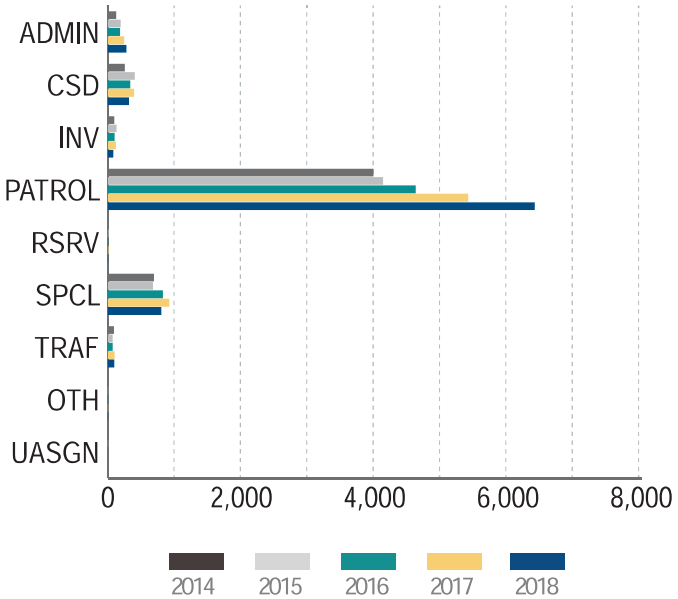
Rank	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Command Staff	3	3	2	5	1
Lieutenant	8	16	17	12	24
Sergeant	377	475	577	694	776
Police Officer	4,606	4,776	5,228	6,010	6780
Reserve Police Officer	6	6	3	7	4
Detective	65	56	55	91	78
Detention Officer	127	182	173	268	233
Civilian	33	74	63	93	67
Total	**5,225**	**5,588**	**6,118**	**7,180**	**7,963**

officer were involved
ent of the 7,963 total
oint increase compared
cers involved in NCUOF
he Department's overall
percentage of involved
ugh 2017 of 86 percent,
ase. Historically, from
ed in NCUOF incidents

In 2018, 776 employees at the rank of sergeant were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented ten percent of the 7,963 total employees. This represented no change when compared to the same percentage of involved employees at the rank of sergeant in 2017. The percentage of sergeants involved in NCUOF incidents in 2018 was two percentage points above the Department's overall sergeant total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of sergeant from 2014 through 2017 of nine percent, 2018 experienced a one percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, sergeants accounted for 2,899 of the

compared to four percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel at the rank of detention officer from 2014 through 2017 of three percent, 2018 experienced no percentage change. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, detention officers accounted for 983 of the 32,074 total personnel involved in NCUOF incidents, representing three percent.

OFFICER – ASSIGNMENT



Assignment
Administrative
Custody
Case-Carrying Investigator
Patrol
Reserve Police Officer
Specialized Enforcement
Traffic
Other
Unassigned
Total

In 2018, 6,397 personnel assigned to patrol were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 80 percent of the 7,963 total personnel. This represented a five percentage point increase compared to 75 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to patrol from 2014 through 2017 of 75 percent, 2018 experienced a five percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, a majority of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents were assigned to patrol, accounting for 24,519 of the 32,074 total employees, or 76 percent.

In 2018, 797 personnel assigned to specialized assignments were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented ten percent of the 7,963 total personnel. This represented a three percentage point decrease compared to 13 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved personnel assigned to specialized assignments from 2014 through 2017 of 13 percent, 2018 experienced a three percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, personnel assigned to specialized assignments accounted for the second largest category of personnel involved in NCUOF incidents, representing 2,899 of the 32,074 total employees, or 13

In 2018, 316 personne
in NCUOF incidents, w
personnel. This repres
to five percent in 2017
involved personnel ass
percent, 2018 experien
from 2014 through 201
third largest category of
1,688 of the 32,074 tota

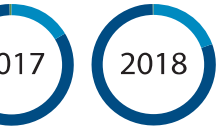
Injuries	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
No	4,595	4,933	5,480	6,478	7,198
Yes	630	655	638	702	765
Total	**5,225**	**5588**	**6,118**	**7,180**	**7,963**

resulting from NCUOF
rough 2018. However,
e-year period.

,126 NCUOF incidents.
d to 702 injured officers
4 through 2017 annual

average of 656 injured officers, 2018 was 109 officers, or 17 percent, above the four-year annual average.

viduals that Department



NKNOWN

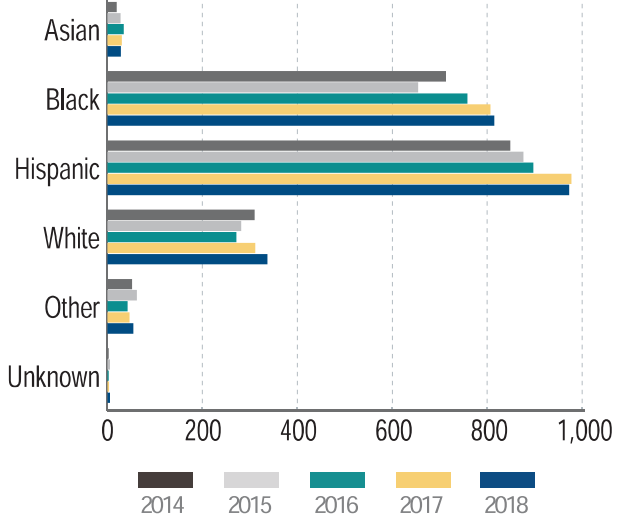
Gender	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Female	274	291	295	365	428
Male	1,657	1,602	1,698	1,802	1,769
Unknown	2	3	3	7	4
Total	**1,933**	**1,896**	**1,996**	**2,174**	**2,201**

CUOF incidents, which
. This accounted for a
percent in 2017. When
ed male suspects from
a five percentage point
a majority of suspects
for 8,528 of the 10,200

CUOF incidents, which
This accounted for a two
2017. When compared

2017 of 15 percent, 2018 experienced a four percentage point increase. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, females accounted for 1,653 of the 10,200 total suspects involved in NCUOF incidents, or 16 percent.

The remaining four suspects, or less than one percent, involved in 2018 NCUOF incidents have unknown gender classifications.



American Indian	
Asian	
Black	
Hispanic	
White	
Other	
Unknown	
Total	

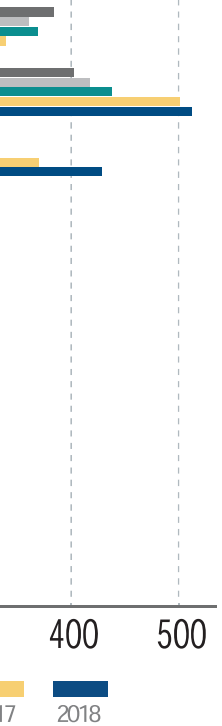
Ethnicity	
Asian/Pacific Isl.	
Black	
Hispanic	
White	
Other	
Unknown	
Total	

In 2018, 967 Hispanic suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 44 percent of the 2,201 total suspects. This represented a one percentage point decrease compared to 45 percent in 2017. The percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2018 was five percentage points below the City's overall Hispanic population total. However, the percentage of Hispanic suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2018 was four percentage points above the City's overall Hispanic violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Hispanic suspects from 2014 through 2017 of 45 percent, 2018 experienced a one percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, the Hispanic category was the most represented ethnic group of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents, accounting for 4,547 of the 10,200 total suspects, or 45 percent.

In 2018, 810 Black suspects were involved in NCUOF incidents, which represented 37 percent of the 2,201 total suspects. This represented no change when compared to the same percentage of suspects who were Black in 2017 NCUOF incidents. The percentage of Black suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2018 was 28 percentage points above the City's overall Black population total. However, the percentage of Black suspects involved in NCUOF incidents in 2018 was six percentage points below the City's overall Black violent crime offender total. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved Black suspects from 2014 through 2017 of 37 percent, 2018 experienced no change. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, the Black category was the second most represented ethnic group of suspects involved in NCUOF incidents with 3,735 of the 10,200 total suspects, or 37 percent.

In 2018, 336 White su
represented 15 percent
percentage point increas
of White suspects involv
points below the City's o
of White suspects involv
points above the City's
compared to the aggreg
through 2017 of 15 perc
2014 through 2018, the
group of suspects involv
or 15 percent.

The remaining 88, or fou
one American Indian, 28
with unknown ethnicities



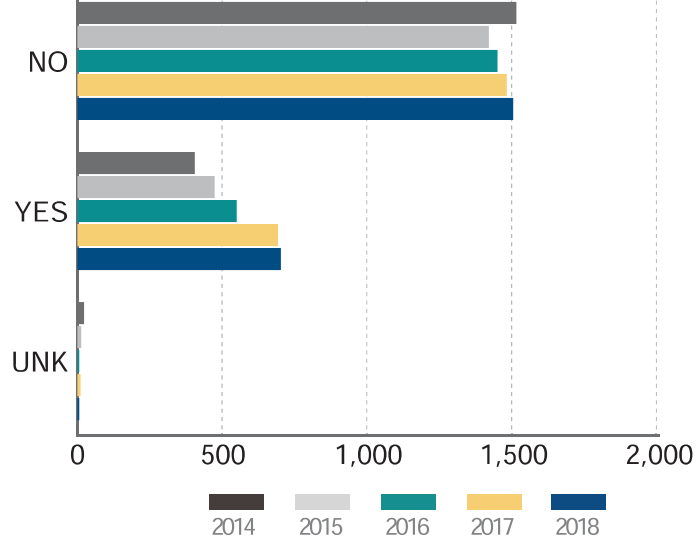
Age	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
0 - 17	121	90	100	107	106
18 - 22	381	358	366	340	329
23 - 27	400	415	435	500	509
28 - 32	306	304	307	368	426
33 - 37	203	219	264	277	293
38 - 42	169	149	179	195	190
43 - 47	130	137	117	124	114
48 - 52	95	92	97	109	93
53 - 57	69	58	58	72	67
58 and Above	51	60	53	62	67
Unknown	8	14	20	20	7
Total	**1,933**	**1,896**	**1,996**	**2,174**	**2,201**

he 2,201 total suspects
presented no change for
me percentage in 2017.
lved suspects within the
cent, 2018 experienced
2014 through 2018, the
ory of suspects involved
ects, or 22 percent.

nd largest age category,
The 28-32 age category
pared to 17 percent in to
ge of involved suspects
17 of 16 percent, 2018
Historically, from 2014
the third largest age
with 1,711 of the 10,200

In 2018, the 18-22 age group represented the third largest age category, with 329 of the 2,201 total suspects, or 15 percent. The 18-22 age category accounted for a one percentage point decrease compared to 16 percent in 2017. When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects within the 18-22 age range from 2014 through 2017 of 18 percent, 2018 experienced a three percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2018, the 18-22 age group represented the second largest age category with 1,774 of the 10,200 total suspects, or 17 percent.

Consistent with 2014 through 2017 figures, the remaining 2018 NCUOF suspect age categories experienced diminishing totals as age increased.

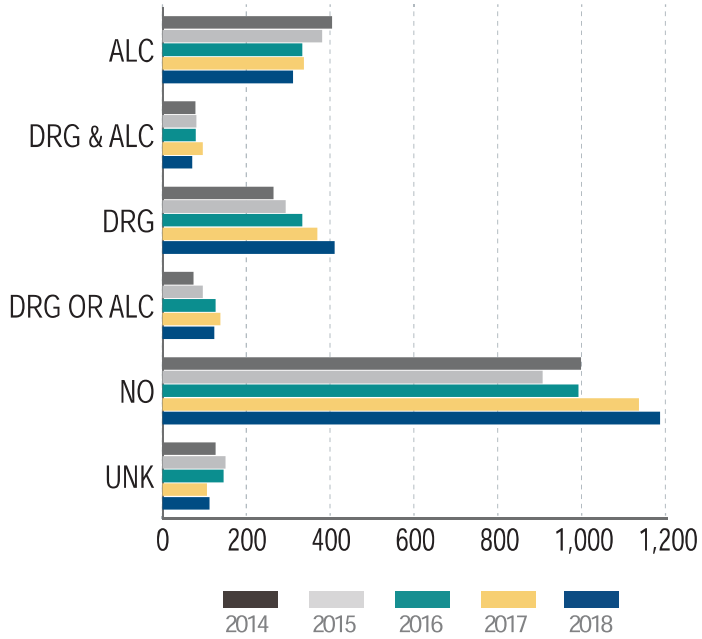


Mental Illness
Yes
No
Unknown
Total

In 2018, **698 of the 2,201 total suspects, or 32 percent, involved in NCUOF incidents were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/ or a mental health crisis. This represented no change when compared to the same percentage for 2017.** When compared to the aggregate percentage of involved suspects who were perceived to suffer from a mental illness and/or a mental health crisis from 2014 through 2017 of 26 percent,

2018 experienced a six
through 2018, suspects
and/or a mental health c
suspects, or 28 percent

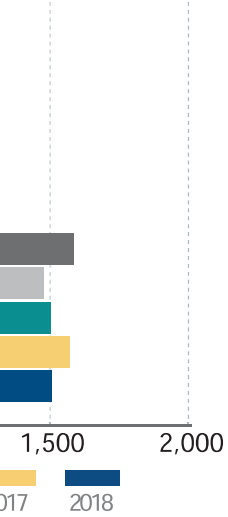
SUSPECT – PERCEIVED IMPAIRMENT



Impairment
Alcohol Impaired
Drug & Alcohol Impaired
Drug Impaired
Drug or Alcohol Impaired
No Impression
Unknown
Total

In 2018, 909 of the 2,201 total suspects, or 41 percent, involved in NCUOF incidents were perceived to be impaired by drugs and/or alcohol. This

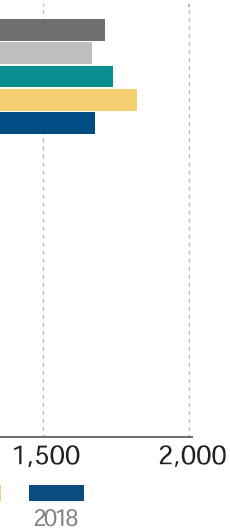
percentage point decre
suspects involved in N



Homeless	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Yes	354	428	503	610	702
No/Unknown	1,579	1,468	1,493	1,564	1,499
Total	**1,933**	**1,896**	**1,996**	**2,174**	**2,201**

2 percent, involved in
This accounted for a
ercent in 2017. When
NCUOF suspects who
017 of 24 percent, 2018
Historically, from 2014

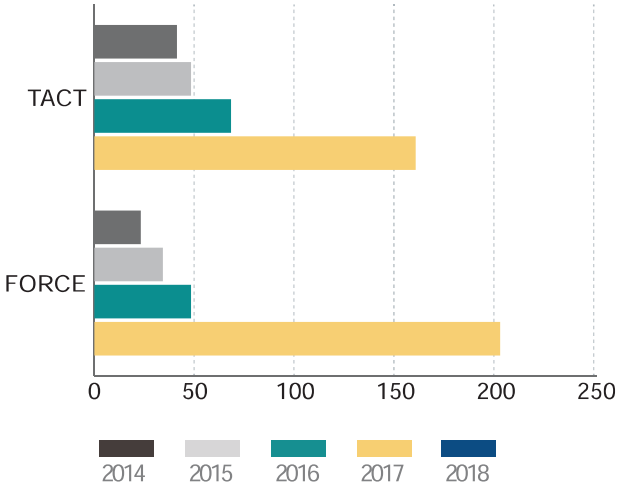
through 2018, 2,597 suspects involved in NCUOF incidents were perceived to be homeless, representing 25 percent of the 10,200 total suspects.



Injuries	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Yes	1,701	1,656	1,726	1,786	1,667
No	231	236	269	376	532
Unknown	1	4	1	1	2
Total	**1,933**	**1,896**	**1,996**	**2,163**	**2,201**

2,126 NCUOF incidents
ent of the 2,201 total
int decrease compared
ggregate percentage of
NCUOF incidents from

decrease. Historically from 2014 through 2018, 8,560 suspects involved in NCUOF incidents sustained injuries, representing 84 percent of the 10,200.



Admin. Approval

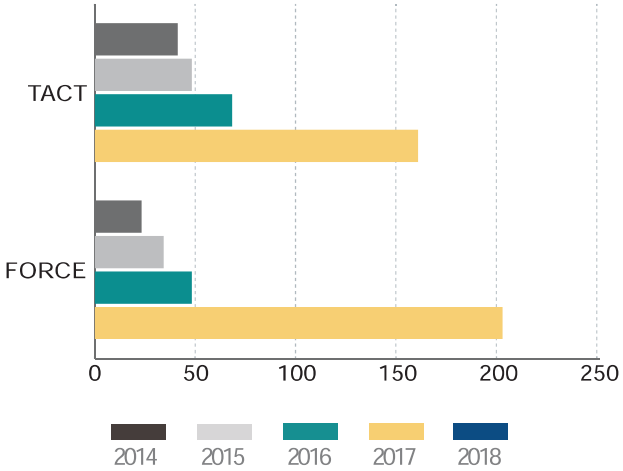
Tactics

Force

In 2017, **7,035 of the 7,195 total NCUOF Tactics findings, representing 97.8 percent, were adjudicated as "Administrative Approval."** This accounted for a 1.1 percentage point decrease compared to 98.9 percent of "Administrative Approval" Tactics findings in 2016. When compared to the aggregate percentage of "Administrative Approval" Tactics findings from 2014 through 2016 of 99.1 percent, 2017 experienced a 1.3 percentage point decrease. Historically, from 2014 through 2017, a vast majority of adjudicated Tactics findings resulted in an "Administrative Approval" outcome, accounting for 23,829 of the 24,145 total tactics findings, or 98.7 percent.

In 2017, 21,337 of the 2
percent, were adjudicat
0.6 percentage point de
Approval" Force findings
aggregate percentage
percent, 2017 experien
from 2014 through 20
resulted in an "Adminis
the 66,937 total Force f

ADMINISTRATIVE DISAPPROVAL



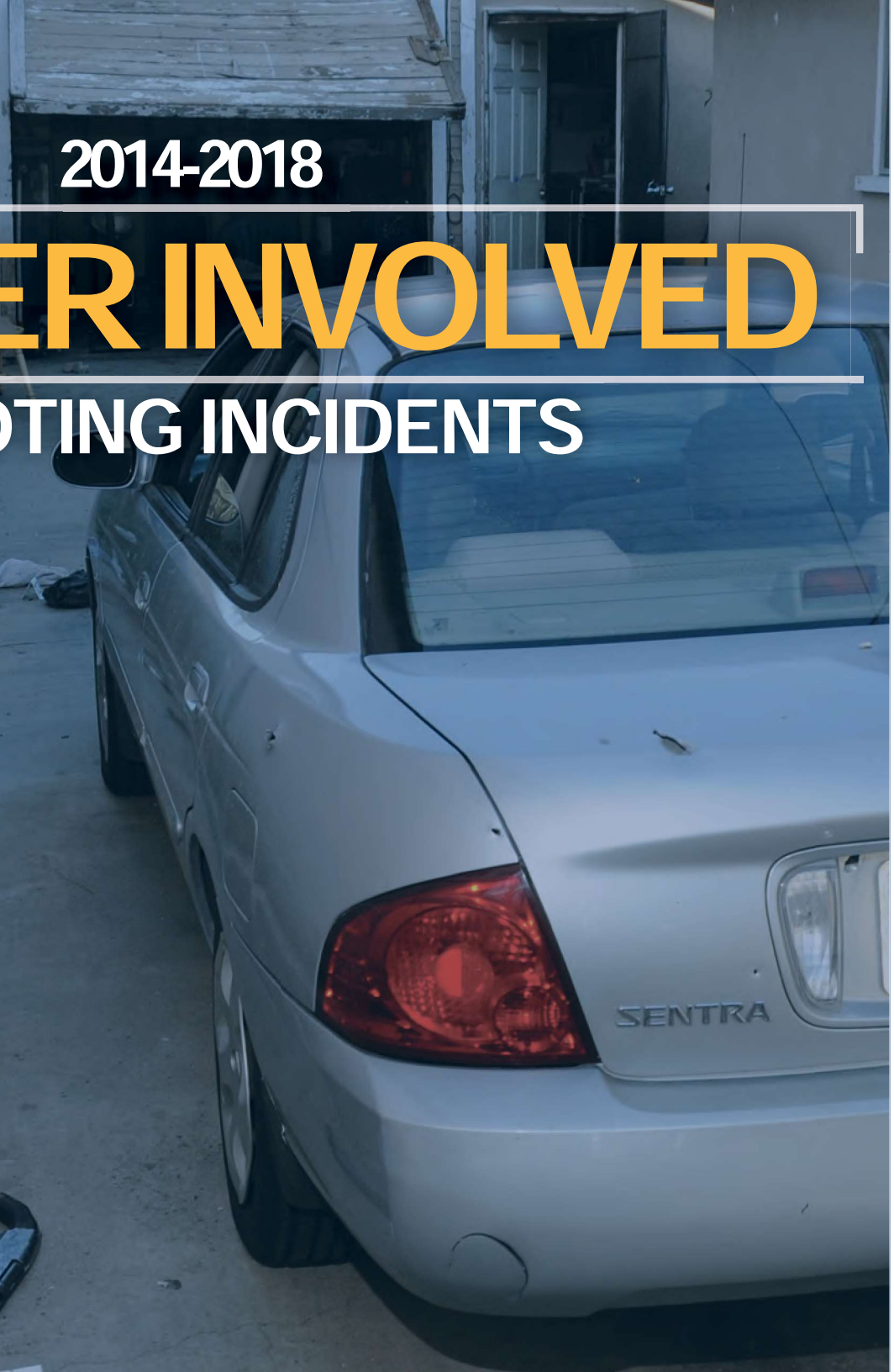
Admin. Disapproval

Tactics

Force

In 2017, **160 of the 7,195 total NCUOF Tactics Findings, representing 2.2 percent, were adjudicated as "Administrative Disapproval."** This accounted for a 1.1 percentage point increase compared to 1.1 percent of "Administrative Disapproval" Tactics findings in 2016. When compared to the aggregate percentage of "Administrative Disapproval" Tactics findings from 2014 through 2016 of 0.9 percent, 2017 experienced a 1.3 percentage

In 2017, 202 of the 21
percent, were adjudicat
a 0.6 percentage point
Disapproval" Force find
2016 aggregate percent
0.2 percent, 2017 exper



2014-2018

ER INVOLVED

OTING INCIDENTS

There is no photograph available as the incident was a perception shooting.

F003-14: JANUARY 14, 2014

Uniformed officers responded to a radio
at a business. Utilizing the tracking featu
tracked the suspect's movements an
pursuit ensued and the suspect entere
in an extensive standoff with numerous
the suspect emerged from the residenc
to be a handgun at them, resulting in ar

F004-14: JANUARY 15, 2014

Uniformed officers responded to an ass
violence radio call at a residence. Upon
gunshot emanating from the residence
foot pursuit ensued. During the foot pur

F008-14: MARCH 6, 2014

Plainclothes officers contacted a suspic
in his front waistband. The suspect faile
and removed the handgun from his wais

F009-14: MARCH 24, 2014

Uniformed officers responded to a radi
knife and threatening to harm a female
helicopter arrived at scene before pat
observed the suspect armed with a shotg
the responding units. Patrol officers arriv
tactical plan. While on the perimeter, the

Uniformed officers responded to a Domestic Violence radio call. The comments of the call indicated that the suspect "owns a gun." Officers made contact with the suspect and attempted to order him out of the residence. The suspect armed himself with a firearm and fired at an officer, resulting in an OIS.

F014-14: APRIL 4, 2014

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a male armed with a knife who was attempting suicide. After using less-lethal force to effect the arrest of the suspect, which had no effect, the suspect charged at the officers with the knife, resulting in an OIS.

F016-14: APRIL 7, 2014

Uniformed officers assigned to the front desk at a community police station observed a male, later identified as the suspect, enter the front lobby area. The suspect reached into his waistband, removed a handgun, and fired at the officers, resulting in an OIS.

F017-14: APRIL 13, 2014

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding an assault with a deadly weapon suspect armed with a knife inside a business. Officers arrived at the scene and observed the suspect walking away from the location. After ordering him to stop, the suspect removed a knife from a bag and charged at one of the officers with the knife raised above his head, resulting in an OIS.

Uniformed officers responded to a radio
a deadly weapon suspect at a parking
the responding officers and was the firs
made contact with the suspect, who em
box cutter in his hand. After failing to c
began swinging the box cutter at the s
less-lethal force, which had no effect on
aggressively and intently slash at the se

F019-14: APRIL 24, 2014

Uniformed officers responded to a rad
deadly weapon suspect armed with a ma
helicopter arrived over the scene and ob
location and into a nearby business. Off
made contact with the suspect, who th
Officers utilized less-lethal force agains
The suspect then charged at the officers

F024-14: MAY 12, 2014

Uniformed officers responded to a radi
major entertainment venue. As officers a
a large group of individuals fighting and
along a planter and observed a suspect
holding a handgun. The suspect pointe
oncoming crowd of people, resulting in

F027-14: MAY 17, 2014

Uniformed officers responded to a rad
deadly weapon suspect at a residence
with the person reporting. As they cont
were thrown at their police vehicle. Offic
resources arrived at the scene. A male s
the officers holding a kitchen knife whi

Uniformed officers responded to a shooting in progress at a business. A perimeter was established after officers verified the suspect's last known location. While conducting a search of the area, a police K-9 unit located the suspect and commands were given to the suspect to surrender. Officers observed a handgun near the suspect, which he gained possession of, resulting in an OIS.

F038-14: JULY 13, 2014 REPLICA/PELLET/BB

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a burglary alarm activation at a business. As the officers were preparing to search the location, one officer observed a male suspect arm himself with what appeared to be a rifle and point it at him, resulting in an OIS.

F041-14: JULY 25, 2014

Uniformed officers responded to a vandalism suspect at a residence. Upon their arrival, officers observed a male suspect holding two metal poles in his right hand and screaming. The officers gave the suspect numerous commands to drop the poles, which he failed to do. Officers then utilized less-lethal force on the suspect, which had no effect. The suspect advanced towards one of the officers with the metal poles, resulting in an OIS.

F042-14: JULY 30, 2014

Uniformed officers responded to a shooting involving an off-duty law enforcement employee, which also involved a kidnapping. The suspect entered a vehicle and pointed a handgun at a female occupant, who was forced to remain inside the vehicle as the suspect fled the location. Officers located the vehicle and a vehicle pursuit ensued. At one point, the suspect stopped, exited his vehicle, and pointed a handgun at the officers, resulting

*There is no photograph **available** as the suspect attempted to disarm the officer.*

Uniformed officers attempted to detain a
investigation. As one officer approaches
towards the officer and a physical altercation
the suspect attempted to remove the of
resulting in an OIS.

*There is no photograph **available** as the suspect used physical force against the officer.*

F049-14: AUGUST 12, 2014

While monitoring a location for narcotics a
a narcotic transaction. Officers attempt
the item; however, he fled from the loca
encountered the suspect, who again fle
pursuit. A physical altercation ensued w

F052-14: AUGUST 17, 2014

Uniformed officers responded to a viol
a residence. Upon arrival, officers obs
location armed with a shotgun. Officers
to drop the shotgun; however, the suspe
charged at the officers with the shotgun

F053-14: AUGUST 18, 2014

Uniformed officers attempted to condu
occupant driving recklessly. The driver fa
initiated. At one point, the vehicle sudde
exited the vehicle armed with an assaul
an OIS. The suspects continued fleeing,
building and the suspects fled on foot. As
front passenger again fired at officers wi
Both suspects temporarily evaded captu

Uniformed officers responded to a domestic violence radio call at a residence. Upon their arrival, officers heard arguing emanating from the porch area of the residence. As the officers approached, they heard gunshots and a woman screaming. Additionally, they observed muzzle flashes coming from the silhouette of the suspect, who was standing on the front porch. The suspect began shooting into the house and then pointed the handgun at the officers, resulting in an OIS.

F056-14: SEPTEMBER 17, 2014 REPLICA/PELLET/BB

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a man armed with a gun in front of a hospital. Upon their arrival, the officers observed the suspect pointing what appeared to be a handgun at motorists and followed him on foot while attempting to communicate with him. In the course of doing so, the suspect pointed his handgun at one of the officers, resulting in an OIS.

F066-14: NOVEMBER 9, 2014

Uniformed officers observed and identified a wanted male suspect from a Crime Bulletin who was driving a vehicle. Officers attempted to conduct a vehicle stop, which resulted in the initiation of a vehicle pursuit. During the pursuit, the suspect stopped his vehicle at multiple locations and pointed a sawed-off shotgun at officers, at one point resulting in an OIS. The suspect continued driving and was incidentally contained in an area by SWAT armored vehicles. During the containment, the suspect pointed his shotgun at a SWAT officer, resulting in a second OIS.

F067-14: NOVEMBER 9, 2014

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding shots fired at a residence. Upon their arrival, officers observed the suspect leaving the location on foot. Officers initiated a foot pursuit, during which the suspect removed a handgun from his waistband and an OIS ensued. The suspect fled into the neighborhood and a perimeter was established. Metropolitan Division K-9 and SWAT personnel arrived at scene and conducted a search of the area. During the search, officers located the suspect and gave him

Uniformed officers responded to a ra
himself with a knife. Upon their arrival, c
on a nearby sidewalk and saw blood c
Officers also observed a black knife in
the suspect to drop the knife numerou
commands and continued cutting and st
following the suspect on foot, he sudder
began to advance toward them with the

F074-14: NOVEMBER 30, 2014

Uniformed officers responded to a rad
motor vehicle investigation in front of a
observed the suspect sitting inside a
suspect looked in the direction of the off
and began running from the location. C
suspect. At one point during the foot pu
at one of the officers, resulting in an OIS

F075-14: DECEMBER 2, 2014

Uniformed officers responded to a radio
an apartment. Officers arrived at the sce
help and indicated she was being stabbe
and a tactical plan to gain entry into th
making entry, officers observed the su
times in the chest, resulting in an OIS.

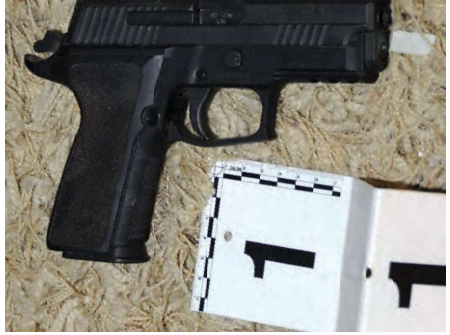
F076-14: DECEMBER 5, 2014

Uniformed officers responded to an ambu
center. Comments of the call also indic
location. Upon arrival, the officers were
armed with the knife. Officers ordered t
the knife; however, he refused to comp
officers with the knife, resulting in an OI

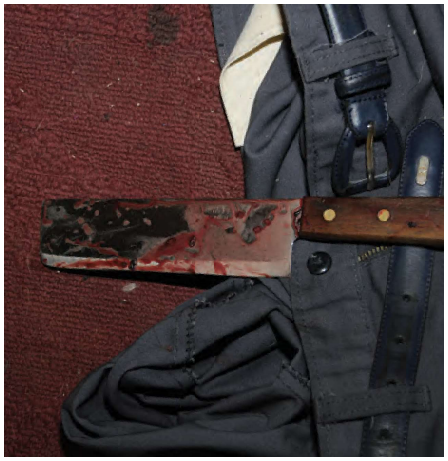
Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a female suspect armed with a handgun and fist fighting other females at a major entertainment center. Upon their arrival, officers were redirected to an underground parking structure, where the suspect was located. While conducting their follow-up investigation, officers observed the suspect armed with a handgun and pointing it at her own head. The officers gave the suspect numerous commands to drop the gun; however, she refused to comply. The suspect then pointed the handgun at the officers, resulting in an OIS.

F079-14: DECEMBER 28, 2014

Uniformed officers were responding to a radio call and observed two males walking on the sidewalk. The officers then heard numerous gunshots, causing them to believe that they were being shot at. Both officers deployed out of their vehicle and took cover behind the engine block. Officers observed the suspect point a handgun at them, resulting in an OIS.

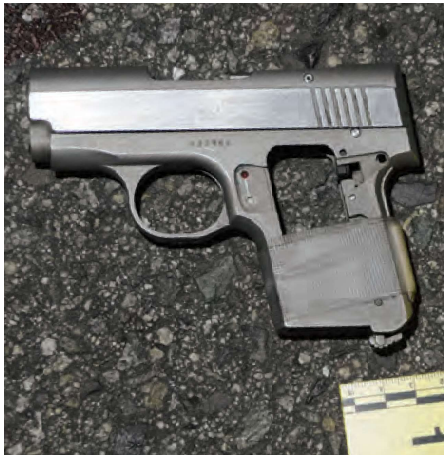


the victim advised the officers that the
gunpoint in the residence and had refus
established and numerous attempts to
SWAT and K-9 units responded as a r
deployed on the residence. A citizen
residence was abandoned and that the
should be checked. The officers respo
observed the suspect armed with a hand
cooperation, the suspect fired numerous
resulting in an OIS.



F004-15: JANUARY 15, 2015

Uniformed officers responded to a radio
at a residence. Los Angeles City Fire
to arrive at scene and discovered a co
inside a room. Officers, who responded
formed a contact team and entered the
to contact the suspect and allow medica
stood up with a kitchen knife in his hand
in an OIS.



F005-15: JANUARY 17, 2015

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a
the air. Officers arrived at the location a
in his hand. Officers gave him orders to
pointed the firearm at the officers, resul

F006-15: JANUARY 20, 2015

While conducting crime suppression, un
whom they believed was attempting to c
When the suspect saw the officers app
a rapid pace. As the officers exited their
stop and show his hands. The suspect r
a shotgun, and fired a round, resulting i

Uniformed officers initiated a vehicle pursuit of a vehicle containing four armed suspects. During the pursuit, the suspect's vehicle struck several parked vehicles and came to rest in the middle of the street. The driver and the front passenger of the vehicle exited and ran, followed by the officers. As the officers chased after the driver, the suspect pointed a handgun at one of the officers, resulting in an OIS.

F008-15: JANUARY 25, 2015

Off-duty detectives responded to the screams of a woman yelling for help at the end of the cul-de-sac outside the city. Following their 911 phone call to the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, the detectives approached the area of the screaming woman and observed a male straddling a woman on the ground. The suspect appeared to be strangling the woman with his hands. Both detectives approached, identified themselves as police officers, and ordered the suspect to stop his actions and raise his hands. The suspect did not comply and continued to strangle the woman, resulting in an OIS.

F011-15: FEBRUARY 9, 2015 REPLICA/PELLET/BB

While being pursued by uniformed patrol officers, the suspect drove erratically, struck several cars, and changed vehicles by carjacking a female victim at gunpoint. The pursuit eventually terminated and the suspect attempted a second carjacking; however, he was unsuccessful. The suspect then fled on foot carrying the firearm in his hand while being pursued by officers. Officers gave the suspect numerous verbal commands to drop his weapon and to get down on the ground; however, he refused. The suspect turned toward the officers with what they believed to be a handgun in his hand, resulting in an OIS.

F012-15: FEBRUARY 10, 2015 REPLICA/PELLET/BB

While driving back to their police facility, Criminal Gang Homicide Division uniformed officers passed an alley and observed a suspect pointing what they believed to be a handgun at a third party. Officers stopped, approached the suspect on foot, and ordered him to drop the gun. The suspect did not comply, resulting in an OIS.

plainclothes detectives observed the sus
residence and enter separate vehicles
drove toward the detective's location wh
of the parked vehicles on the street. As s
noticed his presence and conducted a th
second time. The female then returned t
to have a conversation with the suspec
the detective's parked vehicle and co
handgun. The suspect then began shoo
OIS.

F017-15: FEBRUARY 26, 2015

While conducting a narcotics investiga
several suspects on the porch of a resi
residence, they heard a gunshot behi
toward the residence and observed a
from the corner of the property. Officer
ensued.

There is no photograph available, as the suspect attempted to disarm the officer.

F018-15: MARCH 1, 2015

Uniformed officers responded to a radio
Upon their arrival, the officers contacted
occurred. An officer deployed a TASER,
effect. During the altercation, the suspe
pulling on his handgun from the holster,

F019-15: MARCH 3, 2015

Uniformed officers initiated a vehicle pur
shooting incidents. The pursuit travelle
exited the vehicle and fled on foot
additional officers in the vehicle. As the
them on foot. During the foot pursuit, or
his waistband and pointed it at the office

Uniformed officers initiated a vehicle pursuit of a reckless driver. During the pursuit, the suspect's vehicle and the officer's vehicle collided. One officer was unable to exit the vehicle. As the suspect stood next to the door of the police vehicle, the officer was in fear of being ambushed, and an OIS ensued.

F022-15: MARCH 14, 2015 REPLICA/PELLET/BB

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of an assault with a deadly weapon suspect at a residence. Upon their arrival, the suspect's father, who had a shoulder injury, stated the suspect was throwing items out of the house and had attacked him with a knife. As officers approached the residence where the suspect lived, the suspect pointed what they believed to be a handgun out of the window at the officers, resulting in an OIS.

F023-15: MARCH 15, 2015

As plainclothes officers were driving in an unmarked Department vehicle, their vehicle was struck by gunfire. The officers then observed two suspects shooting at them, resulting in an OIS.

F025-15: MARCH 25, 2015

An off-duty officer was asleep in his residence and was awoken by noises and a flashlight illuminating the interior of the residence. The officer armed himself and exited the residence to further investigate. Upon exiting the front door, the officer observed an unfamiliar vehicle parked in his driveway. A male suspect suddenly appeared from a walkway to the rear yard that was adjacent to the driveway, resulting in an OIS.

his neck. Upon their arrival, the suspe
suspect, who was lying on the kitchen
attempted to render aid, while awaitir
Rescue Ambulance, and verbalized wit
rescue ambulance arrived, one officer
personnel. The suspect leapt to his fee
counter, and advanced toward the offic
residence and alerted his partner and t
attempting to gain distance from the re
door, armed with a knife in each hand,
in an OIS.

There is no photograph available, as the suspect fled the location and was not apprehended.

F027-15: MARCH 29, 2015

While off-duty and driving with a frier
vehicle, driven by an unidentified ma
conducted a U-turn, causing the office
officer continued driving and was stopp
observed the suspect's vehicle rapidly a
vehicle. As the suspect drove past the
a handgun at them and fired two gunsh
his vehicle, and the officer followed. The
service weapon, identified himself as a
commands to surrender. The suspect fa
and again pointed a handgun at the offi

F029-15: APRIL 8, 2015

After hearing gunshots, uniformed offi
middle of the street. The officers obse
the location and immediately requeste
ambulance for the downed victim. An
running from the scene and directed
location. As the officers approached on
them, resulting in an OIS.

F031-15: APRIL 21, 2015

Uniformed officers responded to a rac
Upon their arrival, the officers attempte
suspect appeared at the apartment do
right hand and approached the officers.
to drop the knife but he refused to co
resulting in an OIS.

Uniformed officers responded to numerous radio calls of a man armed with a gun. Upon arrival, officers located the suspect and observed him armed with what they believed to be a handgun, which he alternately pointed at passing motorists, the officers, and himself. The officers attempted to contain the suspect as he began walking, while repeatedly giving him commands to drop the weapon. The suspect refused to obey the officers' commands and kept waving the gun and pointing it at himself as he continued walking. Suddenly, the suspect turned and pointed the handgun at the officers, resulting in an OIS.

F037-15: MAY 05, 2015

While driving in an unmarked police vehicle, uniformed officers observed a suspect running away from them while holding his waistband area. Believing the suspect was armed, the officers exited their vehicle and pursued the suspect on foot. The suspect jumped over a gate into a driveway and jumped over a fence into the rear yard of another property. Officers contained the area where the suspect was last seen and began establishing a perimeter. Moments later, the suspect emerged from a parked vehicle holding a black handgun. One of the officers issued commands to the suspect to drop the gun; however, the suspect failed to comply and raised the handgun at the officer, resulting in an OIS.

F038-15: MAY 5, 2015

Uniformed officers received a radio call of a man harassing customers and refusing to leave a business. Upon their arrival, the officers encountered the suspect and engaged him in conversation. The suspect agreed to leave the area and began to walk away. Moments later, the suspect became engaged in a fight with a security officer. While attempting to assist the security officer, the officers became involved in a struggle with the suspect and an OIS ensued.

F043-15: MAY 24, 2015

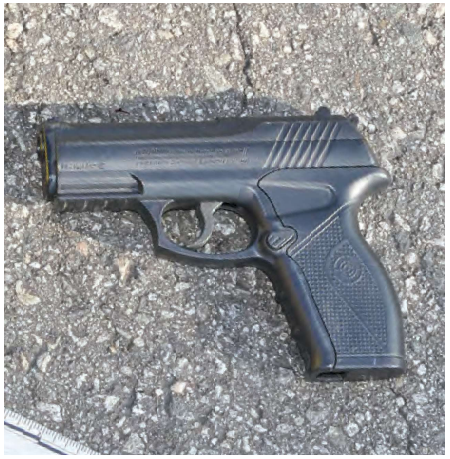
Uniformed officers walked out of an LAPD Service Center and observed a group of three males standing in the parking lot across the street involved in a verbal dispute. Officers then observed the males begin walking away from the location and noted a fourth individual walk to the rear of a nearby parked vehicle, retrieve a handgun and begin walking toward the group of

Uniformed officers were flagged down
that two suspects had threatened them
officers to the suspects, who were seen
officers gave the suspects numerous c
comply. One suspect continued walkin
car with his hands in his waistband. The
one of the officers, resulting in an OIS.

There is no photograph ***available,*** *as the suspect fled the location and was not apprehended.*

F046-15: JUNE 10, 2015

Uniformed officers and supervisors res
man armed with a knife. Two uniforme
the suspect sitting on the sidewalk. The
second unit, requested a beanbag shotg
deployment of the second unit. Two unif
to verbalize with the suspect from a dist
the supervisors with the knife, resulting



F048-15: JUNE 19, 2015 REPLIC

Uniformed officers responded to a dom
of the radio call identified the suspect a
was under the influence, and was pos
their arrival, the officers observed the s
initiate a traffic stop. The suspect failed
ensued. During the pursuit, the suspect
via 911 and advised he had a gun in h
through Los Angeles and neighboring c
and exited with what was believed to
a beanbag shotgun, firing numerous r
effect. The suspect pointed the handgu
suspect appeared unaffected by both t
and re-entered the vehicle and contin
the pursuit terminated, the suspect exi
officers again, resulting in a second OIS

While on patrol, uniformed officers were stopped in traffic when they observed a suspect on a nearby sidewalk advancing toward them with his hands wrapped in a gray cloth in a shooting stance. Believing they were about to be fired upon, the officers exited their vehicle, ordered the suspect to drop what they believed to be a gun, and an OIS ensued.

F054-15: JUNE 29, 2015

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a drive-by shooting. During their response, they heard gunfire emanating north of their location. The officers subsequently observed three to four suspects mid-block where additional shots were heard and muzzle flash from a firearm was seen. One of the suspects then turned and pointed a handgun at the officers, resulting in an OIS.

F055-15: JULY 6, 2015

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding an assault with a deadly weapon. The comments of the call indicated a woman was screaming and a man covered in blood was armed with a knife at the location. Upon their arrival with a secondary unit, officers were met in the middle of the street by a male covered in blood while armed with a large kitchen knife. The officers deployed out of their vehicle and directed the suspect to drop the knife. The suspect refused to comply and advanced toward the officers armed with the knife, resulting in an OIS.

F057-15: JULY 9, 2015

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a vandalism suspect breaking business windows. Upon their arrival, the officers observed a smashed window and the suspect attempting to smash an additional window with a skateboard. When officers attempted to detain the suspect, the suspect fled on his skateboard and officers followed him in their patrol vehicle. Eventually, the suspect fell off his skateboard and the officers attempted to detain the suspect. A physical altercation ensued and one of the officers utilized the

Uniformed officers responded to a radi
Upon their arrival, the officers observed
and began giving him commands to dro
stood up and began to aggressively app
a TASER on the suspect, which had
advance on one of the officers while stil
OIS.

F062-15: JULY 24, 2015 REPLICA

Citizens observed a suspect firing wh
the air, causing numerous shots fired a
generated. A uniformed sergeant and tw
observed the suspect sitting on a brick
a handgun between his legs. The susp
verbal commands to drop the gun, resu

F065-15: AUGUST 6, 2015

Plainclothes officers were monitoring
observed a suspect standing at the cor
ran from the location into a nearby alle
officers followed in their vehicle. The su
fence, but his clothing became entang
the fence. When the officers exited th
handgun at them, resulting in an OIS.

F067-15: AUGUST 12, 2015

Uniformed officers responded to a radi
just left a business. The comments of
suspect was armed with a large knife
walking away from the location and exit
to detain her. A foot pursuit ensued and
alley where she armed herself with a la
commands to drop it; however, she refu
before she suddenly stopped and turn

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call regarding a violent male with a possible mental illness at a residence. Officers knocked on the apartment door and the subject of the radio call answered the door while in possession of knives. The suspect threw one of the knives at the officers and then fled on foot. Two additional units responded and observed the suspect running from the location. The officers exited their vehicles and observed the suspect running towards them in an aggressive manner while still in possession of a large knife, resulting in an OIS.

F072-15: AUGUST 22, 2015

While working crime suppression, uniformed officers observed a male walking in the street, obstructing vehicle traffic. The officers stopped their police vehicle in order to conduct a pedestrian stop for the observed violation. As the driver officer exited the vehicle, he observed the handle of a handgun protruding from the suspect's jacket pocket and immediately voiced his observation to his partner. The suspect ran onto the adjacent sidewalk and the officers followed. The suspect turned in the direction of the officers with the handgun in his right hand, resulting in an OIS.

F075-15: AUGUST 27, 2015

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a neighbor dispute. Upon arrival, the officers determined that one of the parties involved in the dispute was using utilities from the other's address without permission. The officers responded to investigate and encountered the suspect. A physical altercation ensued, during which the suspect picked up a metal tool and struck both officers on the head and shoulder area, resulting in an OIS.

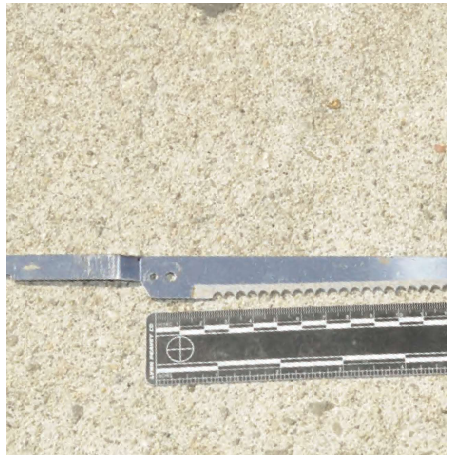
F080-15: SEPTEMBER 10, 2015

While conducting a follow-up investigation, detectives observed a wanted shooting suspect driving in the vehicle used in the commission of the crime. The detectives followed him and broadcast their observations and location. The suspect suddenly negotiated a U-turn and drove towards the detectives. The detectives drove into a driveway, exited their vehicle, and were confronted by the suspect, resulting in an OIS.

Uniformed officers responded to a radi
gun. Upon their arrival, officers observe
him. As the suspect continued walking
armed with a handgun in his right hand.
pointed the handgun at one of the office

F082-15: SEPTEMBER 16, 2015

Numerous officers responded to a shots
two additional 911 calls were received, o
suspect. The responding personnel beg
the suspect walked out the side door of
suspect pointed the rifle at officers, resu



F083-15: SEPTEMBER 27, 2015

Uniformed officers received a radio call
their arrival, the officers were confronte
to comply with the officers' commands a
with the knife, resulting in an OIS.

F084-15: OCTOBER 3, 2015

Uniformed officers were stopped at a re
a turn. The officers heard and saw their
were being fired upon, the officers' atten
standing to the rear of their vehicle. Th
OIS ensued.

F087-15: OCTOBER 27, 2015

Uniformed officers attempted to detain the driver of a stolen vehicle, resulting in a physical altercation. The officers and suspect fell to the ground and fought over a knife that the suspect had armed himself with. During the physical altercation, the suspect attempted to remove an officer's gun from the holster, resulting in an OIS.

F090-15: NOVEMBER 9, 2015

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a male in the middle of the street causing vehicles to swerve around him. Upon the officers' arrival, the suspect reached into his waistband area, simulated drawing a handgun and ran toward the officers. The officers deployed a beanbag shotgun and TASER on the suspect, which had no effect. A physical altercation ensued and an officer was knocked to the ground. The suspect obtained control of the beanbag shotgun and stood over the officer with the beanbag shotgun, resulting in an OIS.

F095-15: DECEMBER 14, 2015

An off-duty officer was outside his private vehicle which was parked in front of his residence. The officer was confronted by a suspect armed with a handgun, resulting in an OIS.

F098-15: DECEMBER 19, 2015

Uniformed officers were monitoring a suspect receiving medical treatment after he was involved in a prior CUOF incident where he attempted to disarm an officer of his handgun. After medical treatment was provided and the suspect was cleared to be booked by the attending physician, the officers began handcuffing the suspect. In the process, the suspect attacked the officers with bodily force and a metal chair. Officers used TASERs to attempt

***There is no photograph available** as the incident was a perception shooting.*

Uniformed officers assisted in the serv
for a murder suspect. The suspect bar
and refused to surrender. After some ti
began climbing onto the roof of a storage
While doing so, the suspect turned tow
an object that was believed to be a hand

Undercover detectives were conducting surveillance for a wanted suspect. The detectives located the suspect, who attempted to flee from them in a vehicle. The suspect was involved in a traffic collision and fled on foot. As detectives confronted the suspect, he armed himself with a handgun, and an OIS ensued.

F005-16: JANUARY 16, 2016 REPLICA/PELLET/BB

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a robbery suspect. Officers were directed to the suspect's location by an LAPD air unit. As officers stopped their patrol vehicle, they were confronted by the suspect, who had armed himself with was they believed to be a handgun. The suspect ran towards their patrol vehicle with the weapon pointed at the officers, resulting in an OIS.

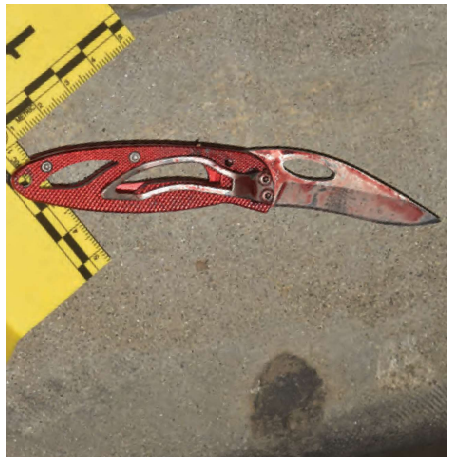
F007-16: JANUARY 17, 2016

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a man armed with a knife. As the officers arrived at the scene, they observed the suspect, who was armed with a large hunting knife, begin to walk toward them. The officers gave the suspect verbal commands to drop the knife, however the suspect failed to comply and continued his advance. One officer deployed a TASER on the suspect, which had no effect. As the suspect continued advancing towards the officers with the knife in hand, an OIS ensued.

F008-16: JANUARY 30, 2016

While conducting crime suppression, uniformed officers attempted to stop two pedestrians. As the officers exited their patrol vehicle, one of the individuals, later identified as the suspect, fled on foot. While pursuing the suspect, one officer observed the suspect remove a handgun from his waistband and begin to turn towards the officer, resulting in an OIS.

Having received information regarding
observed the vehicle driving on City stre
stop. The driver pulled in to a driveway
resulting in an OIS.



F010-16: FEBRUARY 14, 2016

Uniformed officers responded to a rad
deadly weapon suspect who had stabb
As the officers approached the location,
on the roof of a motor home-type vehicl
a knife, then began to cut himself on
verbalize with the suspect to descend
medical aid for his injuries, however h
enter the motor home and sat in the
would attempt to drive away, the office
and deployed the TASER on the suspec
The suspect advanced towards one of t

There is no photograph available, as the suspect fled the location and was not apprehended.

F013-16: FEBRUARY 20, 2016

While off -duty and driving in his persona
by shooting occur, which resulted in a
reported his observations while followin
so, the driver of the suspect's vehicle ca
numerous rounds at the officer, resultin

F016-16: MARCH 15, 2016

While off-duty and inside his residenc
footsteps originating from the interio
himself with a handgun and exited h
officer entered the living room, he was
suspects immediately fled the residenc
As the suspects continued their escape

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a screaming woman. Upon their arrival, the officers heard screaming originating from a dark colored SUV parked on the street. Upon further investigation, the officers observed a male suspect in the back seat of the SUV assaulting a woman. As the suspect continued strangling and punching the female, an officer smashed one of the vehicle's windows to render aid to the victim. The suspect entered the driver's seat and drove the vehicle at an officer, resulting in an OIS.

F021-16: APRIL 6, 2016

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a male with a possible mental illness. Upon arrival, officers observed the suspect involved in a verbal dispute with family members. The officers intervened to diffuse the situation. The suspect became irate and directed his aggression towards the officers. The officers deployed a TASER on the suspect, which had no effect. The suspect then barricaded himself in a bedroom and armed himself with two knives. Metropolitan Division, SWAT, and the Department's Crisis Negotiation Team responded. After delivering tear gas into the residence, the suspect fled through a bedroom window and charged at a SWAT officer with scissors. Officers deployed a TASER and a beanbag shotgun on the suspect, both of which had no effect. The suspect continued advancing toward one SWAT officer, ultimately cutting his arm with the scissors. This resulted in an OIS.

F022-16: APRIL 10, 2016

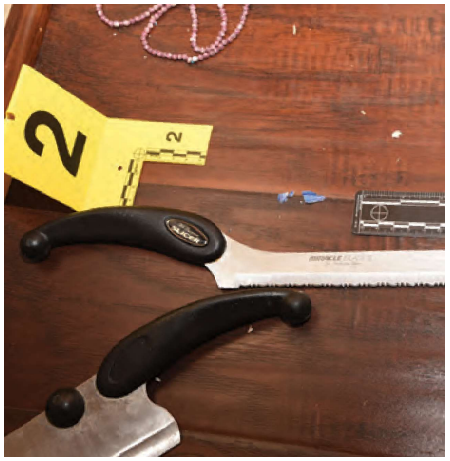
Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a burglary in progress at an apartment. Comments of the radio call indicated the suspect had shattered a window and entered the location. Upon their arrival, officers were notified that the suspect was inside one of the apartment units holding an older male hostage with a knife to his neck. The officers entered the location and observed the suspect holding a knife against the neck of an elderly male. The officers repeatedly ordered the suspect to drop the knife, however he failed to comply, and an OIS ensued.

F024-16: APRIL 20, 2016

Uniformed officers observed a male, later identified as the suspect, commit a traffic violation while riding a bicycle during the hours of darkness. As the officers attempted to stop the suspect for the violation, he fled on his bicycle. After some time, the suspect dismounted the bicycle and fled on foot. As the officers gave chase, the lead officer observed the suspect remove a handgun

F026-16: APRIL 29, 2016 STOLE

While on-duty and stopped at a red
observed two individuals engaged in
detectives observed one of the individu
begin to shoot at the victim, resulting in



F027-16: APRIL 30, 2016

Uniformed officers responded to a radi
at an apartment. Comments of the ra
locked himself inside a bedroom and
their arrival, the officers entered the a
was unconscious and unresponsive. As
attention to the female, the partner office
rooms. The covering officer encountere
two knives. The officer ordered the sus
failed to comply, and an OIS ensued.

F028-16: MAY 4, 2016

An off-duty detective was followed on f
suspect, who subsequently produced a
detective of his property, which resulted

F029-16: MAY 13, 2016 PRIOR CR

Uniformed officers observed a group
vehicle. While attempting to detain the
and the officers gave chase on foot.
produced a handgun and fired at the offic

F035-16: JUNE 10, 2016 STOLEN

Uniformed officers initiated a traffic stop on a vehicle that had a strong odor of marijuana emanating from inside the cab. As the officers ordered the occupants to exit the vehicle, one suddenly ran from the officers in between two nearby parked vehicles. One officer observed the suspect reach for a handgun located in the suspect's waistband, and an OIS ensued.

F037-16: JUNE 26, 2016

While conducting a traffic stop on a vehicle, uniformed officers observed the driver exit the vehicle armed with a handgun. As the suspect ran from the officers, he turned and pointed the handgun at one officer, resulting in an OIS.

F038-16: JUNE 26, 2016

While working a crime suppression detail, uniformed officers observed a group of male subjects standing on the sidewalk drinking alcoholic beverages. As the officers attempted to detain the individuals in the group, one began walking away from the officers while holding his waistband. One officer followed the suspect and ordered him to stop. The suspect abruptly stopped and turned towards the officer while making a furtive movement, resulting in an OIS.

F041-16: JULY 7, 2016 REPLICA/PELLET/BB

While at a restaurant, an off-duty officer was the victim of a robbery. The suspect displayed what was believed to be a handgun at the officer and demanded his property, resulting in an OIS.

F043-16: JULY 24, 2016

While conducting patrol, uniformed office
on foot and observed one of the indivi
pursuit and exchange of gunfire with the
in one officer being struck by gunfire.

There is no photograph available, as the suspect fled the location and was not apprehended.

F044-16: JULY 26, 2016 REPLICA

While awaiting the arrival of local law ent
in regards to a burglary investigation,
suspects from the incident return. One
to be a handgun at the detective and b
OIS. It was later discovered that the ha
suspect and the weapon remain outstar

F045-16: JULY 28, 2016

Following a vehicle pursuit, one of th
exited and ran from officers. As the of
into custody, the suspect armed himself

F049-16: AUGUST 2, 2016

Uniformed officers responded to a busi
store, the suspect became irate and p
hold. The suspect then attempted to
resulting in an OIS.

F052-16: AUGUST 9, 2016

Uniformed officers conducted a traffic stop on a vehicle for a traffic violation. As officers were speaking with the driver, he abruptly exited the vehicle armed with a handgun, and an OIS ensued.

F053-16: AUGUST 9, 2016

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a vandalism in progress. Upon their arrival, the officers exited their vehicle and approached a group of individuals. One individual, later identified as the suspect, ran from the group and immediately grabbed his front waistband. The officers pursued the suspect on foot and requested additional resources to respond. While approaching the corner of an intersection, the suspect fired at the officers with a handgun, resulting in an OIS.

F055-16: AUGUST 16, 2016 STOLEN

While conducting patrol, an LAPD motor officer observed a vehicle commit a vehicle code violation and intended to initiate a traffic stop. Before doing so, the driver, later identified as the suspect, pulled the vehicle to the side of the road, exited, and began walking away. The officer ordered the suspect to stop, however he failed to comply with commands. The suspect removed a handgun from his person and began running from the officer. The suspect turned towards the officer with the gun in hand, resulting in an OIS.

F057-16: AUGUST 19, 2016

While on patrol, uniformed officers observed a male suspect holding a rifle with an affixed bayonet walking on the sidewalk. Officers gave the suspect numerous commands to drop the rifle, however he failed to comply, resulting in an OIS.

*There is no photograph **available** as the incident was a perception shooting.*

F059-16: SEPTEMBER 16, 2016

While conducting an undercover narcoti
approached by a male, later identified a
him. The suspect punched the officer in
reached for his waistband, and an OIS

*There is no photograph **available** as the suspect's weapon was an automobile.*

F062-16: SEPTEMBER 28, 2016

Uniformed officers escorted an arreste
examination. During the examination, th
from the officers. The suspect attempt
hospital, resulting in an OIS.

F063-16: OCTOBER 1, 2016 STOL

While assigned to a crime suppression
vehicle commit a vehicle code violation
a traffic stop on the vehicle, the driver
ensued. During the pursuit, one occupa
on foot and was pursued by uniformed
the officers observed the suspect armed
towards the officers with the gun in han

F064-16: OCTOBER 2, 2016 REPL

Uniformed officers responded to a radio
handgun. Officers located an individual
suspect based on the comments of the
pedestrian stop. Upon doing so, the su
believed to be a handgun at the officers

While on patrol, uniformed officers observed a large group of individuals involved in an altercation. As the officers exited their vehicle to investigate, they observed a male individual, later identified as the suspect, armed with a handgun, and an OIS ensued. The suspect ran from the officers approximately one block, where a second OIS occurred.

F072-16: NOVEMBER 7, 2016 STOLEN

Officers initiated a pedestrian stop on a suspicious individual near a business. Upon doing so, the suspect pointed a handgun at the officers, resulting in an OIS.

F078-16: NOVEMBER 28, 2016

Uniformed officers attempted to detain an individual, later identified as the suspect, regarding a burglary investigation. The suspect fled from the officers on foot into the backyard of a nearby residence. During the officers' attempt to apprehend the suspect, he displayed a handgun, and an OIS ensued.

F081-16: DECEMBER 11, 2016 PRIOR CRIMES

Uniformed officers attempted to detain numerous individuals gathered at a residence. As officers approached the location, various individuals within the group ran from the residence and discarded multiple firearms. One of the individuals, later identified as the suspect, fired at the officers, resulting in an OIS.

While on patrol, uniformed officers rec
As the officers approached the suspect
being pursued by the officers, the susp
them, resulting in an OIS.

F085-16: DECEMBER 18, 2016

Uniformed officers observed an indivic
armed with a handgun in his waistbanc
him, the suspect fled on foot. While bein
turned and pointed the handgun at then

There is no photograph ***available,*** *as the suspect fled the location and was later apprehended.*

F086-16: DECEMBER 20, 2016

A uniformed officer responded to an a
fired radio call at a residence. While con
at the location of the radio call, the off
incident riding his bike. As the officer app
custody, the suspect retrieved a handgu

F089-16: December 30, 2016

Plainclothes narcotic officers were mor
when they observed three individuals
location. Officers observed that one of t
in the officers' direction, another had a f
holding his hand in a manner consistent
suspects appeared to realize the plain

vehicle and drive away. Officers initiated a traffic stop with the assistance of additional patrol units. During the stop, the suspect exited the vehicle, was uncooperative, and failed to comply with officers' commands. Officers deployed the beanbag shotgun on the suspect, which had no effect. The suspect re-entered the vehicle and a vehicle pursuit ensued. During the pursuit, the suspect stopped the vehicle and fired at officers with a handgun, resulting in an OIS. The suspect continued driving, stopped his vehicle a second time, and fired at officers, resulting in a second OIS. Officers utilized the pursuit intervention technique, which disabled the suspect's vehicle. The suspect did not comply with officers' commands and a K-9 Contact occurred.

F003-17: January 10, 2017

While on patrol, uniformed officers observed a Department of Transportation officer being chased by an individual armed with a knife. The suspect ran toward the officers' vehicle with the knife in hand and attempted to open the driver's door. After requesting help and repositioning their vehicle, the officers exited the police vehicle and utilized their doors as cover. The suspect again advanced toward the officers with the knife in hand and told the officers he was going to kill them, resulting in an OIS.

F004-17: January 15, 2017

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a male suffering from a mental illness at a residence. Comments of the call indicated the suspect was armed with a knife and vandalizing the residence. The officers arrived at the scene and were directed to the suspect's whereabouts. The officers formulated a plan, entered the residence, and located the suspect in one of the bedrooms. The officers attempted to communicate with the suspect as they requested his cooperation and compliance, but were unsuccessful. The suspect opened the bedroom door armed with a knife, and moved toward one of the officers, resulting in the deployment of a beanbag shotgun and an OIS.

F005-17: January 17, 2017

A Federal Bureau of Investigation task force, consisting of various entities and plainclothes LAPD personnel, were directed to a commercial nursery outside City limits where a wanted homicide suspect was located. As the task force members approached the suspect to take him into custody, he armed himself with a sharpened bladed spade and refused to comply with repeated commands to drop the bladed spade and surrender. A task force member deployed a TASER twice, which struck the suspect but was ineffective. The

There was no photograph available, *as the suspect's weapon was physical force.*

While off-duty, an LAPD officer confront
A physical altercation between the offic
resulted in an OIS.

There was no photograph available *at the publication of this report.*

F011-17: January 31, 2017

Uniformed officers responded to a radio
a major entertainment center. Officers w
and incidentally observed a victim with a
then observed the suspect standing o
knife. As the officers approached the s
entered the business. Once inside, the
individual, which resulted in the deployr

F012-17: February 8, 2017

While on patrol, uniformed officers ob
description of one involved in a prior s
to stop the vehicle and a vehicle pursu
later identified as the suspect, entered
downtown area. As officers attempted
accelerated the vehicle toward an offic
OIS. A firearm was recovered during the

F015-17: March 4, 2017

Uniformed officers responded to a rad
deadly weapon suspect. Officers arrive
with the suspect, who was armed with a
numerous commands to the suspect to
comply. The officers then deployed a T
and an OIS ensued.

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a woman armed with a firearm at a residence. Officers arrived at the location, established a perimeter, and utilized various means to attempt to contact her. The suspect refused to exit the residence and SWAT was requested. While awaiting the arrival of SWAT personnel, uniformed officers observed the suspect exit the residence armed with a rifle. The suspect pointed the rifle at the officers, resulting in an OIS.

F018-17: March 7, 2017

While on patrol, uniformed officers observed a stolen vehicle being driven by a suspect involved in a previous carjacking and domestic violence incident. Officers attempted to initiate a traffic stop, however the suspect refused to yield, and a vehicle pursuit ensued. Officers utilized the pursuit intervention technique, which rendered the suspect's vehicle inoperable. As officers approached the vehicle, they observed the victim from the previous domestic violence incident attempt to flee the vehicle. The suspect then began to stab the victim, and an OIS ensued.

F019-17: March 8, 2017

Uniformed officers were flagged down by an individual who informed them that he was the victim of a firearm brandishing incident. The victim then directed the officers to the nearby group of suspects. As the officers approached the group, one of the individuals, later identified as the suspect, ran from the officers into a nearby alley. The suspect drew a handgun from his waistband, and an OIS ensued.

F021-17: March 25, 2017 PRIOR CRIMES

While on patrol, uniformed officers heard numerous gunshots emanating from a nearby area. Moments later, the officers observed an individual, later identified as the suspect, walking from the area of the shooting. The officers attempted to detain the suspect, who immediately ran from them, resulting in the initiation of a foot pursuit. As officers continued pursuing the suspect, they observed him remove a pistol from his waistband, and an OIS occurred.

Uniformed officers responded to a loc
deadly weapon radio calls were genera
the suspect was armed with a knife. Wh
they observed the suspect involved in a
The suspect then began stabbing the in

F027-17: April 22, 2017

Uniformed officers responded to a ra
a deadly weapon incident at a reside
encountered the suspect, who informed
a gun. After refusing multiple comman
suspect removed a handgun from his
resulting in an OIS.

F029-17: May 8, 2017

Uniformed officers responded to a radio
at a residence. Comments of the call
location while the lone resident was sl
resident observed the suspect in the
armed with a firearm. Officers arrived a
in fact still inside the residence, and re
formulated and SWAT personnel began
various less-lethal munitions were depl
at SWAT personnel with a handgun, res

F032-17: May 13, 2017

Uniformed officers attempted to detain a
to be armed with a firearm in a City park
his front pocket and began to turn tow
hand, resulting in an OIS.

F034-17: May 16, 2017

Uniformed officers attempted to detain an individual, later identified as the suspect, for drinking alcohol in public. As the officers approached the suspect, he immediately ran from them and removed a handgun from his waistband. The suspect turned and pointed the handgun at the officers, resulting in an OIS.

F036-17: May 25, 2017

Uniformed and plainclothes officers executed a search warrant at a residence. Once inside the residence, the suspect advanced on one of the officers with a machete, and an OIS ensued.

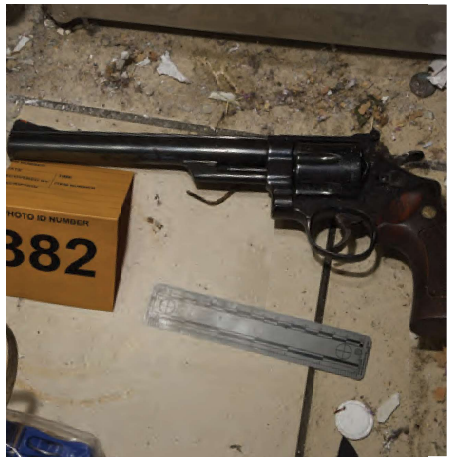
F038-17: May 29, 2017 PRIOR CRIMES

While at a social function, an off-duty officer observed a group of suspects armed with handguns in the middle of an intersection walking toward the area of the event. Individuals within the group began firing at a separate group, resulting in an OIS.

F042-17: June 6, 2017 REPLICA/PELLET/BB

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a male armed with a firearm. Upon their arrival, officers observed an individual matching the description of the suspect and attempted to detain him. As the officers exited their police vehicle, the suspect turned toward them with what officers believed to be a handgun, and an OIS ensued.

Uniformed officers initiated a consens
member. The officers observed a bulge
believed he was armed with a handgu
verbal commands and a physical alterc
the suspect armed himself with a hand
doing so, he turned toward the officers
occurred.

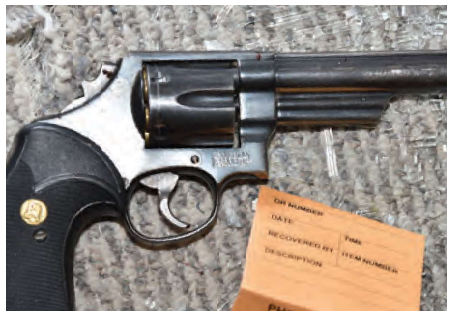


F046-17: June 15, 2017

Uniformed officers conducted a parol
residence. As occupants of the resid
individual who remained inside, later
officers, and an OIS ensued. The su
rear window and again fired at officers
resulting in a second OIS. The suspe
was established. K-9 units responded a
During the search, the suspect shot a De
located the suspect in a nearby shed, w
resulting in a third OIS.

F047-17: June 19, 2017

Uniformed officers responded to a radi
incident at a residence. Upon their arriva
had in fact occurred. The officers later lo
residence armed with a knife. The susp
to drop the knife and approached the o
a TASER and an OIS.



F048-17: June 22, 2017

Uniformed officers responded to a radio
at a residence. The officers arrived at
who directed them to the suspect's wh
to contact the suspect, he produced a
suspect retreated into the residence,
request additional resources. As a sepa

Uniformed officers contacted a known gang member, who abruptly removed a handgun from his backpack and pointed it at his head. Additional units responded to the scene as officers continued verbalizing with the suspect. Officers deployed a beanbag shotgun at the suspect, which was ineffective. The suspect then pointed the handgun at the officers, and an OIS ensued.

F050-17: June 29, 2017

Metropolitan Division SWAT was involved in a vehicle pursuit with an individual, later identified as the suspect. The pursuit terminated when the suspect exited his vehicle outside City limits and attempted to flee on foot. While running toward an apartment complex, the suspect fired at officers, resulting in two separate OIS incidents.

F053-17: July 14, 2017

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a male armed with a knife at a residence. Comments of the call indicated the suspect was threatening to stab additional residents. Officers arrived at the scene and attempted to make contact with the suspect. The suspect opened the front door armed with a knife, and an OIS ensued.

F054-17: July 15, 2017

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a domestic violence incident at a residence. The officers encountered the suspect at the location, and a brief vehicle pursuit and foot pursuit ensued. At the termination of the foot pursuit, the suspect fired at officers, and an OIS occurred.

F057-17: July 22, 2017

Uniformed officers attempted to conduc
who then ran from them, resulting in a
the suspect pointed a handgun at one o

F058-17: July 27, 2017

Uniformed officers responded to a rad
at a motel. Upon the officers' arrival,
location in a second-story room. The of
approximately 10 minutes to exit the roo
then suddenly opened the door, pointe
OIS ensued.

F059-17: August 4, 2017

Uniformed officers responded to a radio
peace at a residence. Upon the officers'
reporting, who advised them that the
suspect, was inside the location destroy
residence and observed the suspect si
his back to the door while armed with a
verbal commands to drop the rifle, stoo
resulting in an OIS.

F060-17: August 9, 2017

Uniformed officers responded to a radi
incident at a residence. Comments of th
armed with a shotgun and two handgu
arrived at the scene and determined
requesting the assistance of Metropolit
established. The suspect shot at SWA

F061-17: August 22, 2017

A Federal Bureau of Investigation task force, consisting of plainclothes LAPD personnel, conducted surveillance at a residence for a wanted murder/kidnap suspect. Officers located the suspect along with the kidnapped victim and attempted to effect an arrest. In doing so, the suspect removed a handgun from his waist and pointed it at the officers, resulting in an OIS.

F064-17: September 8, 2017

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a violent male with a mental illness/assault with a deadly weapon investigation at a residence. Upon their arrival, officers heard screaming from within the location. As the officers walked toward the residence, the suspect emerged and pointed a rifle at them, resulting in the discharge of a beanbag shotgun and an OIS.

F071-17: October 29, 2017

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a male with mental illness at a residence. After determining entry into the residence was not warranted, officers remained outside while another resident, later identified as the victim, entered the location. After doing so, the suspect began to chase the victim inside the residence while armed with a knife. The officers then entered the location and observed the victim being held by the suspect from behind with a knife to her throat. The suspect, after refusing commands to drop the knife and threatening to kill the victim and the officers, began to approach the officers with the knife in hand, resulting in an OIS.

F072-17: November 9, 2017

Uniformed officers observed a stolen vehicle and attempted to detain the driver. The driver of the vehicle failed to yield and a vehicle pursuit occurred. During the pursuit, the suspect crashed her vehicle into two police vehicles, resulting in an OIS.

There is no photograph available as it was not provided by TID..

F073-17: November 15, 2017

Uniformed Gang Enforcement Detail offi
commit several traffic infractions in a vel
license plate. The officers initiated a tr
yield. Officers initiated a vehicle pursuit a
a traffic collision while evading them. Im
the suspect displayed a handgun and fir
OIS.

There is no photograph available as the incident was a perception shooting.

F076-17: November 30, 2017

Plainclothes detectives attempted to c
robbery suspect, which resulted in the
responded and joined the pursuit. At
detectives observed what they believe
in an OIS.

There was no photograph available, as the suspect fled location and was not apprehended.

F077-17: December 4, 2017 PRIO

While inside a business, a uniformed c
outside the location. When the officer e
observed a suspect firing at a victim, ar

F079-17: December 19, 2017 STO

While on patrol, uniformed officers hea
parking lot. The officers responded to the
with an assault rifle and a revolver. The
officers, and an OIS occurred.

While off-duty, an LAPD officer was confronted by a suspect armed with a metal flashlight. The suspect struck the officer on the head with the flashlight, which resulted in an OIS.

F081-17: December 23, 2017

A uniformed officer responded to a radio call regarding a domestic violence incident at a residence. After arriving at the scene, the officer encountered the suspect armed with a machete and requested additional resources. An additional unit responded and located the suspect. The suspect, who was armed with a machete and hammer, ran towards the officers with the weapons in hand, and an OIS ensued.

F082-17: December 30, 2017

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call regarding a domestic dispute at a residence. Comments of the call indicated the victim had fled the residence after the incident and the suspect remained at the scene while attempting to arm himself with a firearm. Additionally, the victim's mother was inside the residence with the suspect. When the officers arrived at the scene, they heard gunfire emanating from within the location. The officers then observed the suspect exit the front door while armed with a handgun. The suspect fired the handgun at the officers, and an OIS ensued.

F083-17: December 31, 2017 REPLICA/PELLET/BB

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call at a business regarding a man armed with a firearm, who brandished it at a victim. When the officers arrived at the scene, they observed the suspect in a nearby parking lot armed with what they believed to be a handgun. The officers ordered the suspect to drop the handgun, however the suspect failed to comply and began to point the

Uniformed officers observed a vehicle d
with another vehicle and a street light.
produced a rifle and pointed it at officers

F003-18: January 11, 2018

Uniformed officers responded to a radio
at an intersection. Officers approached
that officers perceived was a handgun,

F004-18: January 14, 2018

Uniformed officers responded to a radi
driveway with one of the suspects arm
arrived, one suspect fled on foot while
ground and appeared to be sleeping. A
suspect who appeared to be sleeping tu
handgun, resulting in an OIS.

F007-18: January 26, 2018

Uniformed officers were involved in a ve
stolen vehicle. The suspect exited the
chased the suspect when they observe
their direction, resulting in an OIS.

F008-18: January 27, 2018

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a juvenile group in a park. While checking the area, they observed a suspect enter the roadway on a bicycle. The suspect dismounted his bicycle, simulated drawing a handgun, and took a shooting stance toward officers, resulting in an OIS.

F009-18: February 2, 2018

Uniformed officers were involved in a vehicle pursuit of a reckless driver. The suspect's vehicle was involved in a traffic collision and came to rest. As officers made contact with the suspect, he pointed a handgun at the officers, resulting in an OIS.

F011-18: February 25, 2018

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a burglar alarm. Upon arrival, officers made contact with the suspect and verbalized with him to surrender peacefully. The suspect produced a handgun and pointed it at the officers, resulting in an OIS.

F013-18: February 26, 2018

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a suspect armed with a handgun and knife. The suspect stated he was going to shoot himself. As officers made contact with the suspect, he began walking towards them. Officers began to verbalize with the suspect to drop the weapon at which point he charged towards officers while armed with a pointed metal rod, resulting in an OIS.

F020-18: March 19, 2018

Uniformed officers responded to a rad
While enroute, officers observed a veh
The suspect's vehicle came to an abru
vehicle. The suspect walked towards
in an OIS.

F023-18: April 10, 2018

Uniformed patrol officers were in pursu
stopped, exited the vehicle, and a fo
As the suspect ran through the alley, h
officers, resulting in an OIS.

F024-18: April 10, 2018

Uniformed officers responded to a rad
business. When officers arrived, they c
They began to verbalize with the suspe
to comply and ran through the mall with

F032-18: May 12, 2018

Uniformed officers observed two suspe
activity in front of a residence. Offic
the intent of conducting a consensua
immediately ran away from officers wh
in foot pursuit which resulted in an OI
recovered by officers at the scene. Th

Uniformed officers were involved in a vehicle pursuit of a stolen vehicle. The suspect in the passenger seat exposed his upper torso out of the vehicle window holding a shotgun. The suspect began to shoot at the officers with the shotgun, resulting in an OIS.

F035-18: May 30, 2018

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a stabbing. Upon arrival, officers encountered the suspect standing in the carport of the residence preventing them from having access to the stabbing victim. Officers gave commands for the suspect to surrender. The suspect refused to comply with officers' commands. After numerous attempts to communicate with the suspect, officers deployed less-lethal force options. The suspect armed himself with a large pickaxe and approached officers resulting in an OIS.

F036-18: June 9, 2018

Officers arrested a suspect who later was transported to a medical facility after the suspect showed signs of having a seizure. At the medical facility, officers removed the suspect's handcuffs at the request of the medical technician. While officers were in the process of re-handcuffing, the suspect attacked one of the officers and attempted to take an officer's handgun, resulting in an OIS.

F038-18: June 10, 2018

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of a stabbing. When officers arrived, they observed the suspect through a locked security screen armed with a knife and in a physical struggle with his father. Officers entered the residence and used less-lethal munitions. The suspect advanced towards his father and attempted to stab him with his knife, resulting in an OIS.

Uniformed officers responded to an ambu
outreach center. The officers confronted
the knife. Officers utilized a beanbag sh
The suspect grabbed a female bystan
resulting in an OIS.

F041-18: June 20, 2018

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a
As officers arrived, they observed the vi
Officers observed the suspect standing
kitchen type knife. Officers ordered the
the suspect walked towards officers whi
deployed a bean bag shotgun followed
ineffective. The suspect continued to wa
knife, which resulted in an OIS.

F043-18: July 7, 2018

Uniformed patrol officers responded to
that her son was possibly under the in
hallucinating. The subject was known to
residence. Officers set up containment
to communicate with the subject verball
incident, the subject raised the handgun
OIS.

F044-18: July 7, 2018

Uniformed officers responded to a radi
a handgun. Officers met with family m
subject's location in an alley. Officers c
to get him to surrender. The subject fa
resulting in an OIS.

suspect. During the pursuit, the suspect fired a handgun at the officers. The pursuit terminated when the suspect's vehicle collided with a utility pole. The suspect exited his vehicle and fled into a grocery store while firing a handgun at the officers, resulting in an OIS. The suspect barricaded himself in the store while taking numerous hostages. SWAT personnel responded and initiated crisis negotiations. The suspect submitted to arrest without further incident.

F047-18: July 27, 2018

Uniformed patrol officers conducted an investigative vehicle stop. The officers approached the suspect and made contact. The contact officer recognized the suspect as a person on Federal Probation. After confirming his probation status, officers requested the suspect step out of the vehicle. When the suspect exited the vehicle, he produced a handgun and fired at one officer, striking her in the leg. The suspect then pointed the handgun at the partner officer. An OIS then ensued.

F048-18: July 29, 2018

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call and began their investigation on the sidewalk. As officers spoke to the involved parties, an uninvolved vehicle drove by and one of its occupants began discharging rounds immediately. Officers perceived they were being fired upon and an OIS occurred.

F049-18: August 7, 2018

Plain clothes officers assigned to a task force went to serve a warrant and apprehend a murder suspect. Upon approaching the location, officers were confronted by the suspect who produced a handgun. The suspect shot at officers, resulting in an OIS. One officer was shot by the suspect during the incident.

Uniformed Metropolitan officers workin individual, later identified as the suspec the roadway. The bicycle did not have during hours of darkness. Officers init violation. As the passenger officer ex mounted his bicycle and fled. Officers vehicle as the suspect rode away. The police vehicle, reached into his cargo sh suspect pointed the handgun directly at

F054-18: October 7, 2018

Plain clothes officers assigned to a Narc in an area known for narcotics sales. C investigative stop of three narcotics sus investigation, one of the suspects produ OIS occurred.

There was no photograph available, as the suspect's weapon was physical force.

F059-18: October 29, 2018 PRIO

Uniformed officers responded to a radio initiated contact with the suspect who w was naked, uncooperative, and becar officers as they attempted to handcuff h physical force and the use of a TASER the suspect obtained control of the offic officer's nose, forced a second officer t the officer in the face with his fists. An

F061-18: November 11, 2018

Uniformed Metropolitan officers were center when they heard possible gunfi the apron of a driveway which led to th officers observed two suspects walking f building in their direction. One of the sus who were still seated in their police veh

Uniformed officers responded to a radio call of shots fired. The comments of the call indicated someone was reportedly shot inside of the location. Upon arriving at the location, officers observed a pedestrian on the sidewalk in front of the location. Officers heard gun shots; however, they did not see where the pedestrian went or where the shots came from. An officer needs help request was broadcast. As additional personnel responded, an officer observed muzzle flash and believed he was being shot at. An OIS then occurred.

F064-18: November 18, 2018

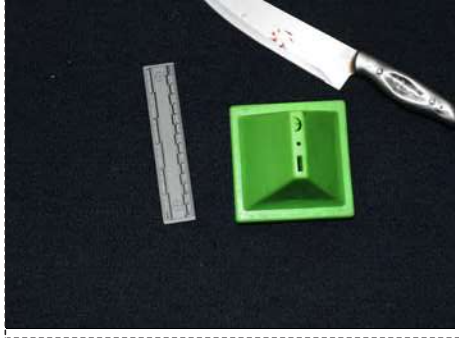
Uniformed officers were conducting patrol when they observed a vehicle with paper plates. A traffic stop was initiated and the driver (suspect) began to pull over. However, the suspect fled at a high rate of speed and officers went in pursuit. The vehicle pursuit entered the freeway, which had heavy traffic. The suspect exited the vehicle and was observed to be in possession of a handgun as he fled on foot through traffic, resulting in an OIS.

F065-18: November 25, 2018

Uniformed Metropolitan officers were working a crime suppression detail when they observed two pedestrians, one of whom was holding a handgun. Officers stopped their vehicle, exited, and gave commands for the suspect to drop the handgun. The suspect failed to comply resulting in an OIS. The second suspect complied and was taken into custody without incident. It was determined the second suspect also discharged a handgun.

F068-18: December 22, 2018

Uniformed patrol officers responded to a radio call of a man disturbing the peace. Upon arrival, officers observed the suspect unsheathing a large knife and confronting a citizen. Officers stopped their vehicle, exited, and attempted to take enforcement action. The suspect fled causing officers to initiate a foot pursuit. During the foot pursuit, the suspect produced and pointed a handgun at officers resulting in an OIS.



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- A UOF incident resulting in death;
- A UOF incident resulting in an injury requiring hospitalization (commonly referred to as a LERI incident);
- All intentional head strikes with an impact weapon or device (e.g., baton, flashlight, etc.) and all unintentional (inadvertent or accidental) head strikes that results in serious bodily injury, hospitalization or death;
- Officer involved animal shootings;
- Non-tactical unintentional discharges; and,
- An incident in which a member of the public has contact with a Department canine and hospitalization is required (2018 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

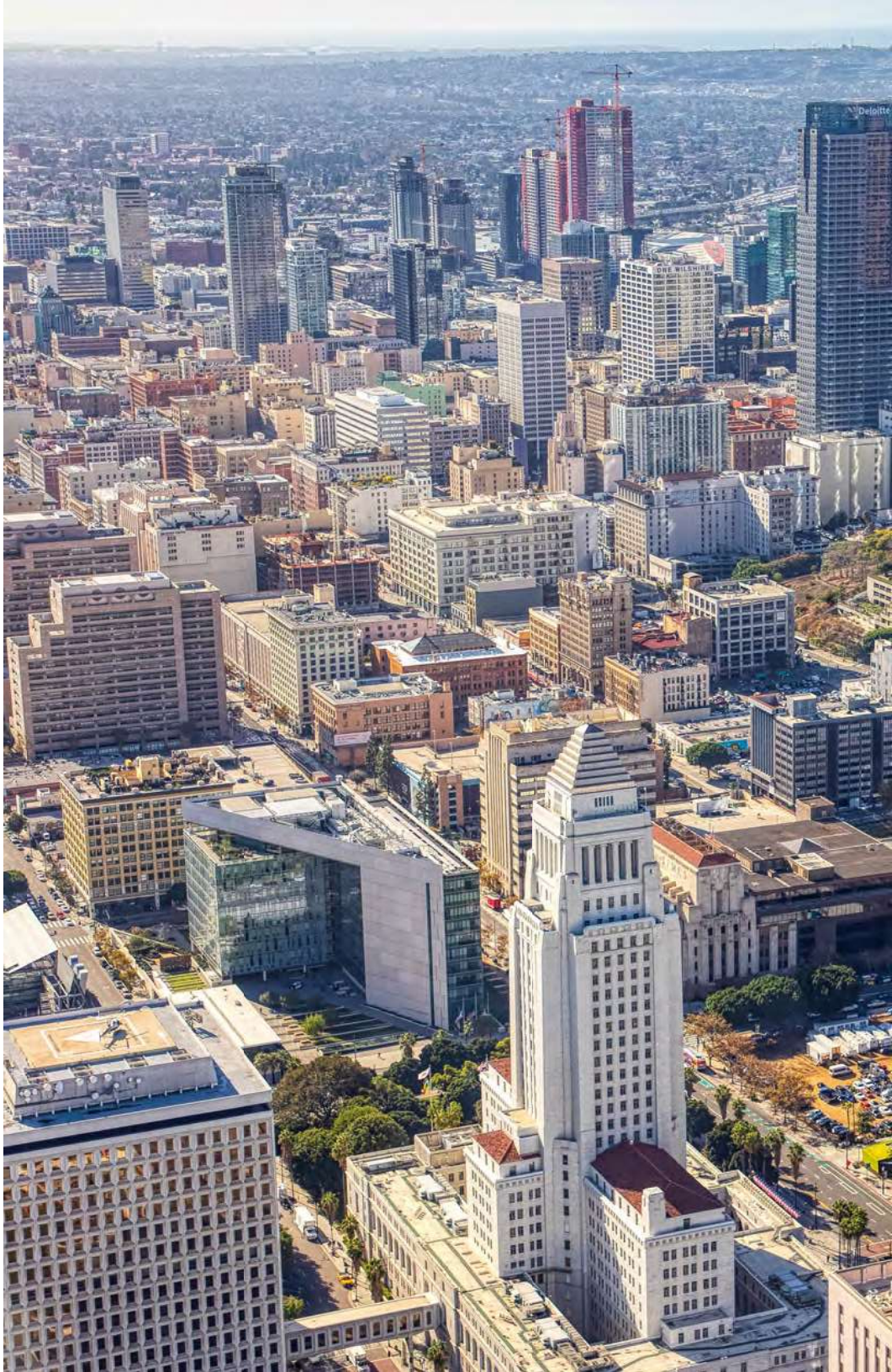
CRIME

- **Part I Crime:** The FBI's UCR program classifies the following offenses as Part I crimes: criminal homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft), motor vehicle theft, and arson.
- **Part II Crime:** The FBI's UCR program classifies all violations of state or local laws not specifically identified as Part I offenses (except traffic violations) as Part II crimes.
- **Violent Crime:** The FBI defines violent crime in its UCR program as those offenses which involve force or threat of force. As such, violent crime is comprised of four offenses (criminal homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.)

FIELD DETENTION: Refer to Public Contact.

FORCE OPTIONS: All Department-approved physical force techniques (e.g. firm grip, strike, takedown) or devices (e.g. OC spray, baton, TASER, beanbag shotgun) available to an officer. Force Options fall into the following three categories: Deadly Force; Less-Lethal force (e.g. TASER, bean bag), and Non-Lethal force (e.g. firm grip, takedown).

GENERAL TRAINING UPDATE: Standardized training provided by the employee's command or In-Service Training Division personnel to personnel involved in a CUOF incident. The Training Update is not an inquiry into the specific details of the CUOF. The intent of the update is to provide involved personnel with standardized training material in tactical issues and actions readily identified in the CUOF incident as well as an update on the UOF policy. Training should be provided as soon as practicable, and before the involved



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- **Undetermined:** Inadequate information regarding the circumstances of death to determine manner.

Example: An individual is found unconscious with massive subdural hemorrhage. In the absence of information on the events leading up to death, it is impossible to determine if the hemorrhage was due to accidental fall, homicidal violence, etc.

NON-CATEGORICAL UOF: An incident in which any on-duty Department employee, or off-duty employee whose occupation as a Department employee is a factor, uses a less-lethal control device or physical force to compel a person to comply with the employee's direction; overcome resistance of a person during an arrest or a detention; or, defend any individual from an aggressive action by another person (2018 LAPD Manual 4/245.05).

OBJECTIVELY REASONABLE: The legal standard used to determine the lawfulness of a UOF is the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution. See Graham v. Connor, 490 U.S. 386 (1989). Graham states in part, "The reasonableness of a particular UOF must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, rather than with the 20/20 vision of hindsight" (2018 LAPD Manual 1/556.10).

OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTING: An incident in which a Department employee intentionally discharges a firearm (excluding Warning Shot, Animal Shooting, and/or Tactical Intentional Discharge incidents). Officer Involved Shooting incidents are categorized into Hit or No Hit occurrences.

PART I CRIME: Refer to Crime.

PART II CRIME: Refer to Crime.

PUBLIC CONTACT: For this report, public contacts are comprised of calls for service and field detentions:

- **Calls for Service:** Any radio call generated by communications in response to a call from the public.
- **Field Detentions:** A temporary detention where a person is not free to leave and is initiated by officer's own observations. Such detentions are categorized as:
  - **Pedestrian Stop:** Those incidents where officers use the lights, or lights and siren, or make a command, or even a request, for a person to stop or converse. The officers should have reasonable suspicion to believe the suspect to be stopped is involved in criminal activity.
  - the emergency lights, or emergency lights and siren to stop a suspected traffic violator or the officers have reasonable suspicion to believe the suspect(s) to be stopped is involved in criminal activity and is either driving and/or a passenger in a motor vehicle.

SERIOUS BODILY INJURY: Serious bodily injury, as defined in California Penal Code Section 243(f)(4), includes, but is not limited to, the following: loss of consciousness, concussion, bone fracture, protracted loss or impairment of function of any bodily member organ, a wound requiring extensive suturing, and serious disfigurement (2018 LAPD Manual 1/556.10).

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY

- **Radio Call:** Call for service directed by Communications Division;
- **Observation:** Contact initiated by officers based on reasonable suspicion, probable cause, or as a consensual encounter;
- **Citizen Flag Down:** Contact initiated by a private person alerting officers to a subject, an activity, or a location not otherwise observed by officers or reported to Communications Division;
- **Pre-Planned:** Any type of activity that requires an operational plan (e.g. search/arrest warrant services, task forces);
- **Station Call:** Non-coded or low priority incidents where officers are directed to a location by Department personnel, other than Communications Division;
- **Ambush:** An act or an instance to attack by surprise or lure officers resulting in an officer involved shooting; and,
- **Off-Duty:** Incident where officers are off-duty and not conducting official Department business.

SUBSTANTIALLY INVOLVED PERSONNEL: Employee(s) applying force or who had a significant tactical or decision making role in the incident (2018 LAPD Manual 3/792.05).

SUICIDE BY COP: Those incidents where the suspect appeared to intentionally provoke officers into believing that he posed a deadly threat that resulted in an OIS.

TACTICAL DEBRIEF: The collective review of an incident to identify those areas where actions and decisions were effective and those areas where actions and decisions could have been improved. The intent of a Tactical Debrief is to enhance future performance. The Tactical Debrief is conducted by the In-Service Training Division personnel

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FOS – FORCE OPTION SIMULATOR

FSD – FORENSIC SCIENCE DIVISION

FTO – FIELD TRAINING OFFICER

FTQ – FAILURE TO QUALIFY

GTU – GENERAL TRAINING UPDATE

HOPE – HOMELESS OUTREACH AND PROACTIVE ENGAGEMENT

HPD – HOUSTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

IAG – INTERNAL AFFAIRS GROUP

ICD – IN-CUSTODY DEATH

ICDC – INTEGRATING COMMUNICATION, DE-ESCALATION, AND CROWD CONTROL

IPR – INTERNAL PROCESS REPORT

ITG - INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY GROUP

K-9 – CANINE

LACDA – LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY

LAHSA – LOS ANGELES HOMELESS SERVICE AUTHORITY

LAPD – (SEE DEPARTMENT)

LASD – LOS ANGELES SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

LERI – LAW ENFORCEMENT-RELATED INJURY

LETAC – LAW ENFORCEMENT TACTICAL APPLICATION COURSE

LMS – LEARNING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

MC – MAJOR CAPSAICINOID CONTENT

MHIT – MENTAL HEALTH INTERVENTION TRAINING

MOT – MUSEUM OF TOLERANCE

NAMI – NATIONAL ALLIANCE FOR THE MENTALLY ILL

NCUOF – NON-CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE

NYPD – NEW YORK POLICE DEPARTMENT

OC – OLEORESIN CAPSICUM (SPRAY)

OCPP – OFFICE OF CONSTITUTIONAL POLICING AND POLICY

OIC – OFFICER-IN-CHARGE

OIG – OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

OIS – OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTING

OO – OFFICE OF OPERATIONS

OSO – OFFICE OF SPECIAL OPERATIONS

OSS – OFFICE OF SUPPORT SERVICES

PATROL – PLANNING, ASSESSMENT, TIME, REDEPLOYMENT (AND/OR CONTAINMENT), OTHER RESOURCES, AND LINES OF COMMUNICATION

PCG – PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS GROUP

POST – CALIFORNIA COMMISSION ON PEACE OFFICER STANDARDS AND TRAINING

PPD – PHILADELPHIA POLICE DEPARTMENT

PSB – PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS BUREAU

PSD – POLICE SERVICE DOG

PSL – POLICE SCIENCES LEADERSHIP

PSS – PUBLIC SAFETY STATEMENT

PTE – POLICE T

RBC – RECRUIT

REPORT – USE

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RFC – RELEASE
REPORT)

RMEC – RISK MA
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SIP – SUBSTANT

SMART – SYSTE
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SQUAB – SHOOT

SWAT – SPECIA

TASER – THOMA

TD – TRAINING

TEAMS – TRAIN
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TID – TECHNICA

TTRC – TACTICS
COMMITTEE

UCR – UNIFORM

UD – UNINTENT

UOF – USE OF F

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making. The personnel who did not utilize the relevant force or who were not involved in a tactical decision-making were not counted as "involved" in this Report.

All employee statistics were based on their current status as of the date of the UOF incident.

DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL BY CUOF INCIDENT TYPE

This Report included all employees who received, or were pending, BOPC adjudicated findings for their involvement in the following types of incidents:

- Officer Involved Shootings (OIS)
- Animal Shootings
- Unintentional Discharges (UD)
- Warning Shots
- Carotid Restraint Control Hold (CRCH)
- Head Strike Incidents
- K-9 Contact Incidents Resulting in Hospitalization
- Law Enforcement Related Injuries (LERI)
- In Custody Deaths (ICD)

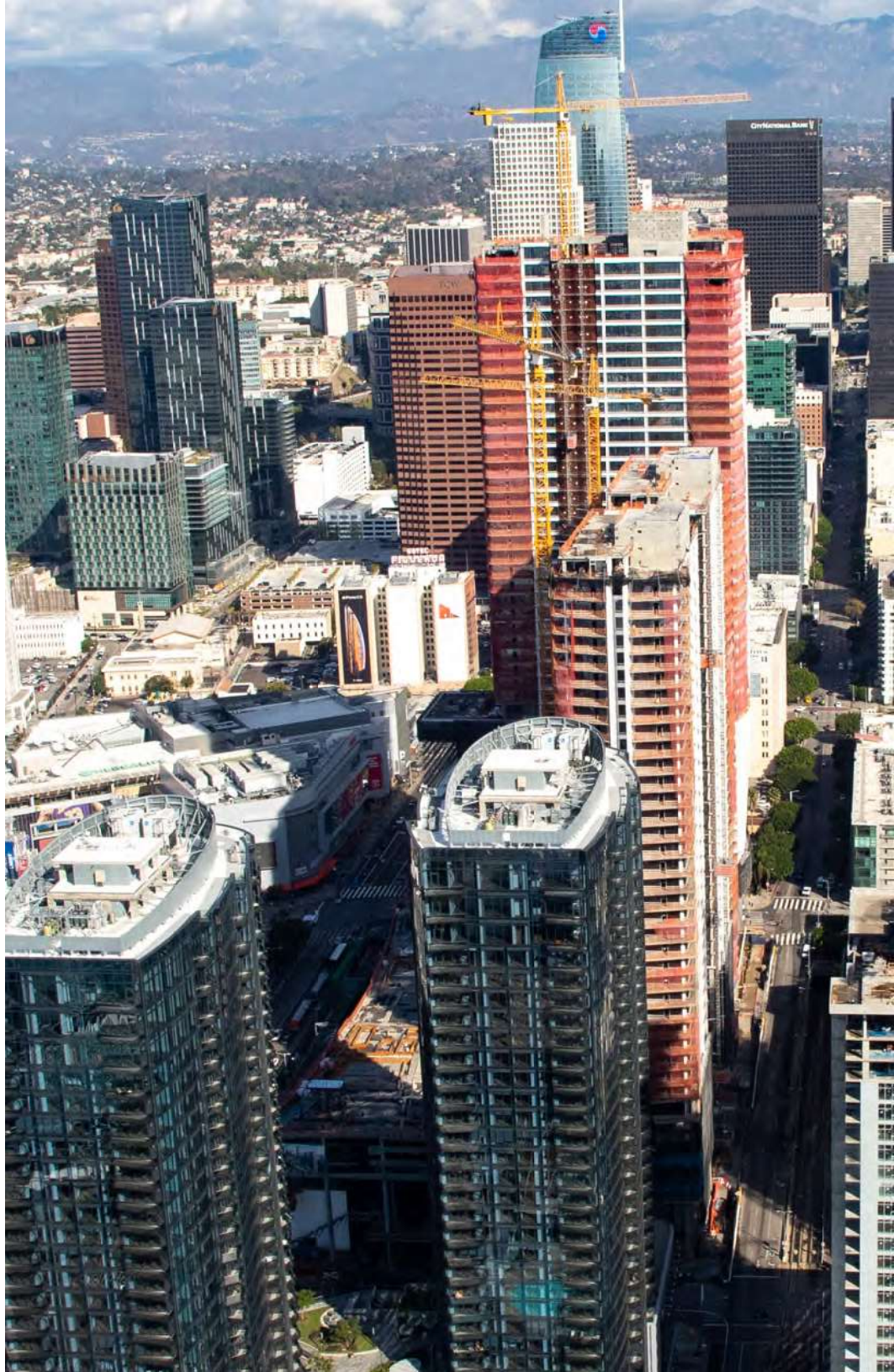
Note: The County of Los Angeles Department of Medical Examiner – Coroner, determines the cause and manner of death of a suspect. ICD's are classified as CUOF's when the Coroner rules that a UOF was a primary or contributing factor to a suspect's cause of death, where the death is ruled a suicide or is undetermined.

OFFICER - INJURIES

Officer injuries were recorded based on the number of those who sustained injuries during CUOF incidents, regardless if the injuries were caused by the suspect's actions or other factors.

INVOLVED SUSPECTS

Suspects included in this Report were those subject to categorical force used by Department personnel. The exception is ICD incidents, which also included individuals whose death occurred while in the custodial care of a



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- An individual who resided in a shelter or place not meant for human habitation and who is exiting an institution where he or she temporarily resided.

Prior to 2016, the Department did not capture the homeless status of suspects involved in CUOF incidents. At the request of the BOPC, FID captured this information starting in 2016.

Suspect – Perceived Suicide by Cop

Those incidents where the suspect appeared to intentionally provoke officers into believing the suspect posed a deadly threat, resulting in an OIS.

NON-CATEGORICAL USE OF FORCE

With assistance from Application Development and Support Division, CIRD queried the NCUOF data for the 2018 Use of Force Year-End Review from TEAMS II.

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT TOTALS

The query period included all NCUOF incidents from January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2018.

BUREAU AND AREA/DIVISION OF OCCURRENCE

Incident by Bureau and Area detailed where the NCUOF incident occurred, rather than where the involved officers were assigned.

FORCE OPTION USED

Regardless of the number of times the force option was applied by one or more Department personnel, each force option was counted only once per incident. The force options were not mutually exclusive, as multiple force options could have been utilized in a single incident. In such cases, all force options used were counted once per incident.

TASER

TASER Activations

TASER activations were measured by the total number of times a TASER device was activated on a suspect during a NCUOF incident. All TASER activations were included in the total count when multiple activations occurred in an incident. Therefore, the total number of TASER activations exceeds the number of incidents in which a TASER was used.

TASER Effectiveness

Effectiveness captured whether a TASER activation caused the suspect to submit to arrest. Multiple TASER activations may have been required for the force option to prove effective.

INVOLVED DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL

For purposes of this Report, only Department personnel who received or are pending an adjudication finding, in the concerned force type for each respective NCUOF incident are counted as involved employees. Department personnel are often at scene as part of the tactical situation, but do not apply force. The officers who did not utilize the relevant force were not counted as "involved" in this Report. All employee statistics were based on their current status as of the date of the UOF incident.

Officer – Injuries

Officer injuries included all injuries sustained by a Department employee during the NCUOF incident regardless of whether they were caused by the suspect's actions or other factors.

INVOLVED SUSPECTS

Suspects included in this Report are those subject to Non-Categorical force used by Department personnel.

Suspect – Perceived Mental Illness

A suspect's perceived mental illness for NCUOF incidents was determined based on officers' observations and was not verified by MEU.

Suspect – Perceived Impairment

Officers' observations were used to determine if a suspect was under the influence of alcohol and/or narcotics for NCUOF incidents. Suspects' impairment status was not verified through field sobriety tests.

Suspect – Perceived Homelessness

Perceived homelessness for NCUOF incidents was determined based on officers' observations and statements made by suspects.

Suspect - Injuries

Suspect injuries included injuries sustained by a suspect during a NCUOF incident that were caused by Department personnel.

OTHER

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Chief of Staff

John Neuman, Police Administrator I
Commanding Officer, COMPSTAT Division

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Jason Liguori, Sergeant II, Information Technology Group
Jason Hall, Police Officer II, Topanga Division

2018 USE OF FORCE YEAR-END REVIEW

The Los Angeles Police Department's guiding value when using force shall be Reverence for Human Life. Officers shall attempt to control an incident by using time, distance, communications, and available resources in an effort to de-escalate the situation, whenever it is safe and reasonable to do so. When warranted, Department personnel may use objectively reasonable force to carry out their duties.

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